"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy, with showers; winds northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,060. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10¼; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6¾c.

**Page 2.**

J. L. Hance, the United States Commercial Agent at Cardenas, Cuba, arrived here yesterday.

The Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters, 250 strong, have offered their services to the Government through Gov. Black.

**Page 3.**

The battleship Alabama will be launched at Philadelphia May 1. She will be christened by Miss Morgan, daughter of Senator Morgan.

Capt. Sigsbee took command of the steamer St. Paul yesterday morning, and in a few minutes after his arrival she started for Philadelphia to be converted into a cruiser.

The old monitor Nahant, manned by New York naval militia, arrived here yesterday morning from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville.

The Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., attended service at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday.

**Page 4.**

It is reported that ten men were killed in Clay County, Ky., in a feud between the Howards and Bakers.

The J. Henry Edmunds, a three-masted schooner, is ashore off Ocean City, N. J. It is feared she may be wrecked. Her crew was saved.

Mrs. Barrett of Washington delivered an address on the work of rescue of fallen women at the Florence Crittenton Mission anniversary meeting.

An appeal to the Republican voters of the County of New York, relative to the coming primaries, has been issued by the anti-Platt faction of the party.

Some Brooklyn citizens of patriotic tendencies paraded through the streets with an effigy of Gen. Weyler, hanged the figure to a telegraph pole, and finally nailed it there.

A dust explosion in the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, near Boston, caused a fire which lasted over four hours and consumed grain and property to the extent of about $600,000.

The question of war gave rise to a heated discussion at the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday. An address signed by Bolton Hall, Ernest H. Crosby, and Charles Frederick Adams, deprecating armed intervention in Cuba was read by Mr. Hall. A motion to indorse it was defeated by a small majority.

**Page 5.**

The rejection of Ten Eyck's entry for the Henley Regatta caused much talk among the Harlem oarsmen.

A man called at a Brooklyn jewelry store, and, pointing out an eighty-dollar watch, told the proprietor's wife it was one he had left to be repaired. The swindle was discovered soon after.

Herman Cohen and George Russell were held in Centre Street Court yesterday on the charge of swindling several merchants. The police say they have twenty complaints against the men.

Frederick Dusterdick of Elizabeth, N. J., was struck by a train yesterday while rescuing his little sone, who had run in front of the engine. He is not expected to recover. The child was uninjured.

John Van Pelt of Matawan, N. J., drank over two quarts of rum on a wager that he could drink more rum than his opponent could drink beer. He was found dead in bed by his father a few hours later.

A man who gave his name as Demetro Zekalo of Washington was rescued early yesterday morning from the East River by some tugboat men, who say they saw him jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. The man is held a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital.

Four men, who had been shadowed for several hours by detectives, were arrested on Saturday night after attempting to force an entrance into a large warehouse at Christopher and Washington Streets. They were remanded by Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

**Page 7.**

A young son of Police Sergeant Kear was run over and instantly killed by an Eighth Avenue car.

The funeral of "Billy" Barry at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in Brooklyn, was attended by hundreds of the dead comedian's friends.

Two policemen, summoned to kill a fierce mastiff which had bitten its master, retreated promptly from the yard when the dog appeared, but sheltered behind a fence they opened a fusillade and killed it.

Hugh H. Lusk, M. P., of Auckland, New Zealand, lectured last night at Amity Hall before the joint conference of Catholic and Protestant Workingmen's Clubs. He described politics as understood in the Southern island, where the enfranchisement of women has been attended with happy results, where the accumulation of large landed estates is precluded by the system of land tenure, and where arbitration between capital and labor is compulsory.

**Page 10.**

The impending struggle with Spain was discussed in several city pulpits yesterday.

The dedication services of the new Lutheran Church of the Atonement were held yesterday, and the Rev. F. H. Knubel was installed as pastor.

The cornerstone of the new Church of the Holy Name, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, was laid yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan.

In commemoration of the martyrdom of Savonarola, Prof. Felix Adler lectured before the Society for Ethical Culture yesterday upon the life and achievements of the priest and reformer of the Middle Ages.

A Brooklyn girl had a narrow escape from death while coasting down Dresden Street hill. She lost control and jumped just as her wheel was about to strike a trolley car. She was badly hurt.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out of Town Buyers—Page 4.
Marine News and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Pages 8 and 9.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Amusements—Page 7.

## TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

### Capt. Ray Will Recommend a Military Government in the Yukon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, April 17.—Capt. P. H. Ray, Eighth United States Infantry, who spent the Winter in Alaska, arrived here today from the north and went immediately to Vancouver Barracks.

Capt. Ray will recommend to the War Department the sending of troops into the interior of Alaska and the establishment of a military form of government in the Yukon. He will also recommend that the Government pack train now at the head of Linn Canal be used for the exploring expeditions into the interior, the reindeer having been found impracticable for packing in the Summer season. He says he does not believe the Spring clean-up of gold will show more than $8,000,000.

## MR. GLADSTONE NOT SO WELL.

### His Wife Attends Church and His Son Asks for Prayers for His Father.

HAWARDEN, April 17.—Mr. Gladstone passed a less comfortable day. His doctors say there has been little change in his condition during the past week. Mrs. Gladstone and the other members of the family attended service in the Hawarden Church this morning, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone officiating.

As indicating the gravity of Mr. Gladstone's condition, it is noted that the officiating clergyman requested the prayers of the church for his father. He also requested the prayers of his congregation that "peace might be maintained between [illegible] great Christian countries, the United [illegible]

## MADRID NEWS IN LONDON

### Rupture with America Seems Unavoidable, According to Press Dispatches from Spain.

## PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE FOR WAR

### Queen Regent's Speech Ready for the Cortes, Which Meets This Week —Ministers Think There Is a Chance for Peace.

LONDON, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Friday, says:

"Throughout its recent negotiations with the United States with reference to Cuba, the Spanish Government has never taken a firmer stand than at yesterday's council. If President McKinley by issuing his last message has set his seal upon his country's claim to intervene in Cuba so do the Spanish Ministers respond by finally setting their seal upon this country's flat rejection of that claim.

"The nature of the intervention appears to be immaterial. It is the principle which the Spanish Government now pledges itself to resist to the utmost. The drastic decisions of the council are taken by the public at what will probably prove their true value.

"The war fever has been raging many hours. One newspaper alone thinks peace faintly possible. Some people, trusting to vague telegrams from Havana, indulge a hope that the insurgent leaders, fearing American annexation, will voluntarily come to terms with the Autonomous Government, and that this may make President McKinley pause, but no definite information has yet been received in that sense. There is a semi-panic on the Bourse. Stocks are falling badly, and evidence of a very grave situation is heard and felt in all directions. But in spite of this the Government and the governed are pulling well together, and profess themselves ready to confront what seems inevitable."

**Against Anglo-Saxon Aggression.**

The Madrid correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"In official circles to-day there is an impression that a rupture of negotiations may not take place quite so soon as was expected two days ago; but it cannot be said that the prospects of a peaceful solution are much improved. Among the leading representatives of all parties there is an almost unanimous opinion that the United States will accept nothing less than the termination of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba, and, as any concession of that kind is considered utterly incompatible with National honor, war seems inevitable, unless some unknown deus ex machina should suddenly intervene.

"A few sanguine people imagine that Europe may possibly awake at the last moment to the dangers of aggressive Pan-Americanism and recognize in Spain the champion of the vital European interests of the future. In that case the deus ex machina would naturally take the form of collective intervention by the great powers, but such illusions are not indulged in by practical statesmen, nor do these latter attribute very much importance to the persistent rumors of the likelihood of the insurgents making terms with the Autonomous Government, in order to avert annexation by America.

"It is, no doubt, probable that the insurgents were disagreeably surprised by the terms of President McKinley's message, which vetoes their independence aspirations, and those who know personally the two most influential leaders, Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez, believe the former would not be insensible to the call of Spanish patriotism. But Gomez is regarded as impervious to such an influence, and it is clearly perceived that the American annexationists could easily counteract any such tendencies to reconciliation.

"Nowhere can I perceive any indication of a peaceful solution acceptable to both patriots. Gen. Woodford, the American Minister, is reported to be most anxious to avoid a conflict, and still to be not without hope, but officially he remains absolutely quiescent. The patience of the country at large is rapidly exhausting itself, to judge by telegrams from the provinces, and more or less expansive demonstrations of the popular feeling are taking place in many cities."

**Speech from the Throne Ready.**

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The situation is identical with that of yesterday, the Ministers preserving a waiting attitude. They believe that by Wednesday or Thursday the two houses of Congress will have definitely agreed as to their line of action, and that the course of events will then depend upon President McKinley.

"In the meantime the draft of the speech from the Throne, which is to be laid before the Cortes on Wednesday, has been substantially drawn up. It is short and strongly worded, but probably it will undergo modifications in accordance with events that may take place in America during the next few days.

"In official circles it is said that the Cuban rebels are waiting for the outcome of affairs in the United States before deciding on a line of conduct. If America decides to recognize the independence of Cuba, they will carry on the campaign with greater vigor than before; if, on the other hand, armed intervention is only to be recommended, with the prospect of possible annexation to follow, there will be such a feeling of disgust among them that they will prefer a pacific solution of the trouble by means of a promise of a fuller measure of autonomy.

"All internal questions are rapidly becoming merged in the external crisis. Many Senators and Deputies are arriving here. It is believed in political circles that the debates in the two chambers will be very brief, and that no party of any shade of opinion will refuse to grant the Government the fullest financial assistance in case of an international conflict.

**Spain's Report on the Explosion.**

"The Spanish report on the Maine explosion will be published to-morrow or next day. It is said to be very technical, but to prove that the disaster originated from an interior cause. It practically shows that the Americans concealed documents and refused to produce proofs for joint use, as the Spanish freely did, thus showing their own good faith.

"Stringent orders have been issued by the Provincial Government to suppress any disturbances of an anti-American character. At the Cabinet council yesterday (Saturday) telegrams of a sympathetic nature were received from South America, while great patriotic enthusiasm is reported from the Spanish colonies. The situation in the Philippines causes the Government some uneasiness, but it is not true that reinforcements are to be sent there.

"Nothing is officially known here yet of the appointment by the Cuban Colonial Government of any commission to negotiate with the insurgents. Very satisfactory statements were made yesterday at the Cabinet council as to military preparations made in view of the present crisis."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The greatest enthusiasm is manifested everywhere among the people, who are subscribing even more than they can afford to the funds for the national defense. I am acquainted with families who intend to deprive themselves of one meal a day in order to give their mite to the Government. Many officials on small salaries have resolved to offer one day's pay, and even two, to the Government. Boys under age are asking permission to serve in the army, their parents having already consented.

"Some popular bullfighters, whose performances are worth hundreds of thousands of francs yearly, have resolved to abandon their vocation and to shoulder rifles in defense of the Fatherland. I have had a long and interesting conversation with a diplomatic representative of one of the European powers—who requested me not to mention his name or nationality—who said:

"'Although war seems certain, the possibility of peace is not yet eliminated. The negotiations are proceeding without interruption, and success is still possible. Personally, I must say I believe it will be very difficult to maintain peace, because the excitement on both sides the Atlantic is too strong to be opposed successfully by the Governments. But what I am certain of is this: There will be no real war in the ordinary sense of the word. Hostilities will end almost as soon as they begin, because Europe will mediate between the belligerents under conditions which will tend to be extremely favorable to peace with honor for both sides. It is then that the marked moderation of the Spanish Government will bear fruit.

"'The idea of armed intervention by Europe is absurd and unfounded. Not one power is disposed to support such a suggestion, although all admit that from the point of view of international law Spain is in the right and the United States in the wrong. It seems to me, therefore, that Spain will yet enjoy an opportunity of trying the experiment of Cuban autonomy.'

"The Ministers appear certain that their moderate, peaceful policy, which has made a good impression in Europe, will sooner or later bear good fruit and that the prospect of peace is not yet disposed of. At all events negotiations between the representatives of the powers continue and great hopes are placed in them."

**Senate Vote Makes a Bad Impression.**

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Sunday night, says:

"The vote in the Senate has caused a most unfavorable impression in Madrid, as closing the door to an understanding of any kind being arrived at between the Spanish and American Governments. Should President McKinley indorse either the idea of a recognition of the independence of Cuba or of armed intervention, no Spanish Government could tolerate either of these courses without risking the gravest consequences in Spain.

"The votes of the Senate and House of Representatives are considered likely to paralyze both the mediation of the Pope and the friendly interference of the European powers in the interests of peace, because the resolutions passed, if sanctioned by the President, would set aside all intermediate conciliatory solutions, like autonomy on Canadian lines, which the present Spanish Government would have agreed to.

"The unseemly precipitation of the American Parliament leads Spain to believe that such an aggressive and provoking policy simply aims at making a rush into a conflict before the results of the suspension of hostilities with the insurgents can really be appreciated, and before the Cuban Colonial Government can have time to parley with the insurgent chiefs, and to pave the way for their submission even at the price of considerable concessions.

"Indeed, both the Colonial and Imperial Governments were very confident that the negotiations already opened in Cuba between the Autonomists and Separatists would have led to a prompt and satisfactory understanding, which would have defeated entirely the unscrupulous interference of the United States. Therefore, what most exasperates all Spaniards is the growing conviction that the conduct of America is purposely designed to encourage the Cubans to resist all efforts to arrive at an understanding with Spain, and even with the Colonial Government, thus virtually playing into the hands of American intervention and of designs long matured against Spanish rule in the West Indies, and even in the Philippines.

**Decisive Turn, with an Ultimatum.**

"A decisive turn in the relations between Spain and the United States is expected to be reached toward the end of the week, when, resolutions having been finally adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives, President McKinley will lay the American pretensions before the Spanish Government, demanding both a reply on the principal points for settlement in the Cuban question and a cessation of all naval and military reinforcements, which would imply a possibility of a renewal and prolongation of the struggle in Cuba.

"All such pretensions are sure to meet with protest and a firm refusal on the part of Spain, which will, however, do nothing aggressive in reply, as the Government and nation are determined to fix upon the United States the whole responsibility of provoking war against this country, which will have made every honorable concession to preserve peace short of a surrender of its rights and territory.

"Undoubtedly the Government will have the cordial and enthusiastic support of Parliament, press, and public opinion, and even the Opposition of every shade of opinion—if America drives Señor Sagasta's Cabinet to adopt an attitude of resistance. The suppressed exasperation against the United States is now daily assuming more intensity among all classes.

"With praiseworthy alacrity the Government expressed to Gen. Woodford its regret at the outrage upon the American Consul at Malaga, and telegraphed the Civil Governor to call upon the Consul, express regret, and promise that the authors of the outrage should be promptly punished. Several policemen were injured by stones. Some of the rioters have been arrested.

"The mob was composed chiefly of students and roughs. The Madrid papers and the local press condemn the incident and advocate moderation on the part of all truly patriotic citizens, who do not wish to be made dupes by the Socialist, Anarchist, Republican, Carlist, and other agitators, who are the wire-pullers in these demonstrations.

"In Madrid, Malaga, Valencia, and Barcelona the Government had warned the provincial authorities since March 24 to be on their guard and to protect the American Consulates and residents, and it is determined to maintain order with severity if necessary.

"At Barcelona the students renewed their disgraceful behavior yesterday; but fortunately a majority of the inhabitants, and especially the working classes, held aloof, which allowed the police easily to disperse the rioters and to protect the Consulate. The Rector has closed the university for an indefinite period; and his conduct is generally approved in Barcelona and Madrid."

## SPANISH ENVOYS START OUT.

### They Leave for Batabano to Offer Terms from the Autonomists to the Cubans.

HAVANA, April 17, 8:30 P. M.—This morning Señores Pedro Rabell, Colonial Secretary of Posts and Communications; Dolz, Giberga, and Leopoldo Sola, a well-known lawyer, designated by the Autonomist Government as a Parliamentary Commission to approach the insurgent leaders in Eastern Cuba, left by rail for Batabano, from which point they will proceed by a coast steamer to Santa Cruz del Sur to ascertain whether the insurgent Government in the Province of Puerto Principe will accept the armistice.

If received, the commission will indicate a neutral zone and propose conditions and a place of meeting. Señores Juan Ramirez and Silvestre Anciada, prominent Autonomists and members of the Central Committee, have been appointed by the committee with the same ends in view. They left this morning for Santa Cruz del Sur, where they will use their influence in the name of the Autonomist Party, but independently of the Parliamentary Commission.

There are great expectations as to the result, which is anxiously awaited. At 10 o'clock Gen. Blanco ha da conference with the President and Secretary of the Commercial Chamber—shortly after the action of the American Senate began to be freely reported about the city—with reference to the commercial issues involved and the relation of the trade of the port to existing circumstances. Other authorities of all classes called at the palace, and Gen. Blanco conferred with the chiefs of the political parties.

El Correo says:

"In these solemn moments for the country, a nation in whose history a most glorious page is to be written, we must continue, as hitherto, to maintain ourselves in serenity and calm till the chief of the army calls us to shed the blood boiling in our veins in defense of the honor of our beloved land and to finish our lives shouting 'Viva España.'" The paper says also that there is great enthusiasm in naval and military circles since the news from Washington was received.

The extras published this evening containing reports of the action of the American Senate yesterday, were greedily snapped up at high prices.

The American schooner Henrietta Powell finished discharging her cargo yesterday and left to-day for Pascagoula.

The Spanish steamer Pedro arrived to-day from Liverpool. She reports encountering [illegible]verde sailed for Mexico with 112 passengers, among them the family of Señor Bruson, Civil Governor of Havana.

A vessel believed to be the American tug Triton passed the mouth of Havana Harbor about 2 o'clock this afternoon, going westward. It is suspected that she has on board some Commissioner who is going to inform the insurgents as to the decision of the United States Senate.

This decision has been received by the general public with great coolness. The people say they are prepared for a fight and are waiting for the first shot to be fired, the sooner the better.

## SPANISH EXODUS FROM TAMPA.

### Senor Polo Charters a Plant Line Steamer to Take People to Havana—The Men Will Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Barnabé, to-day closed a charter for an American steamer of the Plant Line, which will carry practically the entire Spanish colony of Tampa, Fla., to Havana to-morrow. In making the charter the Minister gave assurances that in case of hostilities the steamer would be cleared from Havana, given ample protection, and allowed to return to an American port. The Spanish party will number 408, most of them being young men, who have offered their services in the Spanish army in case of war. Some women and children are included, as they are a part of the colony making the move, and it is said also that the hostility to Spanish residents in that locality has become marked of late. The Consul and Vice Consul with two assistants will remain at Tampa. This is the point at which seven regiments of infantry have been ordered to mobilize within the next few days, although there is no intimation that the departure of the Spanish colony is due to the concentration of the United States troops at Tampa.

## DON CARLOS WARLIKE.

### Says Spain Should Have Sought a Casus Belli and Bombarded New York a Year Ago.

VENICE, April 17.—Don Carlos in an interview here, which is mainly a repetition of his manifesto, has declared that Spain has mismanaged the Cuban difficulty from the first.

"She should have sought a casus belli a year ago," he said, "when the United States were unprepared and should have had the courage to bombard New York and to disembark troops upon the coast of Florida. The United States would then have given way. If Spain were now to be vanquished, Cuba would share the fate of California, Texas, and Louisiana, and be absorbed by the Anglo-Saxon element."

In reply to a question as to what would happen to Spain after a disastrous war, Don Carlos said:

"The future is in the hands of God, but Spaniards would not be likely to rebel against the Government which had known how to vindicate the old Castilian honor."

LONDON, April 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I hear from one of the most influential followers of Don Carlos that the threat of his chief to intervene in Spain and assume the throne if the present Government recedes is not an empty boast.

"The Carlists have established several military depots with material enough to furnish an army. The greatest store of arms and ammunition is in Milan, and arrangements are complete for transferring this stock by way of Genoa to the Carlists in the North of Spain."

## LONDON PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, April 18.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"Whether it was intended or not, President McKinley's action has had the effect of bringing out with the utmost clearness the existence of two wholly divergent conceptions of the American policy, together with the uncertainty as to which is really favored by the mass of the American people. This evidently means delay, and, looking to the rising passions of Spain, the imminent danger of a rupture is to be sought at Madrid rather than at Washington.

"If the Spanish people, therefore, are able to control their natural irritation there is still a possibility that war may be avoided, especially if President McKinley wins."

Discussing the difficulties of the neutrality question for England, The Times says:

"The difficulty is increased by the fact that the conception of neutrality is in process of change. Some duties are plain and simple enough. We shall recognize both powers as belligerents and enforce the Enlistment Act with a view to prevent any part of our territory being used as a basis of naval or military operations or the outfitting of expeditions. But it does not follow that the trade in arms and ammunition for the benefit of the belligerents must cease. No country has in the past insisted more emphatically than America on the right of neutrals to sell arms."

The newspaper then discusses the fine points of importance likely to arise for decision out of the Washington treaty, which stipulates the using of due diligence to prevent the outfitting of vessels presumably intended to be used against a friendly power, and says: "Nobody knows what 'due diligence means.'"

In this connection the Times expresses the hope that both nations will rise superior to the many forms of license permitted by past usage, and war will prove an opportunity for profound modification for good in international law on this subject.

## THE HAMPSTEAD FOR THE NAVY.

NORFOLK, Va., April 17.—The British steamer Hampstead did not sail with coal for the Spanish fleet at the Cape Verde Islands as was reported yesterday. She was stopped from loading coal Friday at Lambert's Point when it was found that she was loading for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, at which port two of Spain's cruisers are now lying, and that the Flying Squadron under Commodore Schley was being delayed in its coaling until this cargo of 3,000 tons was completed. Evidently hasty wires worked between Norfolk, New York, and Washington, for after a short time the loading was resumed and the full cargo finished, but the steamer did not go. Orders for her indefinite stay were received, and to-day Capt. Bland took his clearance papers to the Custom House here and delivered them up.

The Naval Inspection Board paid a visit to the Hampstead, thoroughly inspected her, and the Chief Engineer evidently voiced the satisfaction and decision of the board when, on leaving the vessel, he remarked to one of the officers:

"Make yourself perfectly easy, your ship won't leave Norfolk."

Capt. Bland said to-night: "I consider the vessel as good as accepted by the United States."

It is now expected that the vessel will be ordered to the navy yard Monday.

### SPANIARDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Joaquin Torroja, the Spanish Consul in this city, has inserted the following notice in the local papers: "Spanish subjects residing in this city and its consular district are notified to present themselves at the Consulate, 222 South Third Street, at their earliest convenience."

Señor Torroja declined to discuss the purpose of the notice, but from another source it was learned that the probable object was to complete a registration of all Spain's subjects in this section.

### SENOR POLO HEARS FROM MADRID.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Spanish Minister had a comparatively quiet Sunday, finding time to take a drive with the Swedish Minister, Mr. Grippe, the two having been associated here in the Diplomatic Service twenty-five years ago. Señor Polo received a number of dispatches from Madrid, but they developed no new phases of the question and did not bear out the reports that Spain would seek the good offices of the United States in case the House resolution becomes a law. No official information has been received here as to the reported negotiations with Gen. Gomez toward his surrender, although there is no disposition to discredit the report.

## TALK OF QUITTING CUBA

### Report that the Queen Regent, Pope, and Francis Joseph Would Favor It for Peace.

## IRRITATION TOWARD AMERICA

### A Prediction that England Will Rue the Day She Did Not Stand Out Against Our High-handedness.

LONDON, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"I am assured that the Queen Regent herself, as well as the Pope and the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, would favor abandoning Cuba as the only means to avert war. Archbishop Ireland cables that renouncing the island is the only possibility of avoiding war."

The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"In Vatican circles the opinion is still held that an outbreak of war may yet be prevented, and a rumor is afloat to the effect that the Pope is endeavoring to persuade Spain to recognize the independence of Cuba. Among Continental diplomatists a certain degree of irritation is observable at what is alleged to be the attitude of England. Some of the powers, which have special reasons to fear the consequences of Spanish defeat, are evidently of opinion that Europe has lost a good opportunity of affirming her interests as a compact political organization in opposition to the interests of America.

"At some future time, it is thought, England may rue her neglect to co-operate with the other European powers in creating a precedent for united European opposition to American high-handedness. It is noticeable, however, that a somewhat inadequate knowledge of the present state of feeling in America prevails in quarters where those opinions are entertained."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"According to news received at the Vatican, the Queen Regent agrees with the Pope as to the necessity of doing everything to avoid the risk of a war in which Spain has all to lose and nothing to gain. Still, it is very difficult to find a formula to allow Spain to renounce sovereignty over Cuba.

"The Pope has renewed his efforts to convince the Madrid Government that, although it may be painful to abandon the island, it is not dishonorable, Spain yielding to superior force, while with war Cuba would hardly be the only possession lost, and if others went also internal troubles would be inevitable.

"At the Vatican it is asserted that Austria and England have acted on the same lines, encouraging Spain to submit to the inevitable and abandon Cuba. They cite the recent example of Greece, which rejected the disinterested advice of the powers. Contrary to custom at to-day's Papal mass Baron von Bulow, Prussian Minister to the Vatican, and M. Poubelle, the French Ambassador, were present and afterward had a long conference with the Pontiff on the Spanish question.

"Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, expressed satisfaction that the Turpie amendment, recognizing the Cuban Government, had been passed by the American Senate, considering that it is a new delay and means the continuance of President McKinley's policy of giving Spain time to decide upon the best way to evacuate Cuba."

## SENOR POLO HOPES FOR PEACE.

### Says United States Will Soon Be Satisfied of the Success of Spanish Concessions.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Lokalanzeiger reports an interview with Senor Polo y Bernabe, described as the "first the Spanish Minister to the United States has given since his arrival in Washington," in which he is represented as saying:

"The original idea of the Monroe Doctrine was that it should be applied for defensive and not for offensive purposes, as is now the case. In my opinion, the newest application of the Monroe Doctrine creates a serious precedent and threatens the raising of similar cases in the future.

"Spain has made extraordinary concessions, ignored insults, permitted the carrying of provisions to Cuba, and ceased hostilities. Neither the insurgents nor the United States have given sufficient recognition to this. Spain expects that the United States, within a reasonable time, will be satisfied of the success of the Spanish concessions. She repudiates all responsibility for the Maine catastrophe, but is prepared to submit the matter to an international court of arbitration, to whose judgment she will bow."

According to the correspondent, Senor Polo y Bernabe, notwithstanding the existing excitement, hopes that a more quiet consideration of the questions at issue will enable the United States to carry on diplomatic negotiations which will render his departure from Washington unnecessary. He assured the correspondent that up to the time of granting the interview he had not received any instructions relative to his departure.

### SENOR POLO WILL REMAIN.

### He Will Not Leave If Congress Passes the House Resolution.

LONDON, April 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post claims to know that if both Houses of Congress adopt the resolution which has passed the House of Representatives, Senor Polo de Bernabe will not be recalled from Washington, the Government believing that the Powers will still find an issue out of the difficulty.

### MACEO'S BUST IN ROME.

### Signor Bovio Defends the Action of the United States.

ROME, April 17.—Signor Bovio, Chief of the Republican group in the Chamber of Deputies, was invited to unveil a bust to-day at the Roman Antonio Maceo Club. He was unable to attend, but he wrote a letter in favor of Cuban independence and defending the action of the United States.

In the course of the letter Signor Bovio expressed the opinion that the whole dispute ought to be settled by a Cuban plebiscite, which might "deliver the island from its old and new invaders." He expressed the hope that war, which would be "useless for Cuba and very dangerous for Europe," might be avoided.

The ceremony was carried out in the Hall of the Republican Association and various Republican societies were represented.

The bust of Antonio Maceo was unveiled by Dr. Falco, who delivered a commemorative address.

### SPAIN WANTS TO KNOW HER FATE.

### Newspapers Eager to Have Some Action Clear the Atmosphere.

MADRID, April 17.—The general tone of the press is firmly warlike. El Liberal (moderate Republican) welcomes the Senate's decision, although it is more hostile, since it helps to disentangle the situation, which is becoming insupportable to the Spaniards, as shown by the outburst at Malaga and elsewhere. El Liberal expresses the hope that the mixed committee will come to a decision quickly, enabling Spain to know definitely her fate.

The journals which comment on the Senate's resolutions consider them a further proof of America's scheme of annexation, and point out that it comes on the very day on which the Havana delegates proposed starting to confer with the insurgents.

The Ministerial El Correo, commenting upon the United States Senate's resolution, calls attention to the "unexpectedly large minority." It believes that the existence of this minority, joined with other reasons, may lead the mixed committee to agree to replace the independence proposition with one for immediate intervention. "Even presuming the final resolution passed in that form," continues El Correo, "well-informed judges believe that President McKinley would not give it immediate effect, preferring further negotiations. Nevertheless, these optimistic views do not warrant the statement that the problem is greatly ameliorated. If the two houses of Congress vote a compromise to-morrow or Tuesday President McKinley's action will soon clear the atmosphere."

Where It Is Always Afternoon.
The New York Central's Lake Shore Limited leaves New York in the afternoon—reaches Chicago next afternoon; [illegible]

## TO WATCH SPANISH WARSHIPS.

LONDON, April 17.—Cable dispatches were received here to-day directing all American diplomatic and Consular officials to watch for movements of Spanish war-craft in British waters and to report any such movement to Washington immediately.

It is supposed that the other Embassies and Consulates have been similarly instructed.

**Spanish Warship Passes Dover.**

LONDON, April 17.—The Spanish warship Barcelona passed Dover at 1:35 o'clock this morning, bound west.

### BARON FAVA EXPECTS NO WAR.

ROME, April 17.—The Pungolo Parlamentare publishes an interview with Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, who will leave for Washington next Thursday, in the course of which he declares that he does not believe there will be war, and that he considers the possibility of action by the powers to stay the decision of Congress as not excluded.

## MGR. MARTINELLI'S STAND.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 17.—The Roman Catholic clergy of Pittsburg were attentive listeners to a talk by Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal Ablegate, to-day in which he expressed his sympathies for the United States. He had previously refused to be interviewed on the subject.

Mgr. Martinelli attended the dedication of the new sanctuary, "Our Lady Help of Christians," in the east end. The clergy assembled at the Franciscan Home and some of them were seen after the meeting. They said that the Monsignor had said:

"I am an American at heart and I believe the Cubans should be given their liberty. I do not say this in my clerical capacity, but as a private individual."

When the clergymen were asked if they believed it was the expression of the Holy Father the Ablegate was uttering they said they believed so; but had no proof of it. He also advised the Roman Catholic clergy to be loyal to the United States in the pending struggle, and expected to find them and the laymen of the Church in the front.

**Patriotic Young Catholics.**

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Judge H. W. Rives, Chairman of the Supreme Council of the Young Men's Catholic Institute of the United States, has directed every council to designate a member to whom to telegraph in case of war, and to enroll at once all willing to go to the front the moment the President calls for volunteers. This order numbers 50,000, and it is estimated 90 per cent. are willing to go into the army.

### POWERS WILL TAKE NO ACTION.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the embassies and legations representing the six great powers of Europe the unusual activity of the last three weeks was noticeably relaxed, as it has now come to be accepted in these quarters that there will be no action, certainly none of a radical character, toward mediation or intervention between Spain and the United States.

While the recent exchange of notes was in progress some of the embassy offices here were open nightly until 3 A. M., receiving and sending cipher dispatches in connection with the effort of the powers to get together. This proved unavailing, however, and, as one of the best-posted members of the Diplomatic Corps stated to-night, "the powers have too many troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in this affair."

The Austrian Minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, gave a diplomatic dinner to-night, the British and French Ambassadors, the Russian Chargé, and the Spanish Minister being among the guests. Although the powers were well represented, the gathering was purely of a social character.

### A PANIC IN MANILA.

### Officials and Well-to-Do Families Go to Singapore.

LONDON, April 18.—A special dispatch from Singapore says that the steamship Leo XIII., from Manila, has arrived there crowded with Spanish officials and well-to-do Spanish families, who are escaping from the rebellion which is spreading rapidly in the Philippines. They report that Manila is panic struck.

## THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. It has risen in the lake regions and the Northwest. There is a decided increase in cloudiness. The only districts remaining clear are the Ohio Valley, and the Middle and South Atlantic States. Scattered showers have fallen in the lower lake region, Upper Mississippi Valley, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the lake regions, the Upper Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and the Central West. It is warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States. For to-day, cloudy and unsettled conditions, with thunderstorms, are indicated for the North Atlantic States, the southern portions of the lake regions, the Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys, and the Southwest. Fair and warm weather will continue in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and generally fair weather will prevail in the Northwest. The temperature will fall in the Ohio, Central Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. It will be colder Monday night in the North Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau.— | | Times. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1897. | 1898. | 1898. |
| 3 A. M. | 47 | 54 | 56 |
| 6 A. M. | 45 | 51 | 55 |
| 9 A. M. | 46 | 57 | 65 |
| 12 M. | 52 | 64 | 68 |
| 4 P. M. | 54 | 74 | 72 |
| 6 P. M. | 52 | 73 | 70 |
| 9 P. M. | 47 | 68 | 66 |
| 12 P. M. | 44 | 62 | 64 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 64¼ |
| Weather Bureau | 62¾ |
| Corresponding date 1897 | 48¼ |
| Corresponding date for last 20 years | 47 |

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 50 degrees, at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 45 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent.

Life with the Cubans.
Intensely interesting narrative of the Revolution told by a man who has spent the last three years in Cuba. Daily instalments in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, commencing Monday, April 18. Don't miss it.—

## MAY BE MORE DELAY

### Uncertain When Congress Will Make Its Declaration on the Cuban Question.

## HOUSE TO REVIEW SENATE'S ACTION TO-DAY.

### Probable It Will Vote Against Recognition at Least and So Make Necessary a Conference.

### Madrid Waiting for Decision of This Country—Reports That Indicate Our Demands May Be Allowed.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Instead of being a day of rest, this Sunday has been a day of unceasing activity among leading members of both houses of Congress. Senators and Representatives have been inquiring anxiously of each other what is to be done to-morrow. Many conjectures have been indulged in, a few predictions have been made, and barely a grain of conservatism has been found here and there among a mass of chaff smoking hot and ready to burst into furious flame.

Judging from information obtained from the men of the House who usually are influential in directing its business, the House resolution in respect to the Cuban question as amended by the Senate, will be taken up at the beginning of the adjourned session of Saturday, which will open at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Unless an unexpected change of programme shall be made, there will be an immediate motion to non-concur in the amendments of the Senate and to request a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. Should that programme be carried out, as the Republican leaders hope and believe it can, the resolutions can be sent to conference before the close of the session of Saturday and the opening of the session Monday at noon.

**Possible Debate in the House.**

A contest may be forced by the minority that will prolong the debate and delay the disposition of the resolution. Some of the Republican members favor an allowance of time for discussion, but the Speaker is of the opinion that the House understands all the propositions mooted in the Senate and that debate would not change any votes.

There is some inclination to concur in the Senate amendments, with an amendment. The members who favor this course are willing to accept the resolutions of the Senate with an amendment striking out the recognition of Cuba, the amendment of Senator Turpie. If that amendment could be stricken out it is the general belief that the House would take the rest of the Senate language and not object to the Teller amendment disavowing the intention of the United States to annex Cuba.

**Gorman Expects No Dead-lock.**

Senator Gorman, who does not look for a dead-lock and who anticipates a veto of the resolutions if the President is to be deprived of the power to recognize the republic when it is entitled to be recognized, is inclined to believe that the House will drop the recognition clause, and that the Senate may agree to the amendment, although the vote for recognition was so emphatic that delay is likely to be caused by the conflict between the conferrees. Mr. Gorman does not look for the completion of the resolutions before Tuesday.

More sanguine members of the Senate and the House hope that, with the meeting of the House, a disposition will be found to reach an agreement, and a final vote before adjournment to-morrow night. The intimation that the President would be gratified if he could receive resolutions that he could sign before Tuesday has been thrown out by men who have been close to the Administration in this crisis.

**Urged to Support the President.**

The leaders on the Republican side in the House are directing the attention of Republican members, in the conferences today, to the part of the President's message of April 11, in which he says: "Not from the standpoint of expediency do I think it would be wise or prudent for this Government to recognize at the present time the independence of the so-called Republic." Further along, in the very next paragraph, he suggests that it will be time enough to recognize a Government when one has been found capable of discharging the duties and functions of a separate nation.

To adopt the instructions of the Senate, say the Republicans who refer to these words, would be to reject the presumably well-considered policy which the Republican President has framed and hopes to see carried out.

The President's party in the Senate is not strong enough, even if it were so disposed, to maintain this policy in resolutions depending for passage upon a majority vote. Senator Gorman pointed out to the Democrats the danger that was being incurred of destroying the tradition that the Congress shall not trench upon the prerogative of the President. On the vote he was with the Republicans against the recognition clause.

That vote when analyzed shows this: For the Turpie amendment for recognition of the republic by Congress there were 51 yeas, of which 38 were cast by Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans; 13 were cast by straight Republicans. Against that amendment there were [illegible] votes, and [illegible]

Republicans and 5 Democrats. When this is compared with the House vote on the resolution adopted by that body the greater loyalty of the House members is impressive. Only three members of that party voted against the resolution preferred by the Republicans of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

It is this situation which has been made use of to-day to stiffen the backs of House Republicans and to lead them to insist to-morrow that they shall non-concur in the amendments of the Senate and consent to a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

### No News from Spain.

Side glances have been cast toward Spain by the Department of State on behalf of the Administration in the hope that news of a peace-promising character would come from over the water, but, while there has been much telegraphing, and the Department of State, like the Departments of War and Navy, has been busy, Assistant Secretary Day says there is no news.

There is no expectation that there will be any communication from the powers here or in Europe. Since the reception of the joint note the Department of State has been quite satisfied with the assurances informally obtained that the powers are not chiefly concerned about what the United States will do to bring about the pacification of Cuba, but that we shall see to it that a Government is provided in Cuba that shall not be "insufferable."

### Objections to Recognition.

"We cannot afford," said a conservative supporter of the President to-day, "to rush into a war without thinking what is to come after the war has been opened. To make war will be easy enough. Everybody is for it until you ask them what it is to be prosecuted for. After Havana is bombarded and the flag of Spain lowered on Morro Castle, what then?

"Nobody questions that the insurgents are a fragment of the population of the island. There has been no proof offered to show that anything like a majority of the people favor the Cuban Republic, which a majority of the Senate says shall be recognized. It will be repellent to every sound American to advocate the erection of a minority republic in Cuba.

"One of the reasons for refusing to annex Hawaii and its so-called republican Government, has been the knowledge that the Government in that island is not acceptable to ninety-five one-hundredths of the inhabitants. In different degree the Republic of Cuba is unsupported by the people. To those who think as I do about the proposition to force upon Cuba a Government welcome only to a third or less of the people, it is intolerable. There would be no hesitation about recognition if it was reasonably shown that Cuba really wanted the republic; and if there was an overwhelming inclination for that Government in Cuba the insurgents would win their own independence instead of asking us to declare it when in fact it has not been achieved."

On the verge of war and with the first touch of Summer to remind people of the climatic discomforts and dangers to be encountered in making a campaign at this season in a semi-tropical land, it is not uncommon to hear doubtful expressions about the advisability or necessity of war with Spain on account of Cuba. This feeling is not confined to the men who oppose war because it may eat up the revenues of the Government and make the Administration therefore unpopular.

## PROGRAMME IN THE HOUSE.

### Intention Said to be to Get Action on the Senate Resolutions Before Noon To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Senator Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, said to-night he did not apprehend any dead-lock on the Cuban resolutions. He had no information, he said, as to what the House would do, but he presumed that the matter would go to conference, and he could not recall any instance where such a conference had failed to bring about an agreement of some kind.

The members of the Foreign Relations Committee expect the House to act promptly on the Senate resolutions. One of their number to-night expressed the opinion that the House would disagree with the Senate action immediately on assembling to-morrow morning, and at once would appoint conferees, so as to send the matter to conference without delay. This is the programme which it is understood some of the President's friends on the floor, notably Gen. Grosvenor, have expressed a preference for, but the statement was made to-night by a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee that a liberal allowance of time would be made for debate on the resolutions when they reach the House to-morrow. Just how many hours will be given for debate is not known, but the intention is said to be to have it end by noon, when a new legislative day will begin.

The indications to-night are stronger than ever that the House will insist on its own resolutions. The wishes of the Administration, the power of the Speaker, and the fact that the Democrats are expected to vote as a unit for the Senate resolutions, will all be influences tending to solidify the Republican majority in support of its original position.

Rumors have been in circulation to-day of a movement on the part of the Republican "insurgents" to combine with the Democrats and force agreement with the Senate resolutions. The fact that these same so-called "insurgents" have threatened several times before to break away from the party programme and failed to do so when the test was applied, does not lead to expectation of any serious revolt on their part in the present instance, and the prospect now is that they will vote as unanimously against recognition of the Cuban Republic to-morrow as they did last Wednesday.

Senators Foraker and Chandler have been making a quiet canvass of the House side with a view to winning converts to the recognition idea, but the result of their efforts so far have not been particularly encouraging.

### Speaker Reed Hard at Work.

One of the most prominent Republican leaders on the floor of the House denominated that portion of the Senate resolutions which provide for recognition of the Cuban Republic as a direct "assault" upon the President, which no loyal Republican could indorse. Upon this theory Speaker Reed and his lieutenants have been proceeding to-day in their campaign against concurrence in the Senate resolutions.

All day long the Speaker's rooms at the Shoreham have been like the headquarters of the Commander in Chief of an army. He has consulted with his lieutenants, Dingley of Maine, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Cannon of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, and Payne of New York. He has seen Joy of Missouri, Lorimer of Illinois, Heatwole of Minnesota, and other leaders of the Republican opposition, and through other agencies has had a thorough canvass made of the Republican side of the House. To-night he is confident the Republicans of the House can be marshaled against yielding to the Senate on the main issue.

Some of the arguments used with those who, like Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Mann of Illinois, and Bromwell of Ohio, are disposed to [illegible] the "[illegible]" out of the woods," and, by agreeing, and the matter, have been such as to shake the convictions of these gentlemen.

The chief complaint of those who want to concur is that non-concurrence means delay, complications, possibly [illegible] of diplomatic negotiations, and possibly further concessions by Spain, which would embarrass the United States when the time for action arrives. These members have been labored with separately. The arguments against recognition have been reiterated and reinforced in the light of the speeches in the Senate.

### Argument Against Recognition.

Especially potent has been the argument advanced by Senators Allison and Morgan that if we recognized the independence of the existing Government, Gen. Gomez at any time might negotiate a peace with Spain, which would leave the United States in the lurch.

When France allied herself with us in the Revolutionary War it was for the purpose of gaining our independence, but we were held to the compact by the stipulation that no peace with Great Britain should be negotiated without France's consent.

It also has been urged that there are evidences that the Senate will yield the recognition of independence if the House stands firm. Notwithstanding the large majority for the resolution, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts to-day urgently counseled the House leaders to reject tenaciously the Senate's proposition. He assured them that the Senate would not hold out.

But possibly the strongest argument brought to bear was that the President himself could not approve any resolution which contained such an invasion of his prerogative and which so plainly violated every precedent of international law. This strong intimation of a Presidential veto, which would involve an entirely new start and the delays incident to it, had a powerful influence, although in certain quarters it was asserted that a Presidential veto would be overridden. The suggestion that the President might sign the resolution and send a message to Congress saying that the clause recognizing the independence of Cuba was ultra vires—beyond the jurisdiction of Congress—was frowned upon by the President's friends.

There has been considerable criticism of the verbiage of the Senate amendments to-day. Gen. Grosvenor said sarcastically that resolutions which are to bear the inspection of the world should at least be "grammatical and diplomatic."

### Promise of Speedy Work.

The Speaker's lieutenants to-day have held out to their colleagues the assurance that action should be had at every subsequent stage of the proceedings with dispatch and that the resolutions would go to the President, as finally agreed upon, before Wednesday morning. There are those, however, who do not believe that such expedition is possible.

There is a strong intimation that delay is what is desired by those opposed to war in the hope of some action by the Spanish Cortes.

A hope is expressed that Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, who has been quite ill, but who is much better, will be able to be in his place to-morrow. In that case he will be in charge on the floor, and he, Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dinsmore of Arkansas, the senior member of the minority of the committee, will be appointed conferees on the report of the House. If Mr. Hitt is not able to be present, Mr. Adams and Mr. Quigg of New York will be the Republican conferees. Both are in thorough sympathy with Speaker Reed and the Administration.

## GEN. HARRISON TALKS WAR.

### He Says We Might Have to Send an Expedition to Spain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 17.—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who is now in Cincinnati on legal business, declined to be interviewed on the talk of war. He is an attorney in a lawsuit before the Federal Court of Appeals.

To a prominent and reliable gentleman who traveled on the train with the ex-President he talked freely, however, and without any reservation. He said among many other things on the same subject:

"I don't see why the war, if we have one, should last more than a month if the results are as favorable to American arms as I think they will be. If, however, the conflict should be prolonged and the Spaniards make an attempt to land on our shores the result would be that we would probably send an expedition to Spain to fight them on their own ground."

Gen. Harrison added that he thought the war would in any event be of short duration.

## ROOSEVELT AND LEE'S STAFF.

### He Declines to Discuss the Report that He Wants a Commission in the Event of War.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy has been sought for by a great many persons today. They were all friends who had heard the report, which was considered incredible, that he had offered his resignation to the President in order to be prepared to enter the service of the United States in another capacity. Mr. Roosevelt has given all who have asked him about the report the same answer. He has said it is a matter he cannot talk about. This has served to promote the talk, rather than to discourage it.

Many prominent friends have, it is understood, urged him not to entertain the idea of seeking service with Gen. Lee, as it has been reported he desires to do, but to stick to the Navy Department, in which he has been very useful since the work of preparation for war began. One gentleman who has endeavored to find out just what foundation there is for the story says it all came out of a talk in which Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself very enthusiastically as confident that if Gen. Lee was put in command of a land force he would render a good account of himself and his command.

He also expressed a willingness to show his confidence in Lee as a commander by serving with him. This conversation seems to have been repeated with increasing importance at each repetition. Much remains to be done before Gen. Lee will be called upon to lead any forces to Cuba. No one doubts that Mr. Roosevelt will be able to obtain a commission under him if he is determined to take the field during the war, but his most intimate friends are confident that the story will prove to be an extravagant expansion of a careless conversation.

## SENATOR PLATT ON THE CRISIS.

### He Does Not Think the House Will Agree to Recognition.

In discussing Cuban affairs yesterday Senator Platt said that the impression prevailed in Washington that the House of Representatives would not agree to the Senate resolutions as they were passed by that body. He believed the House would not accept that part of the Senate resolutions which recognizes the independence of the existing Government so-called, but would stand for a policy in line with that announced by President McKinley.

"I believe," he said, "that it is the part of wisdom, of sound Republican Party policy, and of the highest patriotism to stand by the President. He has been much abused and maligned by his critics for what they call his lack of energy in bringing the serious Cuban matters to a more speedy settlement. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln were abused after the same fashion. But now history has justified their acts. I believe President McKinley has acted with great courage and tact, and has been guided wholly by a patriotic purpose and a high sense of responsibility in all his treatment of the grave questions in this crisis.

"War seems to be inevitable. Its horrors cannot be exaggerated, but there would be compensations. All animosities which have arisen out of our own civil war would be buried and eternally forgotten. We should have a united and enthusiastically patriotic people. It would prevent the Democratic Party from going into the next Presidential campaign with 'Free Cuba and Free Silver' emblazoned on its banner, and prevent the possibility of Populistic success in 1900."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

## CONDITIONS IN CARDENAS.

### The United States Commercial Agent at That Port Arrives Here.

The Norwegian steamer Britannic, which left Cardenas on April 11, arrived here yesterday morning and brought fifteen passengers, among whom were Joseph L. Hance, United States Commercial Agent at that port, and J. B. Hamel, a merchant of Cardenas, and his family of six, with a servant. Mr. Hance reported having been ordered home by the Government, but he delayed his departure for several days owing to the presence in port of the lumber-laden American schooner Abbie C. Stubbs, from Mobile. The schooner's papers being in good shape and there being no apparent danger to the vessel while in port, Mr. Hance finally took his departure without waiting for the schooner to leave port.

Mr. Hance, who is the last United States representative to act on the recall of the State Department, said that the story of conditions at Cardenas had been told when other places had been described, for it was much the same in all sections. Cardenas contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is about five hours' ride by rail from Havana. By Weyler's reconcentrado decree 7,000 persons were added to the population, but during the last eight months the number of these unfortunates has dwindled to 1,500.

"Have 5,500 died?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "save a few who went to what are called the zones of cultivation."

During the last three months, Mr. Hance said, there had been about twenty deaths a day among the reconcentrados. But this is much smaller than the number that died in the earlier period of the decree's operation. In fact, so many have died that the number is necessarily less, though the ratio is probably the same.

The first installment of the relief supplies had reached Cardenas before Mr. Hance left there, and was distributed. There was a good deal of excitement over the prospect of trouble with the United States, but there had been no rioting, he said.

Mr. Hance will go to Washington to-day.

William Buckhorn, another passenger, said that he had been visiting relatives at Cardenas. He thought the condition at Matanzas was even worse than that at Cardenas. It was a common sight, he said, to see emaciated women hugging to their breasts babes that were hardly more than skin and bones.

Mr. Hamel is the agent of the Munson Line at Cardenas, where he has lived for twenty-three years. He remained, he said, till he felt that the safety of his family required that he should bring them away. Eight or ten Americans remain, however, who think that they will be able to escape if danger arises.

## CHICAGO WORKMEN PATRIOTIC.

### They Boycott the Goods of Any Nation Espousing Spain's Cause.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Organized labor resolved to-day to aid the Nation by placing a ban on the goods of any nation which should take up Spain's cause.

The federation unanimously passed a resolution declaring that whenever it became evident "that any foreign nation exerts influence detrimental to the interests of the United States in relation to the pending difficulty with Spain it becomes the duty of each citizen to abstain from the use of or traffic in any article, natural or manufactured, which is produced by such nation, and to effect this purpose we further declare that any person in this country who, with full knowledge of the fact, and for the purpose of profit, deals in such articles should not receive the patronage of any patriotic American citizen."

## SUPPLIES FOR THE CUBANS.

### Central Relief Committee to Load an American Vessel and Dispatch Her to Key West.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Central Cuban Relief Committee of New York will load an American steamship with supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba immediately, and dispatch her to Key West for orders. She will be followed as soon as possible by a second ship. Both will sail under the Red Cross flag and be in charge of Red Cross agents.

It is hoped that the way will be clear for the vessels to proceed to the Cuban ports and land and distribute the supplies, but naval and military escort will be provided in accordance with the Geneva treaty should hostilities have broken out before the arrival at Key West.

A sufficient number of agents of the American National Red Cross will accompany the ships to effectually carry on the distribution. Miss Barton will probably join the first ship at Key West.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee was at the State Department to-day. He returned to New York to-night.

The War and Navy Departments and Surgeon General Sternburg have been notified of the readiness of the American National Red Cross to render service, supplemental to the army and navy medical departments, if called upon.

Miss Clara Barton will shortly visit this city for conference, and will then return to Key West.

### Archbishop Ireland Silent.

Archbishop Ireland arrived in the city Saturday night and is staying at the Holland House. He came here from Washington, where he has been trying to effect a peaceful settlement of the trouble between the United States and Spain. The Archbishop was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening, but declined to be interviewed. He will remain here a day or two.

### Relief Supplies from Atlanta.

There was forwarded from Atlanta, Ga., on April 13 a car loaded with supplies and provisions for the Cuban sufferers. This is the fourth car that has been forwarded to Cuba through the efforts of The Atlanta Journal, and is being handled free by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. It is on its way to New York, and is decorated with American and Cuban flags. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in common with other railroads, is handling all Cuban relief supplies free of charge.

## SPANISH MAINE INQUIRY.

### Official Gazette to Publish Evidences of an Internal Explosion.

MADRID, April 17.—The Official Gazette will shortly publish the report of the Spanish commission of inquiry into the Maine disaster, demonstrating that the explosion was of internal origin.

### Large Recovery for Damages.

From The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

The largest personal damages judgment ever affirmed by the Supreme Court of North Carolina was that of Norton vs. North Carolina Railroad Company, affirmed Tuesday in a decision written by Judge Douglas. Mr. Norton sued for $20,000 damages, for injuries received two years ago. At the March term, 1897, of the Durham Superior court, C. H. Norton, the Durham builder and architect, recovered judgment against the North Carolina Company for $20,000 damages for personal injuries sustained by reason of a collision with a train of the defendant at a crossing in Durham. The railroad appealed, and the Supreme Court has just affirmed the judgment.

Mr. Norton was riding in Durham on the morning of May 2, 1896, in a buggy with Mr. A. G. Bauer of this city, when the injury was sustained. Mr. Bauer was also badly hurt, but he compromised his case for $2,500. Mr. Norton had his jawbone broken in two places and lost nearly all his teeth, together with the process by which they are held in his mouth, besides receiving other serious and permanent injuries. He made seven trips to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and was twice in a hospital in the former place. He expended more than $2,000 in and about these visits. Mr. Norton is now in Baltimore undergoing treatment for his eyes. This is the largest recovery ever sustained in a damage suit in this State. In James vs. Railroad $12,000 was recovered and there have been several $10,000 recoveries.

### Southern Loan Association Assigns.

From The Baltimore Sun.

ROANOKE, Va., April 15.—What is known as the Southern Branch of the Central City Building and Loan Association of Syracuse, N. Y., with headquarters here, filed a deed of assignment to-day in this city and Salem, with D. Raymond Cobb of Syracuse as trustee. The liabilities of the association are $125,000; the assets are not yet known. The association has extensive interests here, owning upward of sixty houses in all portions of the city, including the Lee Hotel, which cost it $[illegible].

## BUSY DAY IN WASHINGTON

### Effective Work Done in the Several Departments, but No Cabinet Meetings Were Held.

### ARMY MAY MOVE TO-MORROW

### 18,000 Regulars Available for Duty in Cuba or Puerto Rico, but Many More Will Be Needed for an Invading Force.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—All of the departments were busy to-day. Sunday has not looked like Sabbath for several weeks, and each has been busier than the one before. While there were no Cabinet meetings to-day, to add excitement to the condition of affairs, there was a great deal of actual and effective work done.

The great building that holds the Departments of State, War, and Navy seemed a hive of workers.

The War Department was the most active to-day, as it is now in warlike condition, mobilizing the army, distributing ordnance stores, assigning officers to new posts of duty, and procuring munitions of war for the expected struggle with Spain. The great majority of the force was at work throughout the day, and the offices were as full of bustle and stir as on a week day.

The department is making every possible arrangement to get the different regiments away from their present stations to-morrow, or by Tuesday at the latest.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said it was not the intention of the War Department to have the troops move before Monday or Tuesday. He said there was no such hurry for this mobilization as is vehemently asserted on almost every side.

They will get to the coast in full time, he thinks, for any emergency that may arise. Some of the regiments can reach their rendezvous in a day or two, and the department is not expecting war before Wednesday or Thursday. By that time it is thought the regiments will be either on the coast or so near that they can be got to the transports as rapidly as desired.

### 18,000 Regulars Available.

It is now estimated that the total number of troops available from the regular army for the occupation of Cuba or for service in Puerto Rico will be about 18,000, allowing for the retention of the heavy batteries of artillery to guard the coast and for the average number of men on sick leave. With these two exceptions every regular soldier can be spared at once, as the militia of the States can be used to occupy the vacated posts of the regular army, to guard the arsenals, and to act as reserve forces for the coast defenses.

No officer has ventured his reputation upon the assertion that 18,000 men, although well-trained and armed and seasoned fighters, are sufficient for the work expected to be done in Cuba and Puerto Rico. Allowing for the large number of allies from the ranks of the revolutionists, it is estimated that a much larger force will be needed for the movements in Cuba alone.

In preparing for a campaign in such a country ample margin has to be left for sickness, and fully as large an allowance must be made for the small and temporary disabilities of the raw soldiers that must be taken to Cuba from the ranks of the National Guard. Hundreds of these will have to go to the hospitals on account of blistered feet or from ailments caused by ignorance of the way to take care of themselves.

Gen. Grant said it takes a year to teach a soldier to take care of himself. Some one else has said that it takes that long to teach a soldier how to prepare his food and keep his tent dry, and thus avoid the common ills of the recruit.

### A Large Force Necessary.

Taking these things into consideration, it is not expected that a much larger force will have to be sent to Cuba than would be necessary to conquer the island from Spain if it were in a more northern latitude. Of the Spanish soldiers, most of whom come from Andalusia and other lower portions of Spain, where the climate and conditions resemble somewhat those in Cuba, it is estimated that fully 35 per cent. are in the hospitals. Most of these are sent there by sickness and not by insurgent bullets or machetes. That element must be taken into account when calculating how many men should be sent to the island.

The decision of the President to call out 60,000 volunteers was based upon a careful estimate as to the number of troops that might be needed. Of course, all of these would not go to Cuba at once, and many of them would not go there at all, but stay in this country as reserve forces. But this many will be needed to be trained for fighting, so that the country will have a sufficient force to meet any emergency.

The Navy Department was busy to-day with routine work, looking after the final work on the refitting of the vessels it has bought and most of which are now in the shipyards. A number of orders were sent out assigning officers to different ships, and offers of more ships for the auxiliary fleet were considered.

The two fleets are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for developments to-morrow. It is hardly expected, but it is hoped, that the House will accept the Senate resolution and bring the crisis to an issue at once. Nothing would please the war and navy officials quite so much as such an ending to the long series of negotiations and debates. Both are ready for the last act in the drama, and are anxiously awaiting the rise of the curtain.

## OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

### Regiments to Go in the Order of Their Colonels' Seniority.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 17.—The information was given out here this afternoon by authorities of the Third Regiment, O. N. G., that Gov. Bushnell has decided what regiments will go to the front from Ohio when the first call for men is issued by the President.

The decision made by Gov. Bushnell is to call out the Ohio Guardsmen in the order of the seniority of the Colonels commanding the regiments. This will take out first the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Col. Howe of Cleveland; the First Regiment, commanded by Col. Hunt of Cincinnati, and the Third Regiment, commanded by Col. Anthony of this city.

Adjt. Startsman of the Third is now in San Francisco. In anticipation of a call he is expected here in a few days to take his place.

The Third Regiment, which has headquarters here, is ready to move at a few hours' notice.

## GEN. COPPINGER LEAVES OMAHA.

### Troops to Follow Him to Mobile, Where He Is Due To-morrow.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—Gen. Coppinger left Omaha this afternoon for Mobile over the Missouri Pacific. With him are his personal aides, Lieuts. Grant Hutchinson and Alex W. Perry, Major Andrews, Adjutant General Department of the Missouri, and Major Enoch W. Crowder, Judge Advocate General.

There was a large crowd at the station to bid them good-bye, including many representative men of Omaha. When a friend said to Gen. Coppinger, "I wish you a prompt and safe return," the General smilingly replied: "You had better wish us good luck and cool weather."

All the party are in good spirits. They will reach Mobile Tuesday morning. At the headquarters to-night the bids for moving the troops from this department are being tabulated, and the awards will be made some time during the night, but probably not until after midnight. All the roads are ready to move such of the business as is awarded to them.

## COLORED TROOPS AT KEY WEST.

### Companies A and G, 25th Infantry, Quartered at Old Fort Taylor.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 17.—Companies A and G of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which arrived here late last night, were obliged to remain on board the City of Key West all night because of lack of accommodation at the barracks, already given over to two batteries of artillery. It was eventually decided to quarter them in old Fort Taylor, and this morning they marched there. They are a stalwart body of men. Many of them have seen service in Indian campaigns, and most of them rank high as sharpshooters.

Some of the local papers have been protesting against having colored troops sent here, [illegible] unfavorable demonstration. The colored troops were, however, cordially greeted.

Throughout the day wagons have been going between the wharf and the fort, transferring the effects of the new-comers.

STORAGE OF FURS.
Fur Garments and Fur Articles taken for Storage and guaranteed against loss or damage.
Special facilities afforded at this time for Repairing, Alterations and Remodelling of Fur Garments at very low rates.
B. Altman & Co.

### Big Order for Lamps Quickly Filled.

NEWARK, April 17.—The lamp department of the General Electric Company has received an order from the Navy Department to ship as rapidly as possible 25,000 incandescent lamps for use on the ships of the navy. A large portion of the shipment is to go direct to Key West for use of the fleet there. The order was received Thursday morning, and before the works closed for the night the entire order had been filled and delivered to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for shipment.

## WRECKAGE FROM THE MAINE.

### Forty Tons of Material Brought from Havana.

The barge Lone Star of the Boston Towboat Company arrived at Quarantine last night from Havana in tow of the tug Underwriter, bringing from the wreck of the United States battle ship Maine two gun carriages, two gun shields, two anchors, three davits, anchor shackles, donkey boiler, smokestack, and umbrella covers of the funnels, in all about forty tons of material.

Capt. Swain says he will dock at the navy yard, where the material brought from the Maine will be discharged.

The Underwriter and Lone Star left Havana April 4 and stopped for coal at Newport News, leaving there Saturday.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVES ORGANIZE.

### The Formation of the First New York Artillery Begun.

One hundred enrolled members of the National Volunteer Reserve met yesterday afternoon at 538 East Eighty-seventh Street and took steps to organize a regiment of the reserves to be known as the First New York Volunteer Artillery. It is intended that this regiment shall be used on the northeast coast, relieving the regular soldiers, and acting as a second line of coast defense, or to form rapid flying batteries.

It was decided to form three classes of reserves: first, those desiring to volunteer for active service on the first call of the Government; second, those desiring to volunteer for service in the vicinity of New York; third, those desiring to volunteer to be ready for service after the first two classes have been called out. The members of the new regiment will begin drilling at once, and an application will be made to the War Department to be supplied with regular army officers as drill masters. Col. J. E. Bloom presided at yesterday's meeting, and he and Lieut. Col. Franz Mayer were appointed a Committee on Enrollment and Organization.

A number of physicians have already enrolled with the reserves, and Dr. James O'Neill of 256 East Eighty-sixth Street was appointed Chairman of a committee to organize a medical department. It was announced at the meeting that R. T. Wallace of 886 Broadway has formed a company of sixty-five men, who will enter the new regiment in a body.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT AT CHURCH.

### The Rev. Dr. Bridgman Praises President McKinley.

The annual church services of the Eighth Regiment were held yesterday in Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, when a sermon was preached by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Charles De Witt Bridgman, who is also Chaplain of the regiment. Five hundred members of the regiment marched from the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, under command of Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr. During the course of his sermon, Dr. Bridgman said:

"There are four sorts of persons who want war. There are those who are anxious for war because of the money there is in it in the shape of contracts. There are those associated with National greatness who hope to be helped along to material power. There are those who believe that war is necessary in the course of human affairs. Then there are those who think that every exertion having been made to preserve peace, we must have war because there is no way of avoiding it.

"President McKinley presents the spectacle of a man who, while at the head of a nation very strong in warships, fighting men, and money, has shown remarkable patience in not making an effort to strike at Spain until everything had been done that could be done to show that honorable peace was desired."

There was considerable suppressed enthusiasm among the members of the congregation. The church was packed to the doors.

## POLES OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

### A Battalion of 250 Sharpshooters Would Fight Spain.

The following resolution, adopted by the Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters' Society, was forwarded last night to Gov. Black by Theodore Kornobis, the President of the organization:

To His Excellency, Frank S. Black, Governor of New York:

Sir: At the quarterly meeting of the Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters it was unanimously resolved to follow the examples of their illustrious countrymen, Thaddeus Kosciusco and Kasimir Pulaski, by tendering their services to the Government of the United States in the event of war with Spain.

This organization was chartered June 19, 1872, and subsequently incorporated March 3, 1896, as the First Battalion of Volunteer Polish Sharpshooters, in accordance with an act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The battalion numbers 250 men, thoroughly drilled, and ready to take the field. In their behalf I have the honor to formally transmit this offer to you as Commander in Chief of the forces of the State of New York, with the assurance that if the occasion presents itself, the Polish citizens will prove their loyalty to their adopted country and their love for its institutions and its flag. Yours respectfully,

THEODORE KORNOBIS,
Major Commanding.

JOHN KACZAREK, Adjutant.

### To Move from Governors Island.

The final arrangements were being made at Governors Island yesterday for the departure of troops from there for the South to-morrow, and the island was thronged all day with the relatives, friends, and sweethearts of the men, who had come to tell the soldiers good-bye. It was decided to leave one company on the island under command of Capt. Cecil to guard the prisoners there, of whom there are about eighty at present.

### Steamer Lampasas Held at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 17.—The Mallory Line steamer Lampasas, which arrived here Thursday with coal for the fleet, has received instructions from the main office to remain at Key West until further orders, as the Government is negotiating for her purchase. But whether purchased or not, she will be used by the Government to transport troops to Cuba, should the necessity arise.

### War Material from Germany.

The steamship Patria, which arrived from Hamburg Saturday night, and docked yesterday morning, had on her manifest fifty-two cases of "machinery," consigned to the Ordnance Department, United States Army. The "machinery" is supposed to be part of the purchases of guns, carriages, &c., from the Krupp works.

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is a wonderful family tonic. It purifies the blood and makes the system strong. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity and excellence claimed.

## CONSUL McGARR FOR SPAIN.

### Our Agent at Cienfuegos Lands in Boston and Says We Have Lost Our Heads Over Cuba.

BOSTON, April 17.—The fruit steamer Barnstable, from Cienfuegos, reached here Thursday, having on board United States Consul McGarr.

By direction of the Government the Barnstable took Consul McGarr from Cuba, and instructions were sent to land him at Key West or Norfolk, but they reached Cienfuegos after the Barnstable had sailed, and the voyage to this port was made as usual. Consul McGarr said all was quiet when he left Cienfuegos.

Mr. McGarr was besieged by newspaper men for information on the Cuban situation. He is quoted as follows:

"A declaration of war against Spain by the United States would be a grievous mistake.

"The situation in Cuba has been most grossly, yes, criminally exaggerated by irresponsible persons for the purpose of bringing on a war between Spain and the United States.

"The people of Cienfuegos, where I was stationed, were profoundly grieved and surprised at the idea of war between Spain and the United States when I left there. I don't know what all this fuss means. Why, when I embarked for Boston last Friday morning it was as quiet at Cienfuegos as it is in the streets of Boston at the present time.

"I hardly believed my instructions recalling me a week ago yesterday."

"How many Americans are there in Cienfuegos?"

"I should say about 150 in all."

Mr. McGarr was especially emphatic on the point that Americans were in no danger at Cienfuegos. He said that, so far as he was able to learn, the rebels about Cienfuegos numbered about 2,000.

"How about reconcentrados?" was asked.

"They number between 1,000 and 1,100 in Cienfuegos," said Mr. McGarr.

"There's no denying they are in a bad condition, caused by the rebels firing the sugar fields and preventing the grinding of sugar. This is their only occupation, and, of course, when deprived of their only income, want and suffering followed. Private charity is small."

"You don't seem to be much of a Cuban enthusiast," remarked a reporter to Mr. McGarr.

"No, Sir, I'm not," said he. "I think we have completely lost our heads over this Cuban revolution."

On the steamer were Vice Consul Casnovas, his son, and a Maine physician, and in their interview they flatly contradicted Mr. McGarr's statements, the first-named saying that Consul McGarr was more Spanish than the Spaniards themselves.

## DRAMATIC SCENE IN A CHURCH.

### Arrest Following a Fight in Protest Against Idolatry by the Church of England.

From The London News.

The Good Friday of 1898 will be memorable for a dramatic and distressing scene at St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, Kensington, which resulted in Mr. John Kensit being given into custody. The services in this handsome church yesterday were as follows: "Devotions, 7 A. M.; matins, 8:30; the Passion, according to St. John, followed by the 'Veneration of the Cross,' 9 A. M.; the Way of the Cross simplified for children, at 10:30 A. M.; the Three Hours, 12 to 3, taken by Father Black; evensong, 6 P. M." There was for the early hour a large congregation at 9 o'clock, when Mr. John Kensit, his wife, son, two daughters, and some thirty of his Protestant brigade put in an appearance. A large white cross on the long black curtains behind the altar had a very striking effect, and the crucifix on the altar was veiled. Six candles were burning on the superaltar, which is by no means a general use on Good Friday. The officiant, who wore a cope, sang the 18th and 19th chapters of St. John, (the second lesson and Gospel for the day,) and the different parts of Our Lord, Judas, the Chief Priests, and others were taken by choirmen. To those educated to the "use," and indeed, to any one who has been at the Oberammergau play, there can be no doubt that the effect was most solemn and devotional. It must be admitted, however, that it was rather strong meat for Mr. Kensit. Nevertheless, he followed the lections in his Bible, and knelt when others did, even when during the latter part of the narration the people, who were standing at the time, all fell down at the words, "He gave up the ghost."

When some Collects from the Western rite, but not for the most part in the Prayer Book, had been said, and the officiant had divested himself of his cope, the office of the Veneration of the Cross commenced. The priest removed the cross from the altar and unveiled the crucifix—the wood of the lower part of the cross had not been covered—saying, as he removed each portion of the veil, "Behold the wood of the Cross," to which the response was "Let us adore it." He then placed it on one of the steps of the altar. He then came down to the end of the chancel, knelt down, went up to the topmost step, and then knelt down again to kiss the crucifix. The vicar, who was not robed, did likewise, and was followed by the choristers. Then the men of the congregation approached, and when nearly all had kissed the sacred figure Mr. Kensit went up. Instead, however, of kneeling he seized the crucifix, and, shouting out, said: "In the name of God, I denounce this idolatry in the Church of England; God help me!" He then carried it down the chancel. Immediately confusion reigned. The clergy conducted themselves with great dignity and calmness, but many laity clustered around Mr. Kensit and seized the cross from his hands. In the terrific excitement which took place, and which seemed to affect both parties alike, it was almost impossible to gather exactly what occurred, but words were bandied on both sides in a way which recalled the scenes forty years ago at St. George's-in-the-East.

A policeman was sent for and Mr. Kensit was given into custody by the vicar, who subsequently proceeded to the Kensington Police Station and charged him with "willfully disturbing the congregation by taking hold of the crucifix and behaving in a riotous and indecent manner during divine service at St. Cuthbert's Church, Philbeach Gardens, in the Parish of Kensington." Mr. Kensit was admitted to bail, a local tradesman who had heard him lecture, but did not otherwise know him, offering himself as surety. It will be enough here to describe the distress, not to say anguish, which, on such a day, was caused to "devout women not a few" approaching, to use Keble's words,

"To that dear home safe in Thy wounded side,
Where only broken hearts their sin and shame
may hide."

The countenances of many who felt themselves outraged in their dearest affections would have inspired a poet or painter, but the mass of the congregation, men and women alike, behaved with great self-restraint.

### A Suggestion for New Yorkers.

From The London News.

A Professor of Philosophy in a certain Rhenish town received a large parcel a few days ago containing six boxes of cigars, accompanied by the following note: "We beg leave to send you six boxes of our excellent cigars. We have no doubt that you will be pleased with the parcel, and will recommend us to your friends. Kindly remit us the amount of the invoice—8 marks per box—by postal order. To this the philosopher replied immediately: "I have the honor to send you herewith a dozen dissertations, which will no doubt please you. Should you desire any more, I hold them at your disposal. The price is 8 marks per copy." By return post the professor received the following laconic epistle: "Kindly return our cigars. Inclosed find cost of carriage and packing. We are sending back your dissertations."

### A Young Professor.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

H. Parker Willis, who was graduated from the University of Chicago, and has been appointed professor of political economy at the Washington and Lee University, Virginia, is twenty-three years old. When he assumes the duties of his position at the beginning of the school year in September he will be the youngest man at the head of such a college department in the country. He is the youngest man to receive the degree of Ph. D. from the university. Mr. Willis is a native of Racine, Wis. During his graduate course he held a traveling fellowship from the university, and spent the last year studying in Germany, Italy, and France. He served as special Secretary for the recent special commission appointed by the Monetary Convention at Indianapolis to [illegible]

## READY FOR THE HOT MONTHS.

Our treacherous American Spring has a habit of landing us any day in midsummer heat, and the problem of being ready for the hot burst, when it comes, is one that troubles many housekeepers. But one element of the question has been made very simple. The old dread of stifling kitchens and the resulting bad temper of cooks and disturbance of mistresses has passed away. At least it has for those who have learned the beauties of the gas range. This modern invention is making the seething furnace we used to keep in our kitchens to cook with an obsolete instrument of torture. To say nothing of its acknowledged superiority in cooking, its ease of management, its freedom from dust and soot, and, above all, in the hot months, the cool kitchen which it insures make the gas range the housekeeper's best friend. Using a fuel 50 per cent. cheaper than coal, it has abolished the traditional torments of the kitchen in Summer time.

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### Woeful Waste of Fish.

From The Montreal (Quebec) Witness, April 14.

The regular Thursday fish fleet arrived this morning from Sorel and from the upper fishing grounds of the river. It was estimated that fully fifteen tons of fish were in the boats, which numbered over fifty. The catch included doré, perch, carp, bass, pike, muskallonge, sturgeon, and catfish and several tons had to be thrown into the river for lack of purchasers. A number of citizens called on Mr. Riendeau, Superintendent of Fisheries for the Montreal and Sorel District, and Mr. Morris, the Montreal fishery overseer, to beg them to stop the terrible destruction of doré. There were thousands of doré exposed for sale with from three to four pounds of roe in them, which meant the killing of millions of fish life. The officials went to the wharf and saw the evil, but could do nothing to stop it as until midnight to-day doré and black bass can be legally sold and disposed of, no matter what their condition, so long as they are not sold for human food. After to-day, however, the law is to be enforced with increased rigor.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:45 A. M.—132 Elm Street; John Huber; damage, $5.

8:30 A. M.—170 Bainbridge Avenue; Mrs. Klaussner; damage, $5.

11 A. M.—215 Seventh Street; Mrs. Leskowitz; damage, $10.

11:45 A. M.—120 Centre Street; August Gaslia; damage, $10.

6:25 P. M.—178 Mulberry Street; Charles Wing; no damage.

7:10 P. M.—25 Pike Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

7:45 P. M.—219 Madison Avenue; J. P. Morgan; no damage.

7:50 P. M.—150 East Seventy-second Street; Mrs. Schel; damage, $5.

8:10 P. M.—1,744 First Avenue; James F. Bull; damage, $500.

8:30 P. M.—14 Roosevelt Street; Tony Degairo; no damage.

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[illegible]

# QUICK WORK ON THE ST. PAUL

## Capt. Sigsbee Walks to His New Ship, His Trunk Following in a Wheelbarrow.

## SIMPLE CEREMONY ON BOARD

### A Few Words of Friendly Greeting with Capt. Jamison, and in Five Minutes the Vessel Moves Off with the Maine's Commander on Her Bridge.

The steamship St. Paul of the American Line, which has been chartered by the Government for use as an auxiliary cruiser, left her pier, at Fulton Street, North River, yesterday morning at 8:10 o'clock in command of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, formerly of the Maine, and started for Philadelphia, where the work of converting her into a fighting vessel will be done.

She arrived at her pier Saturday night, and the immense task of unloading was finished at 4:45 o'clock yesterday morning. By 6 o'clock, the hour set for Capt. Sigsbee's arrival, everything was in readiness for her to go to sea. At that hour West Street was almost deserted save for a crowd of longshoremen at the entrance of the American Line pier.

At 8:05 o'clock Capt. Sigsbee arrived, having walked down from the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry. The former commander of the Maine carried a valise in one hand and held a newspaper which he was reading in the other. A porter followed behind with a wheelbarrow, on which was the Captain's trunk.

When Capt. Sigsbee reached the entrance of the pier he was greeted with a hearty cheer from the crowd, and was received by Edward E. Wright, agent of the American Line, and Capt. Brewster, Superintendent of the pier, who escorted him to the vessel. Capt. John C. Jamison stood at the after gangway waiting to receive the new commander. The ceremony of turning the ship over to Capt. Sigsbee was short and simple.

"Good morning, Sir," said Capt. Jamison to Capt. Sigsbee. "I have the pleasure of turning over to you a very good ship, and I hope she will do well."

"Thank you," replied Capt. Sigsbee, "and as far as I am concerned I hope the trouble will be over very soon."

Five minutes later the big ship swung from her moorings, backed out into the stream, and headed down the bay at a clipping gait, with Capt. Sigsbee on the bridge.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from New York yesterday for this city, passed in at the Delaware Capes at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. She will reach the Cramp shipyard to-morrow and on Tuesday morning the work of transforming her into an auxiliary cruiser will begin. It is estimated that this work will require about fifteen days, and will amount to an almost entire reconstruction of her interior.

A large portion of her bulwarks will be removed, as well as the superfluous deck structure, in order to place the batteries. Her armament will consist of two six-inch and ten five-inch rapid-fire guns for the main battery, and twelve three-pounders for the secondary battery. The same general plan, it is believed, will be followed in the alteration of the St. Louis, New York, and Paris.

## DEAD, BUT STILL THE CLAIMANT

### Arthur Orton to be Buried as Sir Roger Tichborne—His Wife Keeps Her Title.

From The London Daily Mail.

Death conquers all. The claimant spent twenty years of his life in the vain attempt to persuade people that he was Sir Roger Tichborne, Baronet.

He is dead, but it is not Arthur Orton that will be buried to-day. The grave will contain the mortal remains of Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, as is attested by the Registrar's certificate, the doctor's note, the coffin plate, and the Coroner's official stamp.

This is the text of the certificate:

"I, the undersigned Registrar, do hereby certify that the death of Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, aged sixty-nine years, who died at 21, Shouldham Street, has been duly registered by me. Witness my hand, this 1st day of April, 1898.—E. J. Rossiter, Registrar of Births and Deaths, St. Mary's Sub-District."

As the death was sudden, notification was given to the Coroner, so that he might hold an inquest on the body if he desired. The Coroner decided that no inquest was necessary. The letter from his Secretary, stating the decision, was addressed to "Mrs. Tichborne." The coffin-plate goes a step further than the certificate, by the addition of the title. Upon it is the name, "Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne." The living claimant has become the dead baronet.

This novel development of the principle "Speak no ill of the dead" appears to have arisen in a very simple manner. The name on the coffin followed the name on the certificate, the name on the certificate followed the name on the doctor's note, and the doctor, presumably, gave the name that was given to him.

In some quarters the use of the name has aroused great indignation. It is described as an imposture of the grossest kind, and the authorities are called upon not to perpetuate it in this indecent fashion. Yesterday a representative of The Daily Mail inquired at the Registrar's office as to the matter. The reply was that the name was registered as it was given, and that it is not the business of a Registrar to settle or alter names on his own initiative. So the dead bones of Arthur Orton secure the recognition their loving owner could never obtain.

The doubt was as to the title of Baronetcy. The matter, it will be noticed, is ignored by the Registrar, but the omission was supplied by the undertaker. He favored the idea of following the certificate, but the widow was determined to have the "Sir." She likes to be called Lady Tichborne, and does not approve of communications addressed to "Mrs. Orton."

There are two undertakers and two coffins. First the order was given to an undertaker in Chapel Street, and then transferred to Mr. Muzzell of Harrow Road. Both tradesmen made coffins, but while Mr. Muzzell's coffin now contains the body, that of the other undertaker is still at the shop door—or was yesterday afternoon—with admiring crowds around. On this coffin there is no "Sir."

There is only one hitch in the way of this amazing post mortem vindication. It is threatened by the cemetery authorities. A subscription list is to be opened for the erection of a tombstone over the grave. Naturally, the promoters will desire the inscription to follow that on the coffin plate. But at Paddington Cemetery they point out that the cemetery company possesses the right of regulating the inscriptions on gravestones, and can veto any announcement judged to be misleading or eccentric. This is not an ultimatum, but it indicates a possibility. Perhaps, after all, the emblazoned assertion of lost rights will be buried beneath six feet of earth.

Regardless of the tombstone, the anomaly remains. The Judges of the High Court were two years in determining that the living Tichborne was Orton. The Registrar of Births and Deaths determined in two minutes that the dead Orton was Tichborne.

## Mayor Harrison on Crime in Chicago.

In his first annual message to the City Council of Chicago, Mayor Carter H. Harrison says: "The report of the General Superintendent of Police, based on the records of his department, contains assurance for all classes of citizens that the efficiency, vigilance, and zeal that have characterized this department will permit them to pursue their respective avocations without fear of being robbed and assaulted by long or short men. One need not be exceedingly observant to note that with the approach of Winter comes an annual outbreak of crime. We all noticed evidences of such a visitation at the advent of the Winter just ended, but it should not be allowed to pass without comment that criminality scarcely showed itself during last Fall, when it was crushed out with a suddenness and success that ought to be regarded with pride and satisfaction by every Chicagoan. There has been no evidence of crime through the recent Winter as in former years; the criminals came in the Fall, but they were severely taught that Chicago was an unhealthy climate for them, with the result that they were [illegible]

## AN OPINION ON RECOGNITION.

### Ex-Attorney General Miller Cites Decisions of Courts Holding It to be an Executive Function.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17.—Ex-Attorney General W. H. H. Miller makes the following statement:

"As the question whether the recognition of a new Government in Cuba is an executive or legislative function has become a practical one, it may be of interest to know what some of the courts have said about the matter.

"In Williams vs. The Suffolk Insurance Company, (3d Sumner, 272,) the decision of the case turned upon the disputed sovereignty over the Falkland Islands. The Government of Buenos Ayres insisted that those islands were a part of its dominions. This the Government of the United States denied. Justice Story, being asked to decide this question as an original judicial question, refused to do so, and said:

"'My judgment is that this court possesses no such authority; that it is bound by the doctrines and claims insisted upon by its own Government, and that it must take them to be rightful until the contrary is established by some formal and authorized action of that Government. It is very clear that it belongs exclusively to the executive department of our Government to recognize from time to time any new Governments which may arise in the political revolutions of the world, and, until such new Governments are so recognized, they cannot be admitted by our courts of justice to have or exercise the common rights and prerogatives of sovereignty.'

"To this position Justice Story cites Gelston versus Hoyt, (3d Wheaton, 346,) and a number of English cases. The same case in which this opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Story having been brought before the Supreme Court, Justice McLean, (13th Pet., 415,) speaking for the court, said: 'Can there be any doubt that when the executive branch of the Government which is charged with our foreign relations, shall in its correspondence with a foreign nation assume a fact in regard to the sovereignty of any island or country, it is conclusive on the judicial department and in this view it is not material to inquire, nor is it the province of the court to determine whether the Executive be right or wrong. It is enough to know that in the exercise of his Constitutional functions he has decided the question. Having done this under the responsibilities which belong to him, it is obligatory on the people and the Government of the Union.'

"In the case of Luther versus Borden (7th Howard, 1,) the question for decision was which of two alleged Governments was the true State Government of Rhode Island. It was there held that under the Constitutional requirement that the United States guarantee to each State a Republican Government, it was for Congress to decide what Government is established in the State before it can determine whether it is republican or not, and that, therefore, the act of Congress which had been passed was in that case controlling. But Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court in that case, said:

"'In the case of foreign nations, the Government acknowledged good by the President is always recognized in the courts of justice. And this principle has been applied by the action of Congress to the sovereign States of the Union. It is said that this power in the President is dangerous to liberty and may be abused. All power may be abused if placed in unworthy hands. But it would be difficult, we think, to point out any other hands in which this power would be more safe, and at the same time equally effectual.'

"Again, only a few years ago, in Jones versus the United States, (137 U. S. 202,) in which the question for decision was as to the sovereignty of the United States over Navassa, a small island in the Caribbean Sea, Justice Gray, delivering the opinion of the court, cited and quoted with approval the language of Mr. Justice McLean in the Suffolk Insurance case above set forth.

"These opinions seem to indicate pretty clearly the trend of judicial opinion upon this question."

## CHURCH MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

### Movement in Philadelphia to Care for Sick and Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—In response to a call from the Rev. Henry C. McCook, pastor of Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, a congregational meeting was held after the regular service to-night and steps were taken toward forming a relief association in view of hostilities between Spain and this country.

It was decided to issue invitations to churches in other cities to join in the movement, giving the postponed relief plans a National scope. Details of the character of relief have not been decided upon, but will probably pertain to the needs of sick and wounded sailors and soldiers.

## DISBANDED AT DYEA.

DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Stanley W. Turner of the Government Alaskan Relief Expedition, who has just returned to this city, said to-day that when the expedition arrived at Dyea they found two-thirds of the population gone elsewhere, and accordingly the expedition disbanded, turning over the supplies to the army post there.

He said: "I expect the world will be surprised when it knows the amount of gold that will be brought out of the Klondike this year. In my opinion the first and second shipments that will come away from about St. Michael will aggregate from $6,000,000 to $30,000,000."

Mr. Turner believes the Government appropriation of $200,000 for relieving the Klondike miners has hardly been warranted by the results accomplished, as relief so far has been extended to no one in Alaska.

## ENGLAND SELLS TOO MANY SHIPS

From The London Mail.

The Earl of Hopetoun, as President of the Institution of Royal Naval Architects, expressed the opinion at the annual conference of that body yesterday that there was nothing of a startling nature in the Admiralty programme for the present year.

Coming to the matter of the output of the shipbuilding yards, his lordship pointed out that Japan provided the largest amount of work for British shipbuilders, over 6 per cent. of the total output having been built for that country.

Germany followed with over 3 per cent. Of the warship output 30 per cent. was for foreign account, Japan and Chile showing the largest totals.

During recent years we had been accustomed to large additions to our tonnage, the net increase of the merchant navy of the United Kingdom during the first nine years of the past decade amounting on the average to 366,000 tons per annum, while during 1897 the net increase only reached the insignificant amount of 8,600 tons.

This great falling off was partly due, no doubt, to the strike, but it was also largely attributable to the great amount of tonnage which had been transferred to foreign and colonial owners during the year.

These figures indicated that it was now becoming customary for an amount of tonnage equal to that of almost any other merchant navy to be removed within, say, every two or three years from the register of the United Kingdom on account of foreign sale. This was a matter of grave importance. It was a sign of the times which should not escape the notice of those who were responsible for legislation.

It appeared to be scarcely doubtful that the foreigner was often able to secure an adequate profit from vessels which his British competitor did not find sufficiently remunerative.

From a national point of view, however, there was one consolatory aspect of this subject. Nearly three-fourths of the vessels transferred from the United Kingdom during the last two years were built before 1885; but they could congratulate themselves that the greater part of the vast British mercantile marine was of efficient modern construction.

## AMERICAN RAILS FOR SIBERIA.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The Maryland Steel Company announces that it has received a contract from the Russian Government to make rails for the Trans-Siberia Railroad. The order will involve an expenditure of several million dollars. Work upon the order will be begun at once.

### Major Henry McElderry Dead.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—Major Henry McElderry, Chief Surgeon of the Department of the Missouri, died to-day at Hot Springs, Ark., of Bright's disease. Dr. McElderry had been ill only a short time. He was married about six weeks ago in Baltimore to a young woman of that city.

### Cable from Havana to Cadiz.

LONDON, April 18.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid Señor Moret, Secretary of the Colonies, has approved a contract to lay a cable between Cadiz and Havana, by way of Teneriffe and Vieques (Crab Island,) nine miles east of Puerto Rico.

# THE OLD NAHANT IS HERE

## Manned by the New York Naval Militia, She Anchors Off Tompkinsville.

## HER TRIP FROM PHILADELPHIA

### With Her Own Steam and a Tug's Aid She Made It in Forty-two Hours—Her Big Guns Fired.

The old single-turreted monitor Nahant, manned by the detachment of naval militia from this city, arrived in port and dropped her anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I., early yesterday morning, having made the voyage from League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, in a trifle over forty-two hours, an excellent showing even with the favorable weather conditions that were encountered after passing out to the open sea at Delaware Breakwater. The monitor made the entire journey under her own steam, assisted by the ocean tug Pioneer.

The two vessels left the League Island Yard at 1:20 o'clock Friday afternoon under lowering clouds and with half a gale from the eastward, which, owing to her low freeboard, kept her decks awash all the way to the capes. The weather by that time had cleared, however, the wind veering around to the northwest and blowing at the rate of about ten knots off shore.

The new direction of the wind had the effect of calming the seas to some extent, and Lieut. Clayton S. Richman, United States Navy, who commands the Nahant, decided not to anchor, as was his original intention, but pointed her nose to the northward, having first tested the machinery of the craft in every possible way and receiving favorable reports from Chief Engineer Fry of the militia.

### A Speed of Seven Knots an Hour.

She passed the Breakwater shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday morning, making about seven knots an hour under the combined influences of her own propeller and that of the powerful tug, which still had a hawser from her stern bitts to the bow of the larger craft.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, when off Barnegat, Lieut. Richman decided to test the two 15-inch smooth-bore guns in the turret. Three charges were fired from the "cheese-box," two of them being blanks and the last containing a full service charge with a spherical shell that ricocheted over the waves in great style for some distance before it disappeared beneath the surface. The tests were entirely satisfactory to both Lieut. Richman and Commander W. Butler Duncan, who is the ranking officer of the Naval Battalion on board, and acts as executive to the regular naval officer. After the firing the tug, which had cast off her hawser, was signaled, the line was again passed on board, and the journey resumed.

During the voyage there were a few mild cases of seasickness, but the indisposition disappeared quickly, and the victims were clamoring for a double allowance of food as soon as they had their sea legs on. The men were crowded into a space that originally was intended for about one-third their number, but were cheerful and contented despite their cramped quarters.

The Highland lights were sighted some time before daylight, and a signal for a pilot was sent aloft. The Nahant was brought up to her anchorage without further incident and was placed about a mile southeast of the cruiser San Francisco. Many Staten Islanders and friends of the militiamen crowded the piers, and some of them were rowed out to the quaint old vessel by local boatmen, who reaped a small harvest of coin.

### No Visitors and No Shore Leave.

No visitors were allowed on board, by order of Lieut. Richman, and her crew was permitted no more liberty than would be allowed to sailors in the regular navy. Several applications for shore leave were refused.

Commander Duncan said that the Nahant could show a clean bill of health, and the men were ready and willing to show that they were not merely make-believe sailors, but would be of real service in the defense of the harbor, and more than that if necessary.

During the trip Lieut. Eyre, navigator, and Ensign Henderson, his assistant, attracted considerable attention, as many of the Corinthians on board never until Saturday noon had witnessed the operation of taking the altitude of the sun.

It was not known last night when the Nahant would go to the navy yard and be equipped with her secondary battery. As a matter of fact, there is no room in the yard at present, and one of the officers said that the monitor would probably remain off Tompkinsville for several days. The men will go through the regular drill every day as long as they remain in the service of Uncle Sam.

## ALABAMA TO BE LAUNCHED.

### Cramps Decide on May 1 as the Date, and Senator Morgan's Daughter Will Christen Her.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—It was learned here to-day that May 1 has been fixed as the date of the launching of the battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard. Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native State. The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built respectively at San Francisco and Newport News. All three are alike.

The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on her has been considerably delayed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the Government should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of $400 a ton for armor has passed the House and is now pending in the Senate. In all 8,600 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts, and other necessary Harveyized steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that she is 8 feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. She is No. 8 in the naval register, and is technically known as a first-class sea-going battleship. Her length on load water line is 368 feet; extreme breadth, 72 feet 5 inches; mean draught, 23 feet 6 inches, and displacement at that draught 11,525 tons. She will have two vertical inverted three-cylinder triple-expansion engines, driving twin screws, estimated to develop 10,000 indicated horse power under moderate forced draught. Her guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The boilers are to carry 180 pounds pressure.

The armament will be four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, mounted in sponsons, and a secondary battery of sixteen 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, together with one Gatling and one field gun. She will also have four torpedo tubes. The side armor of the Alabama is to be 16½ inches thick at the top of the belt, tapering to 9½ inches at the bottom. In the turrets the porthole plates will be 17 inches thick, and the other plates 15 inches. Inside of this will rise a protective deck, with armor 4 inches thick on the slopes aft, 3 inches forward, and 2¾ inches on the flat top.

## MONITORS READY TO SAIL.

### The Montauk and Lehigh to Go Into Commission To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—The old monitors Montauk and Lehigh, which have been assigned respectively to Portland, Me., and Boston, will go into commission to-morrow. The Catskill, which went into commission yesterday, will sail for Boston on Tuesday. The full crews for the Montauk and Lehigh have not yet reached League Island, but skeleton crews of Naval Reserves are aboard, and were busy all day getting things into shape. Work was also being pushed elsewhere in the yard.

The repairs to the Miantonomoh's hoisting apparatus have been completed and she is expected to sail this week without fail. The gunboat Vixen, formerly the yacht Josephine, will be placed in dry dock to-day to have her bottom attended to. Her six-inch rapid-fire guns and her one-pounders are yet to be mounted, and she will be ready to sail Friday or Saturday.

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DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
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"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*
Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*
*Andreas Saxlehner.*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17.—Lieut. J. K. Dexter and a detail of fourteen petty officers and seamen of Company H, Naval Brigade, of this city, left to-night for Philadelphia on the 9 o'clock train. They will go to the League Island Navy Yard and assist in bringing the monitor Lehigh to Boston. The detail was cheered by thousands of people on its way to the train and received a hearty send-off at the station.

## COMMANDER BROWNSON'S VIEWS.

### He Will Report on His Visit to Europe to Secretary Long To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Commander Willard H. Brownson, just returned from his visit abroad, where he was sent to purchase men-of-war and munitions for the use of the navy, was at the Navy Department to-day. The Commander says he spent practically all his time in Italy, France, and England. He made a number of recommendations and reports to Secretary Long during his inspections abroad, and will submit the final one to the Secretary to-morrow.

Commander Brownson during his visit was able to gauge the feelings which the European nations have for this country in its issue with Spain. Concerning the Englishmen, he remarked that their sympathy is for us and they are with us to a man. A great many Frenchmen sided with Spain, although the Commander said his observations regarding them were based on reports only. Italy being one of the Latin countries, there is an element which sympathizes with Spain, although many of the commercial classes, realizing that much of the trade of the peninsula is with the United States, look upon our contention with favor.

Commander Brownson says that, owing to the uncertain state of affairs in Europe growing out of the Eastern question, in which most of the great nations are interested, very few really satisfactory warships are to be found on the market, while in six months from now, when possibly no one will want to purchase any, no doubt some will be available. Unfinished ships and those of inferior quality were to be obtained if desired, but the Government preferred not to purchase vessels of that kind. The Commander will leave the city to-morrow for New York, where he is to assume command of the Yankee, to which he has been assigned.

## COMMODORE HOWELL'S NEXT DUTY.

### Navy Department Perplexed by His Return on the San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The return of the San Francisco presents a troublesome problem to the Navy Department. This vessel was the flagship of Commodore Howell, Commander in Chief of the naval forces on the European station, which station was recently abandoned in order to utilize all the warships attached to it in the nearby waters of the United States. Commodore Howell has been at sea only a few months and under ordinary circumstances would continue in command of a squadron for at least two years. In view of the fact that he outranks both Commodore Schley, commanding the Flying Squadron, and Capt. Sampson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, he cannot be assigned to any duty in connection with either fleet without displacing either of the officers named of command rank.

Inasmuch as the department has no intention of making any change in the two commands mentioned, it is not improbable that Commodore Howell will be assigned temporarily to special duty at the department in Washington.

## NAVY YARD MOVEMENTS.

### Men and Apprentices Sent to League Island.

A draft of fifty-six men and apprentice boys left the receiving ship Vermont yesterday morning bound for the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

The gunboat Eagle, which has been fitted at the navy yard for service in the mosquito fleet, left there yesterday afternoon. She passed the Quarantine Station at 3 o'clock, and anchored in the lower bay at 7:15 o'clock. She will probably go to sea to-day.

It was said yesterday that the cruiser San Francisco, now lying off Tompkinsville, S. I., had been ordered to proceed to Boston. No reasons were learned for her proposed trip to that city.

### Torpedo Boat Morris a Flier.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 17.—The torpedo boat Morris had a builder's trial Friday and developed a speed of 23¾ knots, with only seventy-five pounds of steam. Her contract calls for 22 knots, with 225 pounds of pressure.

## CHICAGO MERCHANTS LIBERAL.

### Enlisted Employes' Salaries Will Be Paid and Their Positions Held.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Henry C. Lytton, proprietor of The Hub, has informed his employes that, should any of them be called upon to go to war, their salaries will continue, and will be paid to their families while they are absent, while their positions will be held open for them until their return.

Should any of them be killed in battle he will pay $1,000 to their families.

Montgomery, Ward & Co. told an employe, Sergt. Fred Walther of the First Infantry, whose term of service had just expired, that he might re-enlist, his salary would go on just the same, and his position would be held for him until he returned.

## A WOMAN ATTEMPTS BRIBERY.

### Cool Proposition by a Teacher to the Mississippi Superintendent.

From The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

The monotony of ordinary office life was broken for State Superintendent Kincannon of Mississippi in a way altogether unexpected, but at the same time not exactly without precedent. A female school teacher, whose name and address are withheld for the present, submits a business proposition to the State Superintendent, which he declines to accept. He has, however, put machinery in motion, to establish the identity of the writer, who, by the way, prefixes her name with "Mrs.," leading one to generously infer she is a "poor widder woman." This is not the first time Mr. Kincannon has had such propositions, but, strange as it may sound, it is a fact that in each and every instance they have come from women. Following is the letter:

"Dear Sir: In the recent examination of the 1st and 2d of April my per cent. on geography was below 50. I wish to know that if the per cent. on the other studies is sufficient to make up for the deficiency in geography, haven't I the right to exact a certificate? Please let me hear from you immediately, and greatly oblige."

The usual "P. S." was added in the form of an extra sheet of paper, on the top of which was inscribed the word "Confidential," followed by this:

"Would you sell me the questions on the first-grade studies? If so, what would be the price of the questions? I am willing to pay you a reasonable price for them. You can rest assured if you were to sell me the questions I would not expose you to the public. I also ask the same of you."

# OUR CONSULATE MOBBED

## The Escutcheon Carried Off at Malaga and the Office Entered and Demolished.

## POLICE POWERLESS TO HELP

### Mob Enters the Cervantes Theatre, and It Is Cleared Spontaneously—Apology Made to the American Consul.

LONDON, April 18.—The Malaga correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing at noon Saturday, says:

"About 10 o'clock last evening (Friday) a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American Consulate and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this stage utter any cry against the United States.

"The Chief of Police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the Consulate. The demonstrators then paraded along the Calle de Larsos, the most frequented street in Malaga, and, accompanied by a very large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion. The Civil Governor and Mayor of the town hastened to the spot to calm the people, and were received with loud cheering, but in the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American Consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and, after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the building.

"All the windows were smashed and a part of the furniture of the Consulate seriously damaged. When the crowd was at the height of its frenzy a ladder was brought, and a man, getting hold of the American escutcheon threw it to the ground amid immense cheering. The escutcheon was paraded as a trophy through the streets and ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de la Constitucion, where its appearance caused great enthusiasm.

"Another group, headed by a well-known Carlist, went through the principal streets and passed the Consulate, shouting 'Vivas' to Spain, to the army and navy, and crying incessantly, 'Death to the United States!' and 'Death to the pig Yankees!' This group, largely swollen by people who had joined it on the way, forced an entrance into the Cervantes Theatre. The representation was stopped and the orchestra played a patriotic march, the whole audience joining in the demonstration.

"The Governor, warned by telephone, made his appearance. Then some one cried, 'When the country is in danger no theatrical representation ought to be given.' The audience applauded, and in a few minutes spontaneously cleared the theatre. From this time several contingents of people noisily paraded the streets, and the demonstrations continued until an advanced hour of the night, the police being powerless. This morning (Saturday) the American Consulate looked from the outside as if it had been wrecked, the stones and broken glass making quite a pile in the sideway.

"The commotion was renewed early to-day. Several groups carried with them banners upon which had been printed representations of the pig, now treated in Spain as an emblem of America and as synonymous with Americans. The authorities, however, had taken serious measures. The mounted and infantry Civil Guard had been called out and the police force took positions in the principal streets. The demonstrators tried to get hold of the municipal banner and to procure the Municipal Band, but were prevented in both directions.

"By noon to-day (Saturday) the demonstration had practically ended, although the people occasionally indulged in patriotic cries and the streets were full."

The Malaga correspondent of The Daily Mail, in a later dispatch, dated Saturday night, says:

"By order of the Government, the local authorities of Malaga waited on the American Consul to-day with an apology for the insult. The escutcheon has been replaced. The press strongly denounces the occurrences, which, it is pointed out, are likely to intensify the strained relations between the two countries. To-night, however, the popular demonstrations were again renewed, but the authorities acted energetically."

A special dispatch from Madrid says there was another hostile demonstration outside the American Consulate at Malaga Sunday afternoon. The Civic Guard dispersed the mob after repeated charges. Three people were injured. Most of the shops were closed.

## ORDER PREVAILS IN MADRID.

### Newspapers Deplore the Attack on Our Consulate at Malaga as Not Being Dignified.

MADRID, April 17—8:15 P. M.—Perfect order reigns in Madrid, though the streets are thronged with promenaders. The usual Sunday bullfight has absorbed popular interest and overshadowed the action of the United States as a topic of discussion.

The Epoca, (Conservative,) referring to the outbreaks of popular feeling in the provincial towns, counsels the Government to deal gently with the rioters, considering the provocation received from the American public and Congress, and even from the President, and urges the Spanish nation to continue in its dignified attitude, standing shoulder to shoulder in defense of the nation's rights.

The Epoca says that only students took part in the demonstration at Barcelona; but that the revolutionary element was at the bottom of the outbreak in Malaga, seeking to precipitate a quarrel with America.

The Imparcial, referring to the attack upon the American Consulate at Malaga yesterday, deplores the outrage as necessarily calling for apologies, and warns the Malagueños against provoking a war, which Spain would avoid if possible. The Imparcial adds:

"Rioting is no proof of courage. The Greeks made demonstrations many days in Athens, but this did not prevent them from quickly forsaking the heights of Thessaly. The Spaniards should enter the conflict like gentlemen, and not like ruffians."

## SPAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

### Secretary of Agriculture Authorizes the Publication of Documents Showing Her Condition.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has authorized the publication of a bulletin on the subject of Spain's foreign trade from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, prepared by Frank H. Hitchcock, the chief of the section of foreign markets. Two general matters are treated in detail in the publication, viz.: Spanish commerce proper and shipping and navigation.

It is shown that of the total tonnage transported to and from Spanish ports during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive, 57.75 per cent. was carried by merchantmen entered and cleared in the trade with the United Kingdom. France ranked second, with 12.97 per cent. of the total, and the Netherlands, with 8.52 per cent., stood third. The United States, with a record of 3.91 per cent., was the fourth country in importance; Belgium fifth, with 2.35 per cent., and Cuba next, with 2.34 per cent. Of the merchandise carried by vessels entered at Spanish ports during the years 1891 to 1895, inclusive, 56.54 per cent. came from the United Kingdom. France furnished 9.43 per cent., Russia 6.80 per cent., and the United States 5.68 per cent. Of the goods carried by vessels cleared during 1891-5, the United Kingdom was the destination of 58.28 per cent., France received 14.48 per cent., the Netherlands 11.33 per cent., the United States 3.15 per cent., and Cuba 2.62 per cent.

Spain's commercial transactions with the rest of the world amount annually to more than $300,000,000. In 1895 the merchandise imports amounted to $161,829,516 and the exports $155,355,785. The average value for 1891-5 was $313,071,440 as compared with [illegible] for the preceding five years.

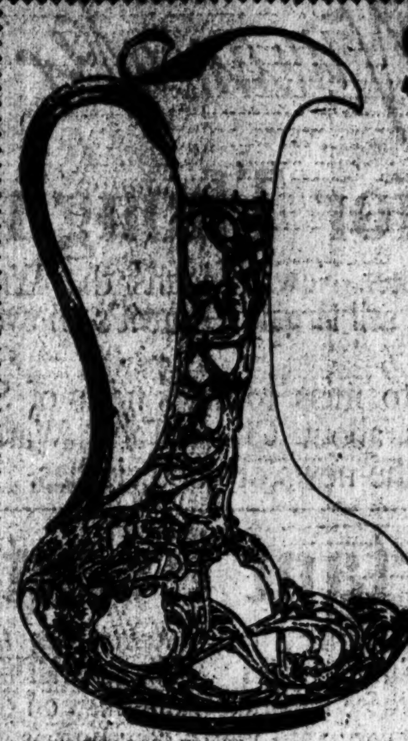
Spain's foreign trade is largely maritime. Of the merchandise imported and exported during 1891-5 only 15.9 per cent. was transported by land, while 84.1 per cent. was carried in seagoing vessels. During the earlier years of the decade 1886-95 more than one-half of Spain's maritime commerce was carried by foreign vessels, but since 1891 there has been a change, and the national shipping is now in the ascendency.

The imports and exports made under the Spanish flag during 1895 amounted to $146,969,806, and those under flags of other nations to only $119,145,676. Of the foreign commerce of Spain during 1891-5 about 70 per cent. was transacted with four countries, viz.: France, 33.41 per cent.; the United Kingdom, 22.05 per cent.; Cuba, 10.20 per cent., and the United States, 6.32 per cent. The total value of the merchandise annually exchanged between Spain and Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, the Canaries, and her various minor possessions exceeded $50,000,000.

The United States ranked third among the sources of Spain's import trade during 1891-5, furnishing 10.34 per cent. of the value of such imports, Cuba came next with 4.46 per cent., while Puerto Rico supplied 2.64 per cent. Of the merchandise exported from Spain during the same time, 34.41 per cent. went to France, 23.32 per cent. to the United Kingdom, 15.53 per cent. to Cuba, and 3.47 per cent. to Puerto Rico, while the United States came eighth in the list of countries to which Spanish exports were consigned.

The average yearly value of the goods transported by Spain to and from France in Spanish vessels was $32,655,478; to and from Cuba in Spanish ships, $32,064,536; the United Kingdom, $27,069,104; Puerto Rico, $9,499,149, and the United States, $9,302,723. Of the merchandise shipped from Spain in Spanish vessels 36.77 per cent. went to Cuba, 27.50 per cent. to France, and 7.72 per cent to Puerto Rico. Coal, which constitutes the most important item among Spain's non-agricultural imports, is procured chiefly from the United Kingdom, the receipts from the United States amounting to less than 1 per cent. of the total. During the calendar year 1895 there were entered and cleared at Spanish ports 36,856 merchant vessels. Of these vessels 19,169 carried the flag of Spain and 17,687 vessels the flag of other nations. The average yearly tonnage for the five years 1891-5 was 24,374,939, while that for the preceding five years was only 22,490,590. This increase was due to the growth in the tonnage of the Spanish merchantmen.

On Dec. 31, 1895, the latest date for which there are available statistics, the merchant marine of Spain comprised 1,783 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 719,572. The figures for 1895 show a slight increase in the size of the fleet and a rather marked one in its tonnage. The steam vessels increased from 431 in 1886 to 523 in 1895. It is shown that for the five years from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, the Spanish shipping was conducted somewhat more extensively from the customs districts along the Atlantic than from those on the Mediterranean Sea. The ships entered and cleared on the Atlantic amounted annually to 19,704, as against 15,738 along the Mediterranean.



SPECIAL SALE.

ROOKWOOD,

STERLING SILVER APPLIED.

Vases, Jugs, Pitchers, Loving Cups, Rose Bowls, &c., in the above famous ware, *at less* than wholesale prices.

STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, new patterns, Full Size, per set of six . . $2.90

BON BON DISH, rich repousse pattern (5 inches in diameter) . . . . . . 2.15

Cut Glass SALTS and PEPPERS, large variety of new assorted patterns, sterling tops, gold lined, each . . . 50c.

The Meriden Company,
Silversmiths,
208 Fifth Ave. Madison Square.

## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac This Day.

| | A. M. | | P. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 5:17 | Sun sets | 6:42 | Moon rises | 3:50 |

### High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 5:38 | Gov. Isl'd | 6:12 | H. Gate | 8:01 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 5:58 | Gov. Isl'd | 6:36 | H. Gate | 8:25 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| **TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 18.** | | |
| Trinidad, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| **TUESDAY, APRIL 19.** | | |
| Iroquois, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Lahn, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Navahoe, Inagua, &c. | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| **WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.** | | |
| Algonquin, Charleston | | 3:00 P. M. |
| Alliança, Colon | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| | *1:00 P. M. | |
| Antilla, Nassau | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| | *1:30 P. M. | |
| Buffon, Pernambuco, &c. | 12:00 M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Kensington, Antwerp | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Panama, Havana and Mexico | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Seneca, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Taormina, Santos | 9:00 A. M. | 11:00 A. M. |
| **THURSDAY, APRIL 21.** | | |
| Oranje Nassau, Haiti, &c. | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Orinoco, Bermuda | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| **FRIDAY, APRIL 22.** | | |
| H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c. | *10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| New York, St. Domingo, &c. | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| **SATURDAY, APRIL 23.** | | |
| Alene, Fortune Island, &c. | 10:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| | *10:30 A. M. | |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool | 5:00 A. M. | 8:00 A. M. |
| La Navarre, Havre | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c. | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Seguranca, Havana, and Mexico | 10:30 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Werra, Naples, &c. | 8:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zealandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April §15 and up to April 28 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

### Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 18.

Caribbee, St. Croix, April 11.
Catania, Havre, April 2.
El Monte, New Orleans, April 13.
Georgic, Liverpool, April 8.
La Navarre, Havre, April 11.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.
Liv, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Louisiana, New Orleans, April 13.
Mississippi, London, April 5.
Mohawk, London, April 7.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, April 12.
Seguranca, Havana, April 14.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.
Strathairly, Hamburg, April 3.
Winifreda, London, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19.

Alene, Port Limon, April 12.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, April 7.
Suez, Gibraltar, April 4.
Westernland, Antwerp, April 9.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20.

Albert Dumois, Santa Martha, April 13.
Boston City, Swansea, April 6.
Comal, Galveston, April 13.
Fulham, St. Lucia, April 12.
Santiago, Nassau, April 16.
Seminole, Jacksonville, April 17.
Werra, Gibraltar, April 11.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21.

Bolivia, Gibraltar, April 7.
Critic, Dundee, April 7.
Germanic, Liverpool, April 13.
Koenigen Luise, Southampton April 11.
Trave, Bremen, April 13.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22.

Advance, Colon, April 15.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, April 14.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, April 8.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, April 15.
British King, Antwerp, April 9.
Excelsior, New Orleans, April 17.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, April 9.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa, April 14.
Moravia, Havre, April 9.
New York, Southampton, April 16.
St. Louis, Southampton, April 16.
Umbria, Liverpool, April 16.
Wells City, Swansea, April 9.

### Arrived—Sunday, April 17.

SS Panama, (Span.,) Quovode, Havana April 13, with mdse. to J. M. Ceballos & Co.

SS Chattahoochee, Lewis, Savannah April 15, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company; is bound to Boston.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad April 9, Grenada 10th, with mdse and passengers to Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Lowntown, Dole, from Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Angonquin, Platt, Jacksonville April 14, and Charleston 15, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Cable steamer Mackay-Bennett anchored outside of the Bar at 5:20 A. M.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Nickerson, Port Maria and Anatto Bay April 11, and Port Antonio 12, with fruit to the American Fruit Company. Arrived at Bar at 1:45 P. M. April 16, latitude 35.01, longitude 3.44, spoke an American bark showing J. L. P. V., bound north.

SS Aladdin, (Nor.,) Schyott, Philadelphia April 16, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co.

SS Francisco, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull April 2, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M. From longitude 20 to longitude 47.30, experienced a succession of strong W. S. W. and W. N. W. gales with high seas. April 6, latitude 49.32, longitude 21.34, passed a French brig showing K. V. J. S., bound west.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Rotterdam April 2, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11:35 P. M. 16th. From longitude 27 to longitude 42, had strong west and N. W. gales, with high seas, and from longitude 58 to Nantucket Lightship, had much fog. April 10, latitude 43.55, longitude 47.10, spoke French fishing Schr. Alice of Granville, bound west.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Nielson, Cardenas April 11, with sugar and 15 passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Harndon, Venice March 9, Trieste, 15; Fiume, 17; Messina, 23; Palermo, 26, and Gibraltar April 1, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. Had strong westerly winds and sea throughout.

SS Navahoe, Proctor, Chester, Penn., April 1, in ballast to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Jabez Howes, Clapp, San Francisco, 108 days, with mdse. to John Rosenfeld's Sons.

Brig Irma reports strong south, followed by easterly, winds, during which she lost lower topsail yard and split sails. April 10, latitude 36.38, longitude 73.19, passed a piece of a wreck, which appeared to be a vessel's side with knee standing.

Bark Hornet of St. John, N. B., Nobles, St. John, P. R. 25 days, with sugar to Zarnikow, McDougall & Co.; vessel to J. W. Parker & Co.

Bark J. E. Graham of Windsor, N. S., Lockhart, London 65 days, with chalk to order; vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Was 14 days north of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Bark Matilda of Charlottetown, P. E. I., Buchanan, Arroyo, P. R. 16 days, with sugar to A. S. Lascelles & Co.; vessel to McIntosh, Terrio & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., 9:30 P. M., W., light breeze, clear.

### Sailed.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Mediterranean ports.
SS Uto, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.

### Notice to Mariners.

FORT WADSWORTH FOG SIGNAL STATION—NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 16, 1898, a fog bell will be established on the northeasterly angle of the sea wall at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, westerly side of the Narrows, entrance to New York Harbor. During thick or foggy weather the bell will be struck by machinery a single blow every 15 seconds.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1897," page 72, No. 351, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1897," page 114.

### Miscellaneous.

SS Aladdin reports, April 17, about ten miles east of Absecom, passed a sunken three-masted schooner, with topmasts 12 feet out of water.

Bark Hornet reports a succession of heavy northerly gales with heavy seas, during which decks were flooded and slight damage received.

Bark Clara, (Dutch,) reports April 10, latitude 37.34, longitude 71.53, passed a piece of wreckage apparently the bottom of a vessel of about 800 tons register, floating awash, with broken timbers standing around edge; probably had been set on fire and hull-well nigh burned out.

Tug Underwriter, Riley, Havana, April 4, and Newport News 16, to F. B. Dalzell, April 17, twelve miles E. by S. ½ from Absecom Light, passed a sunken barge in several fathoms of water, mastheads and topmasts visible, a dangerous obstruction to navigation, (barge H. L. Routh, from Philadelphia for Providence before reported.)

### By Cable.

LONDON, April 17.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown to-day.

SS Hilary, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New York arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Bretagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Rupe, sld. from Havre to New York to-day.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Dann, Antwerp for New York, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS (supposed) Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

Doctor and Cook Agree

The following opinions of high authorities on hygiene and cooking, express the views of all members of the medical and culinary professions.

"Cottonseed oil has a direct dietetic value; it aids both digestion and assimilation.....Cottolene, a thoroughly wholesome combination of fresh beef suet and pure cottonseed oil is eminently worthy to supersede lard for culinary use."
J. Hobart Egbert, A. M., M. D., Ph. D.
*Editor Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

"Vegetable oils (such as cottonseed oil) are growing fast in favor with educated housewives and intelligent cooks.....
The desirable substitute (Cottolene) is purer, more healthful and economical than lard, which it has supplanted."
Marion Harland.
*The famous lecturer and cooking teacher.*

COTTOLENE

links appetizing food, good health and economy.

Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—*"Cottolene"* and *steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way.

Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

The Wanamaker Store

# Good News for Thoughtful Readers

CONFIDENCE in Wanamaker News widens the Wanamaker Public. When our Public reads carefully we sell largely,—but it's an every-day experience and cumulative in results.

Women cannot afford to miss to-day's news of Summer Dress Silks. Housekeepers must heed the facts about China Table Ware, Couches and Table Linens. Men and Boys should notice the news of good clothes.

## An Important Event in Silks

WE present to your notice this morning nearly *twenty-two thousand* yards of pronounced and unmistakable bargains in Summer silks. The generalship of the silk buyers has placed these remarkable offerings on our counters at figures which make every yard worth counting as a separate value.

SUMMER SILK.

The prices to you on the entire lot are less than the importer's usual wholesale prices. You can buy by the yard cheaper than we can usually buy by the thousand yards in foreign markets.

They are all French and Swiss silks,—mostly from Lyons and Zurich. The patterns are all new, very rich in checks and small plaids, pretty, seasonable and desirable. There is absolutely nothing the matter with them.

Here are some suggestions of price and patterns:—

At 75c. a yd.—4,000 yards plaid Taffeta silks; 8 styles black and white, 3 styles blue and white, 40 styles Scotch plaids, 3 styles shepherd's checks, 6 styles Rob Roy.

At 65c. a yd.—1,000 yards of evening silks. Jacquard satins; in white, ciel, pink, turquoise, nile, yellow, lilac and cerise.

At 95c. a yd.—1,400 yards rich black and white Pekin Taffetas; 8 styles of stripes.

At 50c. a yd.—1,000 yards of rich, colored Bengalines; the raised cord is filled with a little cotton; 18 colors.

At 55c. a yd.—800 yards checked Taffeta; triple colored checks on white grounds; 12 patterns.

At 65c. a yd.—200 yards shepherd's check Taffetas; black and white, brown and white.

At 60c. a yd.—1,800 yards of rich plaid Taffetas; double colors on white and colored grounds; 14 new styles.

At 70c. a yd.—400 yards all-silk satin Liberty; printed with white dots on lavender, cadet blue, navy blue, marine blue, cardinal, brown and heliotrope grounds.

At 90c. a yd.—2,800 yards heavy plaid Taffeta silks and ombre check fancy silks; 5 styles black and white, 8 styles blue and white, 12 styles in triple colors, 12 styles in ombre blocks. A particularly rich and heavy silk.

At 70c. a yd.—2,800 yards of fancy striped Taffetas, in both light and dark shades; 28 patterns.

At $1.20 a yd.—1,000 yards of bayadere corded Poplins, in choice tints.

At 65c. a yd.—1,400 yards of rich gray and white striped Taffetas; stripes vary from hair-line to 1-8-inch; 10 styles.

At $1.20 a yd.—200 yards satin block Taffetas. All evening colors; raised white bars of satin on pink, blue, lavender, yellow, Nile, and solid white.

At $1 a yd.—800 yards rich brocaded plaid Taffetas. Colors are pink and black with white, blue and black with white chartreuse and black with white, cerise and black with white, corn and black with white, blue and black with Nile, and so on.

At 80c. a yd.—5,000 yards rich figured Taffetas from France. All black; the figures are small, the styles are elegant; 20 patterns.

## China Table Ware

THIS is great news of Fine China Ware. Read it through. If the first item does not interest you some of the others will.

Authorities in the China Ware trade state that we handle more Table Ware than any other American firm. They know—we don't. Anyway, our big business is full of incident, and peculiar cheapness occurs frequently. Complete assortments, clean stocks and limited space compel us to push things all the time. Eviction,—elimination,—often send prices down, down. When that comes, costs are ignored. See! The regular run of Dinner Set prices is from $5 to $250—thirty varieties. But this concerns exceptions:

*First*—Three Haviland Dinner Sets, 125 pieces each, very rich decoration. Last week they were $250, but the price to-day is $150.

*Second*—Haviland Dinner Sets, 113 pieces each, flower and gilt decorations, go down to-day to $30 from $50. Also some other very rich French Sets at the same reductions.

*Third*—A collection of French China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, that would be fair, and even cheap, at $30. The price is $20.

*Fourth*—Some more French Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, fairly valued at $37.50; they are to be sold at $25.

*Fifth*—A variety of Austrian Dinner Sets, 3 decorations in color and rich gilt, 102 pieces, at $15; they are properly valued at $25.

*Sixth*—English Porcelain Dinner Sets, 130 pieces. A big operation enables us to sell them at $14. Bought as usual they would cost you $25.

*Seventh*—Two "open stock" patterns are to be closed out at half and even less. These are handsome underglaze border patterns and nicely gilded. Perfect pieces all of them, and in desirable styles Old and new prices are shown below.

Dinner Plates, 95c. doz.; were $1.90.
Breakfast Plates, 85c. doz.; were $1.65.
Tea Plates, 70c. doz.; were $1.40.
Covered Dishes, 50c.; were $1.
Meat Dishes, 10c.; were 20c.
Meat Dishes, 20c.; were 40c.
Meat Dishes, 30c.; were 65c.
Meat Dishes, 45c.; were 90c.
Meat Dishes, 70c.; were $1.40.
Fruit Saucers, 35c. doz.; were 75c.
Oat Meal Saucers, 75c. doz.; were $1.75.

*Eighth*—A few Dinner Sets are slightly incomplete. Just a piece or two gone or a trifling niche in a very few places. Such must go. They are in no manner injured for practical use. Every defect will be shown. Half prices will move them quickly.

2 Sets reduced from $25 to $12.50.
2 Sets reduced from $27.50 to $13.75.
2 Sets reduced from $35 to $17.50.
1 Set reduced from $50 to $25.
1 Set reduced from $45 to $22.50.
1 Set reduced from $22.50 to $11.25.

*Ninth*—In the Art Room a wonderful offering of fine Fancy Plates at $1 each. Many of them were $30 to $40 a dozen.

## Fine Table Linens Crowded Out

NEW goods rushing in necessitates quick removal of these high-grade double damask table-cloths and napkins. They are the product of the looms of the world's best linen makers, and their only fault is that they don't match in patterns. That is considered just cause, however, to make a most radical change in their prices—a reduction that will doubtless assure their speedy departure. Thus:

TABLE CLOTHS

2x3 yds., $3.75 from $6
2x3 1-2 yds., $7 from $13.
2 1-2x2 1-2 yds., $6 from $10.50
2 1-2x2 yds., $7 from $12.75.

The napkins go like this—all 26-inch—

$5 from $8 a dozen
$7 from $12 a dozen
$8 from $13 a dozen

Also a few finest quality double satin damask, hem-stitched sets at half old-tariff prices:

2 1-2 x 2 1-2 table cloth, 1 doz. napkins, $17.50 from $35.
2 1-2 x 3 table cloth, 1 doz. napkins, $20 from $40.
2 1-2 x 4 table cloth, 1 doz. napkins, $25 from $50.

Fine German Damask bordered huck towels at less than to-day's import cost, 25c. each; $3 a dozen.

## $20 Couches for $12

WE make them to your own order, too. That will at once dispose of any idea that this is a reduction on old goods. We show you samples of goods and the completed couch, and take your order.

The work is very well done, the seats are well and deeply tufted and the finish is all that it should be, and more than it should be, at that price. The covering is in Velours, of which we'll give you a choice from many styles.

In addition to this offer, we'll show you about a dozen couches of the better kind, all finished, which have been here too long. Down come the figures.

**Formerly $10 to $48** **Now $7 to $36**

### Twenty-five Cent Irish Dimities, 15c. a Yard.

AT regular prices these would be 25c. *and over*. As a matter of fact, a quarter dollar a yard is the very lowest price at which we have ever seen this grade sold, until now.

There are 85 patterns, and they are very fine patterns, too. We found them in the hands of an importer who preferred to bend his energies to a different line of business, and wished to be free to do it. We took the goods. He is free,—but it cost him a sharp loss.

Our price now is fifteen cents a yard. You save ten cents a yard, easily,—you may agree with us that the saving is even greater than that.

Fourth avenue.

### Madras Curtains Back in Favor.

IT will be welcome news to the thousands of home-makers who were firm in their admiration of the handsome Illuminated Madras Curtains, to know that they are coming back into full favor again, after a period of inexplicable desuetude. The demand for them is strong and increasing, and we have prepared for a very extensive sale.

We have imported a very fine assortment of these beautiful goods, by the pair and by the piece, and in both cream and the illuminated patterns. For libraries and dining rooms there can be no more effective draperies. The heavier patterns give all the rich appearance of stained glass.

Cream Madras Curtain goods, 40c. to 65c. a yard.
Cream Madras Curtains, $3 to $4.25 pair.
Colored Madras Curtain goods, 65c. yard.
Colored Madras Curtains, $3.50 to $5.50 pair.
Colored Crete Curtain goods, $1.50 yard.
Colored Crete Curtains, $7.50 to $11 pair.

Third floor.

### High-class Clothing—Men's and Boys'

YOU can't make a mistake in buying your clothing here. We won't permit it. In the first place, qualities are right—they're just what we claim for them, and woe to the salesman who attempts to misrepresent them. In the second place, the clothing must fit. We insist on that. Here are a few specimen offerings which illustrate our quality-for-price clothing business:—

At $10—Spring weight oversacks; reduced from $12 and $15; small lots.

At $12—Of black diagonal; coat and vest; coat is cutaway frock, satin lined.

At $15—The best line of men's fancy cheviots and neat gray sack suits to be found in New York. You will pay $18 to $20 for same quality elsewhere.

At $5 and $6—Some very stylish effects in fancy cheviot striped trouserings. The same sort for which you pay the custom tailor $8 and $10.

FOR THE BOYS

Top coats in all-wool coverts, $3.50 and $4; same style, silk faced, $5; better grades up to $15. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Navy blue sailor suits; all-wool serge, collars trimmed with 8 rows of silk soutache; black and white; plaited sleeves; at $3.75 and $4.50.

Middy suits—the most complete stock in New York in fancy and navy blue cheviots and serges; beautifully trimmed; prices begin at $3 and stop at $8.50; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

## JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

### Killed by Fall or Jump from Window.

Max Bellack, forty years old, of 200 Second Avenue fell or jumped from the window of his rear room on the fifth floor of that building yesterday morning and was instantly killed. It is supposed that he committed suicide. The body was removed to the Fifth Street Station. Bellack had been the manager of a restaurant on Columbus Avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets, but lost his employment two weeks ago. Since then he had been drinking heavily.

### A Pigeon Alights on a Steamer.

The Wilson Line steamer Francisco, which arrived yesterday morning from Hull, brought as cargo for transshipment to Havana 1,150 cases of codfish and 102 packages of general merchandise. On April 16, when about fifteen miles off Fire Island, a carrier pigeon having a tag with the letters O. H. L. on one of its legs flew on board. The bird was released yesterday morning at Quarantine, and it flew away toward the north.

### Body Found in River Identified.

In the Morgue last evening the body found in the river off Barretto Point Thursday was identified as that of Herman Steffen. The identification was made by Mrs. Lena Steffen, the man's widow, by means of the clothing and marks on the body. Mrs. Steffen lives at 262 Central Avenue, Brooklyn. She said that when her husband disappeared some time ago they were living at 306 East Eighty-first Street, and he kept a barber's shop at Eightieth Street and Third Avenue.

## WORKMEN DISCUSS WAR

### Heated Debate on the Question at the Meeting of the Central Labor Union.

## BOLTON HALL FOR PEACE

### Motion to Indorse an Address Deprecating Intervention in Cuba by Force of Arms Defeated by a Small Majority.

Bolton Hall, the son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and who is also the Treasurer of the American Longshoremen's Union, initiated a heated discussion at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, which seems to be divided upon the question of war.

Mr. Hall was given the privilege of the floor as the longshoremen's Treasurer, and then read an address signed by himself, Ernest H. Crosby, and Charles Frederick Adams. It was a long typewritten address, and began thus:

"We desire to call your attention to the manifest folly of contributing even in the slightest degree to the warlike feeling now so prevalent in this country. We fully admit the character of the Spanish administration in Cuba, but we deny that war between Spain and the United States can be in any way conducive to the best interests of mankind."

In reference to the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Hall said:

"There never was an issue more precisely adapted to arbitration than the one raised by this disaster. While we accept the findings of the naval board as conclusive upon ourselves, we cannot expect foreign countries to be satisfied with a one-sided proceeding. We understand that Spain offered to submit the matter to arbitration, and we insist that there is no other honorable course for the country to pursue than to accept.

"The cruelty exhibited in Cuba is no peculiarity of the Spanish race. Within the past few weeks instances of cruelty to negroes have occurred in this country, equaling, if not surpassing, anything that has occurred in Cuba. Honesty compels us to acknowledge that it is not the Spanish race especially, but the human race at large, that is cruel, and that our crusade in this matter should begin at home. We see every day the vast injustice prevailing in our own land, the hopeless toil, the wretched poverty, the armies of unemployed.

"But even if we were in a position in which we could without hypocrisy attempt to establish justice in a neighboring land we protest that interference with the army and navy, of all methods, is the least effectual. We at once add sufferings to those already incurred, we put an end to such efforts as are now being made to relieve misery in Cuba, and we fill Spain and also America with mourning. The real evil which is hated between men we extend all over our land, and we hand down to our children a legacy of hate against people who differ in no wise from ourselves.

### "Moral Interference Sufficient."

"We are in a position in which we can insist on justice for the oppressed Cubans by moral interference. Spain is ready to yield everything but her nominal sovereignty, and we have no business to fight a foreign country for a mere sentimental question of nominal independence. It is the substance, and not the name, which is desirable, and the experience of almost all the Spanish-American republics goes to show that oppression can be as great—and disorder often much greater—under republican forms of government as under a nominal King.

"If it is true that some thousands of Spanish speculators and officeholders have oppressed the Cubans, how in the name of common sense can that justify American workmen in shooting down Spanish workmen? The interests of all workers are the same. All form part of the same labor movement, and no one can join the new army or abet it without deserting that movement to that extent. A war will put back all social improvement among us ten years."

Many of the delegates listened with impatience to the reading of the address, and when it was concluded Delegate Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers got up and angrily asked. "What is the purpose that this man has in view in reading that document?"

Chairman William J. O'Brien replied: "I suppose he wants to get the meeting to indorse it."

"What!" resumed Delegate Barr, "are we to stultify overselves by indorsing sentiments the reverse of what we believe in?"

Here there was considerable applause, and Mr. Barr then asked: "Where did this movement emanate from? Was it from Wall Street?"

Mr. Hall replied: "It comes from Mr. Ernest H. Crosby, Charles Frederick Adams, and myself. We want to bring up the moral question of the trouble."

But Mr. Barr became more excited, and said: "You ask us to shut our eyes to the monstrous cruelties of the Spaniards not only to their own subjects, but also to Americans."

Then turning to the other delegates Mr. Barr remarked: "I think he has brought his pigs to the wrong market. I do not impute any wrong motives to Mr. Hall, and don't believe that he is paid in Spanish gold for this. We certainly have troubles of our own, but that should not blind us to the terrible sufferings in Cuba. I hope you will not be trapped into indorsing the address because it contains a few catch words praising labor."

### Motion to Table the Address Lost.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers moved to table the address, but the motion was lost.

Then Delegate Brown of the cigar makers moved to indorse the address.

"I am against the address," said Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union. "I believe in the United States punishing Spain. If a British ship had been destroyed in Havana Harbor British warships would have been sent to bombard Havana without delay. Why should we talk of peace when 260 of our countrymen were murdered by Spaniards in Havana Harbor? The sentiment of the country is that Congress is too slow."

"The sailors and marines were the protectors of the people, and their death ought to be avenged," said Delegate Smith of the lithographers.

Delegate Prince of the cigar packers said that the destruction of the Maine justified this country in going to war with Spain, but he did not believe that the Cuban question should figure in it.

"Peace at any price!" cried a voice among the delegates, and that was followed by mingled applause and hisses.

Delegate Brown said that war would throw out of work 65,000 cigarmakers, and would paralyze the building trades. The common people would be fighting against their brothers, the common people of Spain.

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union said: "I was with some others in Spanish America, and it was the common people who insulted us. They spat upon Americans, and if any of them had buttons showing the American colors, they tore them off. We had to get protection from the British Consul against these common people. They would not allow us to get food. I am not in favor of monopolists, but it was the rich people who gave us food, whereas the common people insulted us."

Mr. Hall asked for two minutes to explain, and said: "I fear the American workingmen are going to fall into a trap. There are large sums being raised for the army and navy, and the army is formed to shoot down strikers."

George H. Warner of the machinists deprecated war. His father had been a veteran of the civil war, and he was dead, and the duty of supporting the family devolved upon him, so that he would not enlist for this war.

When the motion to indorse Mr. Hall's address was put to a vote it was defeated by a small majority.

### A Sunday Law Breaker's Plea.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 17.—Fred Huff, one of the dealers in soft drinks and peanuts who was arrested in the Sunday raids made by the Plainfield police, at the instigation of Mayor Fisk, charged with violating the Sabbath observance law, pleaded before the City Judge yesterday that he observed Saturday as his Sabbath, from conscientious scruples which had been arrived at after industriously reading the Bible last September. His claim, however, was regarded as a subterfuge to escape conviction, and he was found guilty. He will be brought up for sentence on Tuesday.

## $600,000 FIRE NEAR BOSTON.

### Caused by a Dust Explosion in the Grain Elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel Docks.

BOSTON, April 17.—The roof of the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, was completely blown off by a dust explosion at 4 o'clock this morning, and the fire that followed it not only destroyed the remaining portion of the large structure, but consumed nearly the entire contents of over 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. Some of the small houses adjoining and a building used as a distillery by Chapin & Trull were damaged by the débris from the roof.

The loss is estimated by the Fire Underwriters at nearly $600,000, making a fire loss that has not been equaled in this city since 1893. The explosion not only shook up the entire section of Charlestown, but was felt in the city proper and many of the suburbs. Coming at such an early hour, the tremendous jar aroused half the city, and the flames which followed, shooting 200 feet in the air, attracted thousands of spectators.

Four alarms were turned in, and additional engines were sent for until three-quarters of the Fire Department, including the two horseless engines and the fireboats, was massed in the immediate vicinity, but not before the entire structure was enveloped in smoke and flame.

When the first firemen arrived they found some of the streets impassable, as portions of the roof were blown in every direction. Large rafters had been blown in the air, and many of the upper stories of neighboring property were crushed and pierced by the great beams.

No one was near the exterior of the building when the explosion took place except Archibald Golden, the night watchman, who was on the ground floor. He was hurled against the side of the building, and although badly bruised and torn, managed to crawl to a place of safety before the fire gained any headway.

The fire burned fiercely for nearly four hours, and when it was extinguished there was only a shell of the structure left, while bursting from every side were tons and tons of wheat and oats.

Much of the grain fell through the pier to the dock, and almost all of it was so thoroughly soaked with water that the loss will be complete.

The elevator was built a few hundred feet from the Charlestown Navy Yard. The marine guard at the yard was ordered out and made every possible precaution against the fire spreading in that direction. The Fire Department was, however, successful in keeping the flames confined to the elevator, and by 8 o'clock had the fire under control.

The entire loss is covered by insurance, which falls alike on fire and marine companies, as much of the grain was in process of shipment from the West to Europe. The individual losses cannot yet be estimated, but the grain itself was valued at about $400,000. The loss on the structure is $150,000, and the damage to the pier and adjoining property is about $50,000.

Chapin & Trull, the distillers, sustained a loss from water and flying timbers which is estimated at about $15,000.

Of the 400,000 bushels of grain in the elevator, the elevator officials say over half was wheat awaiting shipment to Europe and owned by J. V. Leiter of Chicago. All of this was insured.

## THE BARTLETT-BRUMM AFFAIR.

### Statement Concerning the Matter to be Made To-day in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—It is expected that a public statement will be made in the House to-morrow of the adjudication which mutual friends have made of the affair in which Representatives Bartlett of Georgia and Brumm of Pennsylvania became engaged in the course of the Cuban debate last Wednesday. This statement would have been made Saturday but for the early adjournment of the House. The friends of Judge Bartlett express confidence that it will set him right before the public and justify his action, and Mr. Brumm's friends are said to be satisfied with the showing he will make.

## INDIAN UPRISING FEARED.

### Cheyennes Are Holding a Ghost Dance Near the North Canadian.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma Territory, April 17.—Nearly 1,000 Cheyenne Indians are gathered on the banks of the North Canadian River, many miles from the agency, holding a ghost dance and "making medicine."

They are holding long discussions in a big council house, to which whites, educated Indians, and squaws are not admitted, and are being worked into a frenzy by the medicine men, who are conducting strange rites and ceremonies, while the crowds of braves dance continuously about them in a circle.

It is feared that the Indians will start an uprising to secure more beef rations and in revenge for the enforcement of the Territorial anti-polygamy law.

## SCHOONER ASHORE OFF JERSEY.

### The J. Henry Edmunds May Be a Total Loss—Her Crew Safe.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., April 17.—The three-masted schooner J. Henry Edmunds, loaded with ice consigned to F. E. Champion of this place, stranded on the bar two miles off shore about 4 o'clock this afternoon when she was trying to make the channel and enter Great Egg Harbor Inlet to proceed up to this city. The tug Ocean City went to her aid and made an effort to float her at high tide this evening, but did not succeed. The weather is threatening, and it is feared the schooner may prove a total loss. A strong southeast wind is blowing.

The crew was brought ashore this evening by the life-saving crew after anchors had been put out to hold the schooner in position. The Edmunds is owned by Capt. Philip Wheaton of this city.

## POLICE FORCE HAS A BAND.

### Milwaukee the Only City in the Country So Distinguished.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—The Milwaukee police force is the only one in the country possessing a brass band. Policeman Stupenagel organized it and was elected bandmaster. The members of the band are Patrolmen Stupenagel, Rygh, W. Green, Thomas, Fisher, Larson, Shea, Kendzerski, Anderson, Schlueater, Kocher, Bennett, Krueger, Tophofen, Doerr, Grunin, Jones, Murphy, Hutchinson, Longley, Solverson, and Myers. Prof. Winkler is the teacher of the band, and he is prouder of his blue-coated pupils than of any other he has.

The band will make its first public appearance during the convention of the police chiefs of the country here next month. The rehearsals of the band take place in an abandoned morgue on Broadway.

### Trolley Extension in New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 17.—The officers of the Brunswick Traction Company, which has come to an agreement with the Somerville authorities over the terms for a franchise through the town, have promised to start the work of completing the trolley extension through the place this week. Bound Brook is agitated over four petitions for trolley franchises. All the proposed lines start from the Battle Monument. The Brunswick Traction Company is trying to get the right of way to pass under the Central and Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks in order to save the expense of building a new bridge overhead, which will cost $12,000. A hearing on the various applications will be held next Thursday.

### Pastor and Congregation at Odds.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—There is trouble between the congregation of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church and the Rev. F. C. A. Jones, who has been its pastor for fifteen years, and unless the latter changes his mind he will on Tuesday night tender his resignation. If he does, it is likely that it will be accepted. It is said that there is discontent among the congregation because of the pastor's temperance and silver views, he being a Bryan man. To-day his pulpit was occupied by another minister.

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## THE REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

### Appeal to Voters Issued by the Committee on Enrollment of the Anti-Platt Faction.

The appeal sent out Saturday by the Committee on Enrollment of the anti-Platt Republicans of the County of New York to the Republicans of the county was made public yesterday. It reads:

To the Republican Voters of the County of New York:

It is important that Republicans should realize that the Legislature has enacted a new primary election law, which throws around party primaries substantially the same safeguards that protect general elections. Every Republican may now vote at the primary elections of his party in substantially the same manner that he votes at general elections, and with the same certainty that his vote will be counted and that the result of the election will be in accordance with the votes cast.

The first official primaries under the new law occur on June 7, when a new General Committee and delegates to the State Convention which is to nominate the next Republican candidate for Governor are to be chosen.

Republicans should qualify themselves to take part in these important primaries by enrolling as members of their party in the new enrollment, which begins to-day and continues until April 30. Arrangements have been made to send to every Republican in the county whose address can be obtained an enrollment declaration, with the necessary directions for enrollment. Any registered voter may enroll by signing and acknowledging such a declaration and mailing it to the Bureau of Elections. A notary will be sent to every Republican who sends notice of his desire to enroll to the Secretary of the undersigned committee at the address given below.

The only other opportunity to enroll for this year's primaries will be on May 10, when a supplemental enrollment will be held by the official election officers in every election district in the county.

The committee desires to particularly call attention to the pledge required upon enrollment, which simply is that it is the present intention of the voter to support generally at the next general election, State or National, the candidates of the party for State and National officers.

The majority of the party now has an opportunity to control its organization and to name the members of the committees which represent it, and the delegates to the conventions which nominate its candidates. Republicans are urged to avail themselves of this opportunity by enrolling under the new law and coming to the primaries on June 7.

William L. Strong, Chairman; Robert C. Alexander, Charles C. Beaman, Frederic H. Betts, Joseph H. Choate, Paul D. Cravath, John Vinton Dahlgren, James B. Ford, R. M. Gallaway, William D. Guthrie, Henry E. Howland, J. D. Layng, Seth Low, Anson G. McCook, Samuel McMillan, S. S. Packard, Horace Russell, B. Aymar Sands, George J. Seabury, Isaac N. Seligman, James R. Sheffield, Henry W. Taft, George W. Wickersham, and Dr. Edward H. Peaslee.

William C. Wilson, Secretary, 55 Liberty Street.

## DEMOCRATIC CLUB AFFAIRS.

### New Primary Law May Be Attacked—Reception to Women.

A reception for ladies was held at the Democratic Club yesterday afternoon, to enable the wives and women friends of the members to admire the beautiful floral decorations arranged for the function of Saturday night. The guests were shown through the clubhouse, introduced to Mr. Croker, and presented each with a bouquet of flowers. Mrs. Croker received the large bunch of American Beauty roses that had hung above the painting of Mr. Croker.

It was reported at the clubhouse that Tammany Hall had decided to attack the Constitutionality of the new primary law, on the ground that it violates the secrecy of the ballot, but no one would be responsible for the statement, and it was not divulged what proceedings will be taken or in what manner and when they are to be begun.

In speaking of the proposed departure for England, Mr. Croker said that he would probably sail on Saturday. It is possible that he may change his mind if the present complications with Spain result in war, and he feels that his duty demands that he remain in New York. He said he was anxious to look after his private affairs in England, because he had left them in practically untried hands.

## HANGED WEYLER IN EFFIGY.

### Uniformed Figure of the Spaniard Suspended from a Telegraph Pole.

The quiet neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street, on the Park Slope, Brooklyn, was the scene all day yesterday of an unusual demonstration. On Saturday night certain ardent Brooklyn patriots were seized with a brilliant idea for showing their ardor for war. They manufactured a terrifying figure, clad in a blue uniform, with a paper chapeau, a false face with whiskers, and long boots, and inscribed on it in large letters, "This is Weyler."

At daybreak yesterday the patriotic horde started on a triumphal march through the streets with Weyler in the centre. They stopped at the houses of all their friends and acquaintances, rang the bells and shouted, "Come out and hang Weyler!" In most cases the persons so routed out joined them, and by the time they reached the corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventh Street about 200 persons were in the procession. At this point they produced a rope and hanged Weyler from a telegraph pole; and some especially ardent patriot climbed the pole and nailed the effigy to the pole, so that it would be difficult to get it down.

All day long there was a crowd at the quiet corner. Everybody who passed that way stopped to look at the effigy, and there was hardly an hour of the day in which shouts were not raised of "Viva Cuba Libre!" "Death to the butcher!" "Remember the Maine!" and the like.

Several times the crowd was so thick that the Seventh Avenue trolley cars were brought to a halt, and the police were obliged to interfere and disperse the crowd. But nobody took down the image, and it remained there fluttering in the wind and attracting gibes and shouts from the spectators until nightfall.

### Plainfield Taxpayers to Organize.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 17.—The 600 property owners in Plainfield, including many prominent citizens and city officials, affected by the findings of the Martin Act Commissioners who adjusted back taxes to be collected under the provisions of that law are determined to fight the matter in the courts. The plan is for each person affected to contribute 5 per cent. of the amount he is assessed by the report to a general fund to be used to engage legal talent. The amount which the Commissioners find is due the city is about $66,000, in sums of from $1 to over $12,000.

### Ingenious Excuse Not Accepted.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 17.—William Brown, charged in the Plainfield Police Court yesterday by Eugenia Jackson with assault and battery, insisted that it would have been utterly impossible for him to strike the woman on the occasion mentioned in the complaint, because, having inadvertently forgotten to put on his suspenders, he at that time had both hands in his pockets for the purpose of holding up his trousers. The Court fined him $5.

## TEN MEN KILLED IN A FEUD.

### Report of a Fatal Encounter Between the Howards and Bakers in Kentucky.

PINEVILLE, Ky., April 17.—It is reported by a man who has just arrived here from Clay County that the Howards and Bakers engaged in a pitched battle Friday and ten men were killed and three wounded. The news has not been confirmed, but that a battle was fought is certain.

Ance Baker and his brother Al, who were under strong guard at Manchester, both being connected with the big fight that took place three weeks ago, escaped from the guards Thursday night.

The Bakers refused to be arrested unless they were allowed to carry their own arms and unless they could have a guard composed of their friends. These requests were granted them, and as a result a guard of about 100 armed men were with the Bakers.

The feud between the Bakers and the Howards is only about ten days old, and if the report is true that ten men were killed yesterday, the record of the ten days will be thirteen killed and four wounded.

The trouble arose over a business transaction. It was shortly after the trouble that A. B. Howard, the father, an ex-Sheriff of Clay County; his son, Wilkes Howard, and a laborer named Stow were waylaid, and the son and laborer killed, while the elder Howard escaped with a wound on the shoulder.

The day following the shooting Jim Howard, Assessor of Clay County, and a brother of Wilkes Howard, who was killed, started to the scene of the tragedy.

He stopped at the Coldion store, two miles from the ambush. In the meantime G. W. Baker, father of the Baker boys and an ex-County Attorney, heard that his sons had been accused of the shooting, and also started to the scene of the tragedy.

He reached the Coldion store about an hour after Howard got there. Howard walked out of the store and shot and killed Baker. He then jumped on his horse and escaped to Nelson County, where he still is.

## FLORENCE CRITTENTON MISSION.

### Mrs. Barrett Talks of "The Scarlet Woman" and Her Rescue.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Florence Crittenton Mission was celebrated in the Metropolitan Temple, in Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, last evening. The exercises were attended by a large number of persons. The principal speaker of the evening was Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Washington, D. C., who is the National Superintendent of the Florence Crittenton Mission. She spoke of the influence the "Scarlet Woman" is exerting upon society and of the rescue work of the mission.

"Victor Hugo," she said, "calls the 'scarlet woman' the slave of civilization. As I am a Southern woman, I know what that means. But the slavery of the negro was as nothing compared with the slavery of the 'scarlet woman.' The negro slave had some rights under the law, but the 'scarlet woman' has no rights which society respects."

Charles S. Morton, the National Secretary of the Florence Crittenton Mission, told the familiar story of Mr. Crittenton's conversion, and his subsequent resolution to form a home for fallen young women, brought about by his meeting with one in Baxter Street, in this city. Mr. Morton during his address said there are now fifty-two Florence Crittenton Rescue Homes in the United States, and that 8,000 young women were rescued in 1897.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Rodgers Morse and George W. Reid, Superintendent of the New York Mission, also made brief speeches. J. M. Cornell presided.

### A Suicide at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 17.—Mrs. J. N. Burton, wife of a prominent citizen of Canton, Ohio, committed suicide this afternoon by shooting herself through the heart. She was a guest at a prominent hotel, coming here for the benefit of her health. Her ailment was cancer of the stomach. In a note she left to her husband she says she could bear her sufferings no longer and asked forgiveness for her act.

## AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Surgeon Charles U. Gravatt, United States Navy.
GRAND—Judge S. P. McConnell, Chicago; Dr. S. A. Driesen, Leyds, Holland.
HOFFMAN—Lieut. Guy C. Godfrey, United States Army.
HOLLAND—Congressman Paul J. Long, Middletown, Ohio.
MANHATTAN—Major R. Keppler, Dantzig, Germany; A. J. Baker, Paris.
MURRAY HILL—G. O. Herbert, Glasgow; D. P. Taylor, Northampton, Mass.; James C. Johnston, Scotland.
WALDORF—Lionel Pinto, London; Jose Costa, Havana.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

### Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Chapman, T. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. E. Smith, dress goods; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.
Crosby & Dwinel, Bangor, Me.; F. Crosby, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Dickinson & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; A. E. Dickinson, furnishing goods; Mrs. O'Brien, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, J., Honesdale, Penn., clothing and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Hart, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Heineman, G. H., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Heineman, hats; Hoffman House.
Kahn, Fellheimer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Kahn, hats; J. Joseph, hats; Hoffman House.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Ford, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Miller, L., Houghton, Mich., notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats; Hoffman House.
Samuels, D., San Francisco, Cal.; H. Samuels, dry goods; 29 Greene Street; Hoffman House.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Sonneborn, Henry, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Sonneborn, woolens; S. Mandelbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.
Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. Schiller, domestics and prints; J. H. Riest, dry goods; 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Tedcastle, A. W., & Co., Rome, Ga.; Luke McDonald, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Toothell & Bean, Kokomo, Ind.; E. E. Van Bean, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

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# HARLEM OARSMEN ACTIVE

## The Rejection of Ten Eyck for the Henley Regatta Causes Much Talk.

## ENGLISH ARE AFRAID OF HIM

### This Seems to be the Opinion of Many New York Oarsmen—War Scare May Delay the Selection of Crews.

The rowing season on the Harlem River opened in earnest yesterday, and from early till late the river was dotted with every description of racing craft. All the clubs were represented on the water by racing crews training and scrub crews out for a pleasure spin. It was quite remarkable the number of four-oared gig crews seen on the water. There seems to be a craze this year for this class of craft, and about every club on the river has a four in training. If they all decide to enter the Harlem Regatta, which is their present intention, the four-oared gig event will be one of the features of the regatta.

The attendance of members at the various boathouses was larger than it has been any other Sunday this season.

One of the principal topics of discussion among those who did not venture upon the water was the rejection of Ten Eyck's entry by the Henley Regatta Committee, and the refusal of that committee to give its reasons for so doing. The fact that Ten Eyck is to row in the Harlem Regatta on Memorial Day has aroused the interest of Harlem River oarsmen in the young sculler who so ably represented this country last year and carried off the diamond sculls. The general opinion, as expressed yesterday, was that the Englishmen are afraid Ten Eyck will prove too fast for them again and that they had made sure of his not winning the trophy a second time by barring him out in a manner that proved beyond a doubt that they are not good sportsmen. The general belief is that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will take up the matter, in view of the fact that nothing has been proved against the American sculler. Ex-Capt. Kelleher of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, in speaking of the Ten Eyck matter, said:

"I fully expected that the Henley Committee would reject Ten Eyck, and there is only one reason for its action, and that is, it has no man to match him."

W. Ruddock, the well-known boat builder, said: "I have watched young Ten Eyck's performances with great interest, and I can see positively no good reason why his entry should be rejected. He won last year, and would win this year, if he were allowed to row, but they do not intend to let him for that very reason."

### The Harlem's Good Stroke.

The Harlem Rowing Club had quite a few of its members on the water during the day. The club's four-oared-shell crew, composed of Amman, bow; Nagle, No. 2; Plaisted, No. 3, and Maise, stroke, attracted considerable attention by their clean work and lively stroke. The members of the club are much pleased, owing to the fact that the profits of the club's entertainment and reception last week exceeded all expectations of the committee. The proceeds will be used to build a new boathouse for the club.

So far this season very few racing crews have been picked by the Captains of the clubs. This is due largely to the war question, as quite a number of the best oarsmen on the river and some of those club members who are considered the best rowing material are members of the National Guard, and the uncertainty of their being able to train has necessitated the postponement of picking out good men and deciding upon final crews until it is positively known whether or not the National Guard will be called out.

Noticeable among the many crews on the water yesterday were the four and eight of the First Bohemian Rowing Club. These two crews have trained hard and faithfully for the past month or six weeks, and exactly what this will do for a crew is beginning to show by their good form and long, easy stroke, which they are gradually quickening. Wallace Ross, the old professional oarsman, has had the eight-oared crew out on the water several times, and it is believed that he will coach the crews of the club during the coming season.

The Wyanoke Boat Club was well represented on the water both morning and afternoon. Capt. Dean had several crews out, and is watching the work of the men closely, as he intends in a few days to pick out candidates for a junior four-oared gig crew and a junior eight to be entered in the Harlem regatta on Memorial Day. During the afternoon the club's eight-oared barge Wyanoke was manned by the following crew, which took an eight-mile spin up the river: Salsberg, bow; Goldsmith, No. 2; Langsdorf, No. 3; Strauss, No. 4; Brant, No. 5; Kiernap, No. 6; Harris, No. 7; Oppenheimer, stroke, and Kinley, coxswain. The club's four-oared gig was also out with a crew composed of Untermeyer, bow; Hirsch, No. 1; Mellinger, No. 2; Hirsch, No. 3; Hertz, stroke, and Harris, coxswain.

### Nassau's Annual Opening.

The Nassau Boat Club will hold its annual opening on May 8. The club's new eight-oared barge, which was built by Capt. John Smith, and is said to be the finest boat of her class on the river, will be launched and christened "Nassau" on that day. Among the members who donned their rowing clothes yesterday and took a little exercise were O. D. Theese in a single gig, J. D. Thees and F. Smith in a double gig, and the following, who manned the four-oared barge and logged eight miles: J. D. Thees, bow; L. G. Blaub, No. 2; C. H. Cool, No. 1; L. A. Mackay, stroke, and G. W. Pye, coxswain.

F. Schaefer and J. Topping of the Harlems are in training for the double event of the Harlem regatta. Schaefer also intends to enter the intermediate single event.

A number of members of the Harlem Boat Club visited Capt. Davis's boathouse and inspected the new four-oared gig that he has about completed for the club. All seemed greatly pleased with the craft, which gives promise of being very light and fast.

The Nonpareils, as well as the Dauntless and Atalanta Rowing Clubs, had several crews on the water.

Ruddock has just completed a new single shell for Capt. Farrelly of the Union Boat Club.

Fred Kerker of the Friendship Boat Club, as well as Capt. Brown and Charles Aubert of the same club, were on the river during the afternoon.

## HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.

### It Was Declared in Commission with Elaborate Ceremony.

With a goodly display of bright-colored bunting and to the accompaniment of cannon the Hudson River Yacht Club was placed in full commission yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was quite an impressive one and was witnessed by a large crowd of interested spectators, among whom were many of the sweethearts and wives of the members.

Long before the time set for the function the broad balcony of the clubhouse presented the gay appearance of an Easter Sunday parade, and as the hour approached the guests crowded out on the floats and other available space, awaiting the signal from Commodore Chute. Promptly at 1 o'clock it came. The sailor at the lanyard of the gun gave it a pull, and before the noise of the report ceased ringing in the ears of the spectators the pennant was standing out from the truck of the tall flagpole, under the influence of the fresh westerly breeze. The gun at the clubhouse was answered by each of the yachts in the fleet, and strings of gay bunting were swung aloft on every one of the anchored vessels.

After the ceremony the yachtsmen entertained their guests in the club parlors and under the awnings, where a collation was served.

### Schooner Yacht Intrepid Arrives.

The schooner yacht Intrepid arrived yesterday from a cruise in West Indian waters. The Intrepid left New York Feb. 9, with her owner, E. T. Hunt, and his physician. The first place touched at was Bermuda, and thence she went to Barbados and back to Nassau, where Mr. Hunt left her and returned home by steamer. The Intrepid is commanded by Capt. Holley, and carries a crew of fifteen men. She will go into the Erie Basin to be overhauled for the yachting season. During the voyage from Nassau a succession of strong easterly winds was encountered. The yacht behaved well [illegible] no damage.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

### Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Chicago Win Games—Louisville, Cleveland and St. Louis Lose.

### How the Clubs Stand.

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 1 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Baltimore | 1 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Chicago | 2 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Cincinnati | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Pittsburg | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Louisville | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| New York | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | .000 |

### Games To-day.

Boston in New York.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Baltimore in Washington.
Pittsburg in Louisville.
Chicago in St. Louis.

### Results of League Games Yesterday.

Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 4.
Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 1.

### Chicago, 14; St. Louis, 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The Chicago team badly defeated the Browns to-day, almost making it a whitewash. Numerous errors marked the playing of the home team, whose members were seemingly demoralized by the terrible fire that interrupted yesterday's game. During the night a large gang of workmen erected a new fence in place of the one burned yesterday, and put up temporary seats, which accommodated only part of the crowd, estimated at more than 6,000 persons. Score:

Chicago ...... 1 0 0 10 1 2 0 0 0—14
St. Louis ...... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 11. Batteries—Chicago, Thornton and Donahue; St. Louis, Hughey, Daniels, Cassey, and Clements. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

### Cincinnati, 12; Cleveland, 1.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Kelb received miserable support in the first inning to-day, and this, together with two triples and a single, gave the Reds seven runs. After the first inning Kelb fared better. Hawley was in fine form, and had the visitors at his mercy. The fielding of Irwin, Wallace, Corcoran, and McPhee was the best ever seen here. A crowd of 15,504 persons witnessed the game. A ground rule giving three bases on a ball hit into the crowd was established. Score:

Cincinnati ...... 7 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—12
Cleveland ...... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 11; Cleveland, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 4. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Peitz; Cleveland, Kelb and Criger. Umpire—Mr. Smartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

### Pittsburg, 5; Louisville, 4.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 17.—Tannehill won his own game to-day. Besides keeping the Colonels' hits scattered, he knocked out a scratch home run, which brought in the winning run. "Dummy" Hoy batted in three of the Colonels' four runs. About 13,000 people saw the game, and ground rules had to be adopted on account of the crowd in the field. A hit into the crowd entitled the batter to three bases. Score:

Pittsburg ...... 0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0 0—5
Louisville ...... 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Louisville, 12. Error—Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Shriver; Louisville, Frazer and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Heydler.

## THE DAY AND THE WEATHER.

### New Yorkers Basked in Summer Sunshine and Spent the Day Out.

The temperature yesterday reached the highest point it has attained this year. The record mark was 74 degrees at 4 P. M. The day was ideal for Sunday, and New Yorkers showed their appreciation of the fact by going out of their homes in the morning and imbibing freely of the atmospheric delights, the ozone of Spring, for the rest of the day. They were flocking to the parks, the ferries, the bridge, to country and suburban resorts all the morning and early afternoon, and they were flocking back all the latter part of the afternoon and evening. It is true that there was a sudden and lusty shower in the evening, but it just served to lay the dust and to freshen up the air a bit. Had there been much humidity in the atmosphere during the morning and afternoon the weather might have been unbearable, but this feature had regulated itself in a very proper manner, remaining in the forties most of the day.

The thermometer showed a temperature of 50 degrees at 7 A. M., and the sky disclosed a bright sun. Southerly breezes fanned the city. The mercury began to climb and kept climbing till the middle of the afternoon. It was 54 degrees at 8 A. M., 57 at 9 A. M., 64 at noon, 71 at 3 P. M., and then up it went to the maximum an hour later.

The shower came at 7:16 and lasted a little over a quarter of an hour. It was refreshing, and as soon as it stopped the two-one-hundredths of an inch of water which it dropped commenced to dry up and the stars broke out. The wind changed to northwest soon after 7 P. M.

## MANY MERCHANTS SWINDLED.

### Arrest of Two Men Against Whom the Police Have Twenty Complaints.

Herman Cohen and Max Kaufman, living respectively at 1,731 and 1,725 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, and George Russell of 478 Bergen Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Crane on the charge of grand larceny. They were arrested by Central Office detectives Tinker, Doran, and Gargan. The plan of operation of the prisoners, the police say, was to go to wholesale merchants and represent themselves as members of retail firms having high rating with commercial agencies, and buy large amounts of goods, for which they would never pay.

Last week Theodore Leopold of 175 Canal Street, a dealer in brass bedsteads, called at Police Headquarters and said that a man who represented himself to be the senior member of a well-known cigar firm came to his place and ordered three bedsteads. The firm was rated high, and he sent the goods. A letter was received a few days afterward stating that the junior member of the firm would like one of the bedsteads. This was promptly shipped. Then came a letter from the senior member asking for another bedstead, and this aroused Mr. Leopold's suspicions. He went to 193 Tenth Avenue, the address given, where, in a poorly furnished room and office, he found the man who had called on him. This man was Cohen. Afterward the detectives arrested Russell and Kaufman.

Cohen was held in $500 bail for examination next Tuesday. Russell was remanded to Police Headquarters, and Kaufman was discharged. Papers were found on Russell and Cohen, and letters which indicate many such transactions as that complained of by Leopold. The detectives say they have twenty complaints against the men.

## RISKED HIS LIFE FOR HIS SON.

### Dusterdick Saved the Child, but Was Struck by a Train and May Die.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 17.—Frederick Dusterdick, who lives in Meadow Street, was struck by a train, and, it is feared, fatally injured, while rescuing his four-year-old son at the Spring Street station of the Central Railroad at 12:45 this afternoon. He was on his way to visit some friends in Brooklyn.

When the train entered the station the child darted in front of the engine. His father sprang forward to catch him and was struck on the head by the pilot of the engine. He fell back, dragging with him the struggling boy, who was uninjured.

Mr. Dusterdick was taken to the General Hospital, where it was said that his recovery was very doubtful.

### Man Killed by Ammonia Fumes.

NEWARK, N. J., April 17.—Herman Boeger, an engineer in Feigenspau's brewery, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of ammonia fumes. Boeger, with an assistant named Loeffler, was at work on the ammonia pipes in the cellar of the brewery when one of them burst. Boeger was overcome before he could get out, but Loeffler managed to escape and give the alarm. Several workmen rushed in, rescued Boeger, and took him to his home, nearby, where he died. Loeffler was also taken home. He is painfully injured, but will recover.

# GOLF GAMES OF ALL KINDS

## Open Tournaments, Team Contests, and Handicaps for Men and Women This Week.

## HILLSIDE CLUB'S BIG LIST

### Three Series of Events Arranged for Westchester Golfers—Forman's Low Record at Ardsley—Improvements to the Onwentsia Links.

Activity in the golf world is now fairly under way, and the coming week will witness the largest number of contests of any week this year. The big event, of course, is at Lakewood, and all indications point to a large entry list at this open tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club, which will be the last to be held upon the present course. The contest will commence Thursday morning and continue through Saturday. The preliminary round for the Lakewood Golf Club Cup will be played Thursday morning, medal play, eighteen holes, the best sixteen to qualify to finish the contest at match play, the final round coming on Saturday. Those who do not get a place among the first sixteen will have an opportunity to play for the Consolation Cup. On Saturday there will be a handicap for suitable prizes. Entries should be sent to Jasper Lynch, the club Secretary, at Lakewood, on the evening previous to the events.

The report that H. J. Whigham, the amateur champion, would come on from Chicago for the tournament is erroneous, for he will not be present. It is not certain, either, that Herbert L. Leeds of Boston will be present. He recently won the Southern Cross Championship at Aiken, S. C., and would be a formidable opponent. A. H. Fenn, the former Palmetto champion, may be present, and a host of our local golfers, including James A. Tyng, H. P. Toler, S. D. Bowers, and W. J. Travis, while their numbers will be augmented by many of our college players.

### Team Matches and Club Handicaps.

Next Wednesday Yale will play a team match with the Brooklawn Golf Club of Bridgeport, Conn., and on Saturday St. Andrew's will give the first of its club pick-up team contests. The Westchester Golf Club, near Hunts Point, whose season last year was highly successful, will begin its members' contests this week with handicaps for both men and women. Three handicap competitions will be held during this Spring on the club links, as follows:

First.—Ladies' Spring Handicap Cup of 1898, which shall begin on Thursday, April 21, and shall be played for on each succeeding Thursday, up to and including June 9.

Second.—First Men's Handicap Cup, which shall begin on April 23 and shall be played for upon each succeeding Saturday up to and including May 14.

Third.—Second Men's Handicap Cup, which shall begin on May 21, and shall be played for upon each succeeding Saturday up to and including June 11.

The conditions are eighteen holes, medal play, the winner each week to score 3 points, the second 2 points, and the third 1 point; in case of a tie, points to be divided. The player having the greatest number of points at the end of the competition to be the winner of the cup.

The growth of golf and its popularity since its introduction into Plainfield three years ago has been a rapid one, until now the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club has assumed a prominent position among the leading clubs in the metropolitan district. This year the club will play on new links, covering 125 acres, well adapted for the game. A long list of competitions for the ensuing season has just been announced, and they are so arranged that all players will be given a chance to win honors. The competition are as follows:

Chapman Cup.—Men's competition; open to active members only. The eight players who shall have qualified at medal play, eighteen holes, to compete at match play, eighteen holes. Cup now held by H. Reeve Stockton.

Reinhart Cup.—Handicap, Men's competition; open to active members only. Eighteen holes, medal play. Cup now held by F. W. Wals.

Fisk Cup.—Handicap. Competition open to boys under eighteen years of age, whether active or associate members. Eighteen holes, medal play. Cup now held by N. P. Rogers, Jr.

Schoonmaker Cup.—Handicap. Competition open to ladies over sixteen years of age, whether active or associate members. Nine holes, medal play. The cup will become the property of the player who shall win it three times.

Men's Monthly Handicap.—Competition open to active members only. Eighteen holes, medal play.

Girls' Handicap.—Competition open to girls under sixteen years of age, whether active or associate members. Nine holes, medal play. A prize will be awarded to the winner of each event.

Mixed Foursomes.—Handicap. Competition open to both active and associate members. Eighteen holes, medal play.

Men's Foursomes.—Handicap. Competition open to active members only. Eighteen holes, medal play.

Bogey Handicap.—Competition open to all active members. Eighteen holes, match play.

Most of these events will be played on Saturday, but special dates will be announced later.

### Fairfield County Officers.

The Fairfield County Golf Club of Greenwich, Conn., at its recent meeting elected the following officers for the coming year: President—James McCutcheon; Vice President—E. C. Converse; Secretary—H. L. Cammann; Treasurer—John H. Boswell; Captain—G. B. Curtis; Executive Committee—The officers and L. H. Stevens, E. B. Curtiss, G. H. Hubbell, S. E. Vivian Bond, and E. K. Willard. The Greens Committee is composed of E. B. Curtiss, Frank M. Freeman, and J. M. Mason. The clubhouse and links will be opened in a short time for the season. The nine-hole course is to be lengthened 500 yards to a total of 2,800 yards.

Extensive improvements have been made to the Onwentsia Golf Club course near Chicago, the club of which the amateur champion of the United States, H. J. Whigham, is a member. About $15,000 have been spent. A cottage has been built near the clubhouse for the accommodation of members who wish to remain on the grounds during a part of the Summer. Sixteen new bunkers have been built at various intervals on the course, each one being about 3 feet high and from 30 to 60 feet long. This gives a total of 25 artificial bunkers on the course. An artesian well has been sunk near the second green and arrangements will be made for supplying all the greens with water, as was done last year at the Chicago Golf course. These changes, and particularly the extra bunkers, will make the links several strokes harder than was the case last year.

John Forman, the new professional of the Ardsley Club, made the lowest record last week for the nine-hole course that it has ever been done in—33 strokes. This was done in the first round of an eighteen-hole match, twice over the nine-hole course, with Dr. W. Gill Wylie. Forman's second half was 40, a total of 73 for the 18 holes, while Dr. Wylie did 88. Their full scores are:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| John Forman— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | —33 |
| In | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | —40 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| Dr. W. Gill Wylie— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Out | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | —45 |
| In | 5 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | —43 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | 88 |

Several changes are being made to the course, making it about 200 yards longer, and a large addition is being built to the professional's workshop, one room of which will be given to the use of the caddies.

### The Suicide at Grand Union Hotel.

The woman who killed herself Saturday night at the Grand Union Hotel an hour after giving to the clerk on her arrival a card on which was printed "Mrs. Shurlin, Newark, N. J.," was not identified yesterday. Coroner Bausch found in the room a bottle which he said had contained carbolic acid. It bore the mark of H. Bohmfalk, a druggist at Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. From a superficial examination of the body the Coroner thought that death had been produced by carbolic acid, but could not say positively until after the autopsy to-day. On the body was found a purse, in which was a receipt for $10 for a lot in Calvary Cemetery, made out in the name of Mrs. Julia Gilmore, and dated Feb. 28, 1878.

The New Keeley Institute, 745 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant private restful sanitarium and home. Cures neurasthenia, alcohol and drug excesses. Call or write. —Adv.

# GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

## Fine Weather Brought Out Many Well-Known Horsemen on the City's Drives.

## MARCUS DALY'S HANOVER COLT

### Paul Veitinghoff, Durland's Riding Master, Has Succeeded to a Baronetcy in Russia, and Is Heir to $1,000,000.

The pleasant weather of yesterday afternoon brought out a large number of riders and drivers on upper Seventh Avenue and on the roads in Central Park. Many of the drivers who had speedy animals crossed Washington Bridge and took the road leading past the handsome clubhouse of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club. Among the number were Frank Work, with a cross team; William Doerr, Jr., behind a pair that he brought back to New York on his return from Kansas City; Max Greenbaum, behind a bay mare than can show a pair of heels to better than 2:15, and John Quinn, the "Sycamore of the Harlem," with a pair of splendid browns.

⁂

Probably no riding master who has been in the New York riding schools for many years was so popular as Paul Veitinghoff of Durland's Academy. He was courtly and affable, and a thorough master of the horse. Every one who knew him addressed him familiarly as "Baron," but not many attached any significance to the title. Through the death of a brother in Russia, however, Durland's "Baron" has at last succeeded to his own, and incidentally to a sum equal to about $1,000,000 in American money. Baron Veitinghoff is a member of one of the oldest families in Russia, and will start for his home in two weeks, after an absence of two years. He has announced his intention of returning to this country to buy American horses next Fall, and he may then be presented at the houses of some of the people he instructed in horsemanship.

⁂

Alcantara, whose progeny have won so much money on the trotting turf, has been sold three times during his life. He was sold the first time for $12,500, and the second time for $2,500 less. When he was sold recently he brought only $800, and even at his advanced age horsemen in the West marvel at the smallness of this price.

⁂

Marcus Daly, who paid John E. Madden a big sum a few months ago for Hamburg, the crack two-year-old of last season, is now the owner of a colt only a few days old, a full brother to his great racer. He bought Lady Reel, the dam of Hamburg, from Capt. Sam Brown for $12,000 not long ago, and as she was in foal at the time to Hanover, Hamburg's sire, he determined that the foal should be born on his farm. Ed A. Tipton, Mr. Daly's agent, was agreeably surprised in Lexington, Ky., last week to learn that the newcomer was a bay colt with a white star.

⁂

Director Moore, the half-brother to Nancy Hanks, was purchased at the sale of the Cloverdell stud recently for $1,225 by T. A. Wilson, the proprietor of the Clare Point Stock Farm, at Ephrata, Penn. Mr. Wilson came to the sale with the idea that if bidding was not spirited he might secure the horse for $5,000. He was astonished that the brother of such a mighty performer as Nancy Hanks should bring such low bidding, and was further astonished when the horse was knocked down to him at the price named.

⁂

The Washington Park Club will give a twenty-five days' racing meeting, beginning Derby Day, June 25, and ending July 23, with more than $100,000 in added money to stakes and purses. The stake events decided upon are as follows: For Two-Year-Olds—The Lakeside, for fillies, $1,500 added, five-eighths of a mile; the Kenwood, for colts, $1,500 added, five-eighths of a mile; the Edgewater, $1,500 added, five and a half furlongs; the Quickstep, $1,500 added, one-half mile; the Hyde Park, $2,000 added, three-quarters of a mile. For Three-Year-Olds—The American Derby, $10,000 added, one and one-half miles; the Sheridan Stakes, $2,000 added, one and one-quarter miles; the Englewood Stakes, for fillies, $1,500 added, one mile; the Drexel Stakes, $1,500 added, one mile. For Three-Year-Olds and Upward—The Wheeler Handicap, $4,000 added, one and one-quarter miles; the Great Western Handicap, $2,000 added, one and one-half miles; the Oakwood Handicap, $1,500 added, one and one-eighth miles; the Midway Stakes, $1,500 added, one and one-sixth miles.

⁂

A coach horse receives his preliminary education in a paddock where the sand is six or eight inches deep. His harness consists of a bridle and a dumb jockey, and with his head strapped to the latter he is turned loose in the sand, where the ringmaster with his whip does the rest. As a general thing a horse's action can be increased 25 per cent. by "biting" him until his mouth and neck become supple and cause him to yield to every pressure of the bit, and oftentimes a driver who understands how can make "an actor" do twice as much as a novice can. Some of the best show horses we have had in recent years were schooled in the sand in tips, and then shod with heavy-heeled shoes just before entering the ring. Considering the demand for trotting bred carriage horses, it will certainly pay any stock farm in the land to study the art of training and fitting such horses.

The closing day of the Cloverdell sale no large prices were realized, the best being for teams. A. M. Moore's private team, a pair of bay mares, eight and nine years old, respectively, brought $625; a team of geldings brought $550, and a pair of bay cobs $725. The farm was offered for sale, but there was an unannounced limit on it of $30,000 when the bidding began. The highest bid received was $29,000, by Mr. Robert Steele of Philadelphia, but the farm was withdrawn; later it was offered again in a comparatively private manner, and went for $30,500 to J. R. Rosenberger of Colmar, who originally owned a portion of it. The farm cost Mr. Moore $45,000, and the buildings and improvements were valued at as high as $100,000 more.

Dr. R. L. Tritton, one of the ablest cross-country riders and best-known members of the Deep Run Hunt Club, has left for England, having been summoned there on account of the death of his father. Dr. Tritton will remain there a couple of months or more, and during his absence Dr. Simpson of Charlottesville will look after his practice.

⁂

Coxey and Brown Donna, the pair of high-steppers who won the championship in their class for Charles F. Bates at the recent Horse Show, are both Ohio bred. Brown Donna is by the trotting stallion Brown Wilkes, and has a record of 2:24¼.

⁂

James Brown, the Austrian trainer, has been commissioned by various trotting men in Vienna to buy twelve record-holding trotters in the New York market before next Spring. He has, among the other commissions, orders for two "Strangers."

⁂

One of the youngest sons of the great sire Rysdyk's Hambletonian is Marlborough, now owned by a farmer at Fredonia, N. Y. Marlborough is twenty-three years old.

### Victim of Caisson Disease.

Patrick Walsh of 688 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, who was taken out of one of the chambers leading from the foundation of the East River Bridge Saturday afternoon, ill from caisson disease, died yesterday morning at the Gouverneur Hospital. Caisson disease is caused by the double amount of oxygen in the chambers. When the men come out they go into chambers where the pressure and amount of oxygen are gradually reduced, but sometimes they are not ready for the return to the normal atmosphere, and are overcome. The illness is something like paralysis. Rest is the usual remedy.

# SAY HE IS A BRIDGE JUMPER.

### Tugboatmen Who Rescued Zekalo from the East River Declare that They Saw Him Leap.

Demetro Zekalo, who says he is a Russian and a cook in Nineteenth Street, Washington, is held a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital, suspected of having jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge early yesterday morning. Several tugboat men, who rescued the man from the river, say they witnessed his leap.

Michael Shannon, first mate of the tugboat Bella McWilliams, and two other members of the crew were standing on the deck of their vessel, at Pier 22, foot of Beekman Street, between 5:30 and 6 o'clock, when Shannon, happening to look up at the bridge, thought he saw a man mount the railing near the centre of the structure. He called the attention of his mates to him, and they say they distinctly saw a man wave his arms and jump from the railing, and finally, with a great splash, sink into the river. The sailors took a rowboat and pulled out into the stream, where they found the man floating. He was unconscious. They conveyed him to the tugboat, and a policeman of the Oak Street Station was notified. He in turn summoned an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital.

Ambulance Surgeon Rodman worked over the man in the engine room of the tug, and finally brought him back to semi-consciousness. At the hospital the man gave several names, but finally said his name was Zekalo and that he lived at the address given above. He refused absolutely to say whether he jumped from the bridge or to give any further information whatever. In his pockets was found a roll of bills amounting to $411. He is thought to be seriously injured.

The bridge police say they have no knowledge of the man's leap and doubt the assertion of the tugboat men that he jumped from the structure.

## LAWYER PERKINS A SUICIDE.

### Democratic Politician Ends His Life in Amsterdam, N. Y.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 17.—Edward J. Perkins, a well-known young lawyer, who has been suffering from melancholia for several months past, committed suicide today by shooting. He was prominent in Montgomery County politics and held a position as Deputy Assembly Clerk in 1893. He was twice City Attorney of Amsterdam and represented the Fifth Ward in the Montgomery County Board of Supervisors three years, and also was Democratic candidate for member of the Assembly in 1895. Mr. Perkins was thirty-five years old and a graduate of Union College. He leaves a wife, who is a daughter of Col. W. E. Fitch of Albany, a member of the National Guard.

## "BOBBY" MATTHEWS DEAD.

### The Famous Ball Pitcher Expires in an Institution Near Baltimore.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—A private telegram received here to-day announces the death in an institution near Baltimore of "Bobby" Matthews, the great baseball pitcher.

Matthews was about forty-five years of age, and retired from the professional ball field about eight years ago, after twenty years' service, during all of which time he kept up his reputation as a pitcher.

No other ball pitcher ever remained in the first class for more than half that length of time.

Matthews started in as a professional with the Kekiangas of Fort Wayne, Ind., and in subsequent years played with the "Lord Baltimores," Bostons, Mutuals of New York, Athletics of Philadelphia, and other clubs. He was attacked with paresis about two years ago, and was sent to an institution for treatment.

## FURNITURE MAKERS' TRUST.

### Negotiations Begun in Grand Rapids Promise to Give Good Results.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 17.—Negotiations that were begun during the January furniture season in this city, with a view of forming a trust or combination by the manufacturers of chamber suites and case goods promises success in the near future. Meetings attended by representatives from Cincinnati, Chicago, and other cities have been held here during the past week, and arrangements for incorporating the American Furniture Company under the laws of New Jersey are nearly completed.

It is stated that over 80 per cent. of the chamber-suite manufacturers of the country, controlling nine-tenths of the output of case goods, have agreed to put their plants into the combination on a plan similar to that of the late Nail Trust.

There is some earnest opposition to the move here, because it is thought it would endanger this city's prestige as a furniture centre, but the four principal companies that make case goods—the Berkey & Gay Company, the Widdicomb Company, the Sligh Company, and the Nelson Matter Company—have agreed to go into the combination. It is understood that negotiations with the Phoenix Furniture Company have not yet been successful, owing to the disagreement as to the value of the plant.

## DRANK ON A WAGER AND DIED.

### Van Pelt Consumed over Two Quarts of Rum—His Opponent Took Beer.

MATAWAN, N. J., April 17.—John Van Pelt, twenty-five years old, of this place, was sitting in the Matawan House last night, drinking with some companions, when the conversation turned upon the drinking capacity of different members of the party. Van Pelt boasted that he could drink as much rum as any one in the party could drink beer. The wager was accepted, and Van Pelt began drinking with a young man as his opponent. They drank glass after glass, Van Pelt rum and his opponent beer. At two quarts both men were showing signs of weakening, but they kept at it and drew even at two quarts and a pint. Then the bet was declared a draw, the hotel keeper refusing to allow either to take more drink.

Both men were drunk. They were taken home and put to bed. This morning, when Van Pelt's father went to his room to call him, there was no response, and on entering the father found his son dead.

### Crudden of Perth Amboy Missing.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 17.—The authorities have been notified that Edward Crudden, an eccentric character, has been missing for three days. He had been employed by several people as coachman during his eight years residence here. Four years ago Crudden gained a great deal of notoriety by having himself nominated for Mayor by petition. He spent over $400 in the campaign which followed, but received only seventy votes. On election day the coachman candidate, as he was styled, rode about the city in an open coach drawn by four white horses. Crudden once held a Captain's commission in the British Army, and saw service in Africa.

W. L. Douglas
$3.50 Shoe
FOR fit, style and service as good as any $5.00 Shoe sold in this country......

*We make them in all the latest styles of toe and every variety of the best imported and domestic leathers. Our shoes are sold through 55 of our own stores in the large cities at one profit.*

We are the largest manufacturers and retailers of men's fine shoes in the world, and can afford to and do sell a higher grade shoe for $3.50 than can be had elsewhere.

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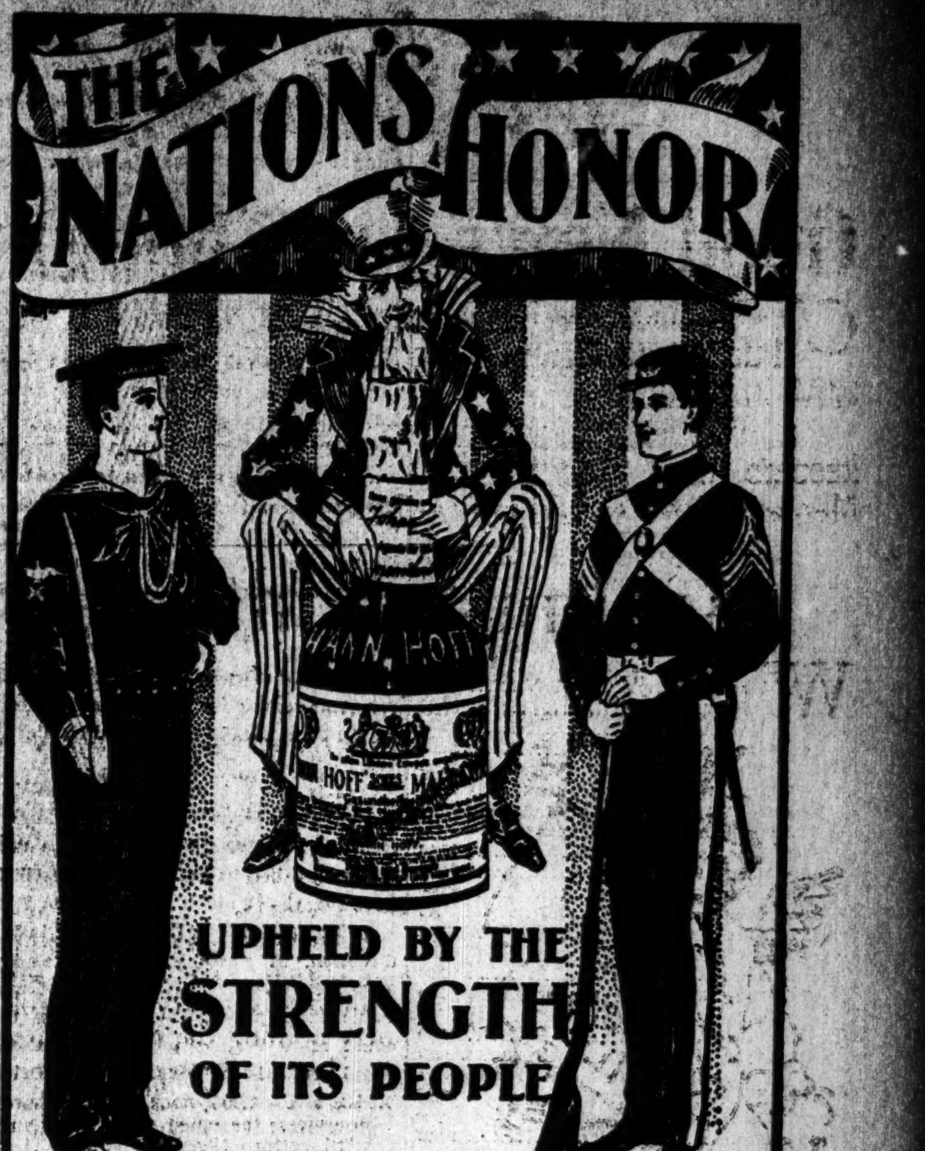

UPHELD BY THE STRENGTH OF ITS PEOPLE

JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES PEOPLE STRONG

## SUPPOSED BURGLARS ARRESTED.

### Four Men Who Attempted to Enter a Warehouse Had Been Shadowed.

Detectives arraigned four ex-convicts in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday who were arrested on Saturday night as suspicious persons and under circumstances which led the police to believe that they were about to commit a burglary. A cracksman's outfit was found in the possession of one of the men.

The prisoners are George Edwards, alias Ernest McIntyre, twenty-three years old, of the Mills House No. 1; James McCann, alias John Cody, forty-eight years old, of the Mills House No. 1; James Murray, alias "Big Jim," twenty-six years old, residence refused, and J. A. Wilson, alias James Mahoney, alias Jack Sheppard, fifty-three years old, who also refused to tell where he lives.

These men were seen in Washington Square Park Saturday afternoon, and were followed by detectives until 8 o'clock in the evening, when they were seen to leave a Sullivan Street saloon disguised in soft hats and blue woolen shirts. The detectives followed the quartet to a big bonded warehouse at Christopher and Washington Streets. There the men made several attempts to enter the building, but were frightened off by a uniformed policeman on post there. They were finally arrested.

They were remanded by Magistrate Cornell.

## JEWELER'S WIFE SWINDLED.

### She Gave an Eighty-Dollar Watch to a Man Who Said It Was His.

A well-dressed man went into William Fitt's jewelry store, at 12 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, late on Saturday night, and, finding the jeweler's wife in charge, he pointed to a heavy gold hunting-case watch on a rack behind the counter, and said to her:

"Madam, that is my watch. It looks as if the repairs had been completed."

The man spoke in such an honest manner that Mrs. Fitt really thought the watch was his and handed it to him. He told her that he had already paid the charges and bowed himself out of the store. Mr. Fitt returned a few minutes later and declared that the fellow was a swindler. The watch was valued at $80. Fitt went to the Vernon Avenue Police Station and reported the matter. He said the man was very well dressed. The police learned that the fellow had been swindling other jewelers in Brooklyn.

### President Spends a Quiet Sunday.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—For the first time in several weeks the President was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family and to resume his churchgoing, which had been interrupted by the important Sunday conferences with the members of the Cabinet. In company with Mrs. McKinley and some friends the President this afternoon took a long drive, and thoroughly enjoyed the country scenery.

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You can buy the best bicycle built.
You know the name; it's a household word and stands for quality.
THE SPALDING BICYCLE
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(1896 models in diamond frames only.)
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Where can you obtain such quality for so little?
SPALDING CHAINLESS for those who desire the latest, up-to-date and easiest running bicycle built.
SPALDING BLUE RACER Practically made to order for you. Prices higher, but quality the same as in all Spaldings—the best.
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SPALDING-BIDWELL CO. 29, 31, 33 West 42d St.

*A chain wheel with a new idea in the chain. Relieves friction 25%. Gets rid of the dirt and dust itself.*
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BICYCLE $75 $50
CALL AT ANY OF THE STORES
REMINGTON ARMS CO.
Retail Branches
313 Broadway, 59th Street and Grand Circle, New York
533 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

## MAY WHIP PEORIA'S MAYOR.

### Citizens to Make Energetic Protest Against a Proposed Franchise.

PEORIA, Ill., April 17.—The Central Railway Company, which for the last six months has been trying to secure a fifty-year franchise, will make an effort Tuesday night to secure the passage of an ordinance to that effect.

Twenty years is specified in the contract, but at the last moment a fifty-year amendment will be sprung. Last Thursday Mayor Warner, on account of poor health, went South on a six weeks' trip, and Tuesday night Alderman Carroll of the Sixth Ward, who has championed the Central's cause, will occupy the Mayor's chair. This will make the Council 7 to 6 in favor of the franchise, with no danger of a veto on the part of Acting Mayor Carroll.

A call has been issued by the Citizens' Committee for 1,000 men to go to the Council Chamber Tuesday night, and at the first attempt to barter away the rights of the people to drag the Alderman from his chair and whip him to the city limits.

'98 Ramblers
ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.
The price, $60.
"THE HIGH GRADE PRICE THAT'S FAIR."
1898 Ideals, $40.
OTHERS - - - - - - - - - - - - CHEAPER
GORMULLY AND JEFFERY MFG. CO., 939-943 EIGHTH AVE., Near 56th St.
Lexington Cycle Co., Down-Town Agents, —26 Vesey St.—

Lyndhurst
TRIPLE FRONT FORK
INCREASED STRENGTH, INCREASES POWER.
McKEE & HARRINGTON
[illegible] Grand St., near Centre St., N.Y.

# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.

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### Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Billee Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15.
BIJOU—My Friend from India—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Never Again—8:15.
DALY'S—La Poupee—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Hoosier Doctor—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Fair—7:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Gettysburg—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Country Girl—Lili Tse—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Bat—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

## TEN PAGES
with
## Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

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## RECOGNITION SHOULD BE VETOED.

We hope the House will stand firm as a rock against that part of the Senate resolution which recognizes the Republic of Cuba. If it should yield it would be the duty of the President to veto the entire resolution upon two grounds:

1. That the Government has no information that there exists upon the Island of Cuba a republican Government established by the great body of the people it claims to govern and capable of maintaining order at home and fulfilling the international obligations of a sovereign and independent State.

2. That the recognition of foreign revolutionary Governments is exclusively a question for the Executive and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action.

The first of these grounds embodies a principle declared early in our National existence from which we have never departed. The principle of the second ground is drawn from the Constitution of the United States and the established practice of the Executive. The President has charge of our foreign relations; it is for him to judge when a Minister should be sent to a new State.

We are not indifferent to the considerations that make prompt action seem desirable. The country is anxious, business suffers from the suspense, and we are fully ready for intervention in Cuba, while Spain is ill prepared to resist our attack. But there are potent considerations on the other side which would make a veto message seem not an unmixed misfortune.

A veto of the joint resolution on the ground that Congressional recognition of the republic was premature and unconstitutional would enable President McKINLEY to regain his control and leadership in the Cuban matter. A two-thirds' majority against him cannot be had. If Congress wants war with Spain it must pay some heed to the President's views and wishes. For a second reason a veto would give a little more time for the strenuous efforts every day making in Madrid to secure a peaceful settlement.

It is of high importance that the President and Congress should be in full accord when the decisive step is taken. But it is perilous business to let a grave crisis be made the pretext for overthrowing constitutional safeguards and established National policies.

## COAL AND MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Senator HAWLEY's resolution, afterward put in the form of a bill, giving the President power to prohibit exports of coal and "other material used in war" is a very proper measure of preparation. During the excitement over the Trent affair, when Great Britain was getting ready for a possible war with the United States, a royal proclamation was issued on Dec. 4, 1861, forbidding the export of gunpowder, nitre, nitrate of soda, brimstone, lead, and firearms from any port of the United Kingdom.

By authority of the President, Secretary SEWARD on April 14, 1862, issued an order to Collectors of Customs at New York and other ports to "clear no vessels with anthracite coal for foreign ports nor for home ports south of Delaware Bay till otherwise instructed." This excessively stringent order was modified on May 18 in such a way as to forbid the export of coal only "to ports north of Cape St. Roque, on the eastern coast of South America, and west of the fifteenth degree of longitude east." This order brought all ports in the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America within the prohibited limits and made it impossible for American coal to be sent where it would be available for Confederate cruisers.

Coal is not yet universally classed as contraband of war, although the declaration of Great Britain that it will be so regarded by her in the event of hostilities between the United States and Spain shows how strong is the tendency in that direction. To Spanish war ships, as Senator HOAR said, coal would be of more value than gunpowder, of which they could more readily procure the needed supply from home sources. With British coal made contraband and the export of American coal forbidden, Spain will be incapable of any protracted naval warfare on this side of the Atlantic.

## SPANIARDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

If war is declared between the United States and Spain can a citizen of the latter country be compelled to leave this country or to join its army or navy, or will such a man be permitted to live here without being molested by the United States authorities. S. R.

New York, April 15, 1898.

The treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain provides, Article XIII., that "if war shall break out between the said two nations, one year after the proclamation of the war shall be allowed to the merchants in the cities and towns where they live for collecting and transporting their goods and merchandises."

Under Section 4,067 of the United States Statutes at Large the President has the power by proclamation to direct whether subjects of any hostile nation with which we are at war must go or may be permitted to remain, and upon what terms.

The treaty of 1795 and Section 4,067, enacted one hundred years ago, embody the ideas of a bygone age, but provide safeguards which it is well to keep up for use in special cases.

As a matter of fact and actual practice, a Spaniard residing in this country has no occasion to fear either expulsion or any form of molestation on account of his nationality. It is not at all probable that if he were known to be a Spanish subject he would be allowed to enlist, and for the same reason he would not be conscripted.

The old doctrine of war was that every subject of the hostile State was to be looked on as an enemy. The modern doctrine is that war is waged between States, not between their citizens. Therefore, unless special reason is found for expelling the resident subjects of the enemy, they are allowed to remain so long as they give no aid or information to their Government or its agents. An exception to this rule was the order of the French Government ordering all Germans to leave Paris when the German armies were advancing to invest the city. The reason for the unusual order was the fear of the authorities that they would be unable to protect the German residents from violence.

## THE TORPEDO IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Vast ingenuity and great sums of money have been expended in the last thirty years in developing the torpedo and the means of using it, with a view to its employment in naval warfare, and yet it has never been put to the test of actual experience. What it would do is largely a matter of speculation and of inference from such experiments as can be made in peace manoeuvres. It excites a dread in proportion to the uncertainty of its action in the exciting conditions of actual battle, and much as war is deprecated by all civilized people, a naval conflict on a large scale is looked forward to by students and experts with intense interest, as affording the first real test of the prodigious armor, armament, and other mechanism of the battleship and cruiser and of the effectiveness of the torpedo as a fighting engine.

Practically the first use made of explosive mines and torpedoes for harbor and river defense against hostile vessels was that of the Confederates in our civil war, and, effective as it proved to be, the nations were slow to adopt it. Inventors soon after began to realize the possibilities of the torpedo as a weapon of defense, and also to study and improve it as a weapon of independent attack upon warships; and Governments have spent much money experimenting with it and equipping their navies for its use, but in no war has it ever yet played any significant part.

In fact, it is only within recent years that the torpedo has been treated as a weapon of offensive warfare, to be used upon the sea. The first efforts were to make it effective as a means of harbor defense or of attack upon vessels lying at anchor. The first torpedoes—those of the "spar" type—had to be carried to the vessel attacked and placed in contact with it. All those of the controllable and locomotive class are virtually limited to defensive use in harbors or of attack from the shore, as they require a fixed base for their operation. For successful use at sea a torpedo has to be automobile, or to carry within itself the means of its own propulsion, and to belong to the uncontrollable class; that is, to be entirely independent of the operator once it is launched. Other projectile torpedoes, as that fired from the Ericsson submarine gun, suffer from the fatal disadvantage of having a very short range. A locomotive torpedo may be sent a mile or two from its operating base, but it cannot be successfully worked from a moving vessel. Hence for actual war on the sea the only torpedoes considered are those of the automobile and uncontrollable kind, practically only the Whitehead, and its German variation, the Schwartskopf, and the Howell.

It is just thirty years ago that the first trial was made of the Whitehead torpedo, and that instrument began to be treated as a weapon of general attack upon hostile war vessels. It was the first successful application of the principle of automobile propulsion to carry the explosive mechanism to a distance in a given direction. It was first adopted by Austria; Great Britain investigated it in 1870, and in the following year bought the secret and the right to manufacture it from the inventor; in 1878 France and Germany followed the example, and subsequently all the naval powers of Europe adopted the Whitehead torpedo, and most of them acquired the right to make it for themselves. The United States refused to pay the $100,000 demanded, largely on account of the American invention of the Howell torpedo in 1871 and its adoption by the Government.

The Whitehead torpedo has been developed and improved, but the most important changes have taken place in the manner of using it. Its range and explosive capacity have been increased and much ingenuity has been expended in giving it greater accuracy of movement. Liability to deflection, missing fire, and becoming dangerous to friendly vessels are the chief drawbacks of the automobile and uncontrolled torpedo. It is doubtless generally known that the Whitehead is ordinarily projected from some carrying vessel by a tube, which may be below or above the water, by means of compressed air; that it is moved by screw propellers of its own, worked by engines whose motive power is compressed air carried within itself; that it also carries ingenious mechanism to buoy and balance it and keep it upon the course upon which it is started; that it will run from five to fifteen feet under water at a high speed for a distance of 500 yards or more, though the greater the distance the greater the uncertainty of action, and that by percussion of its point against an obstacle it is capable of exploding from 150 to 200 pounds of guncotton, which it also carries in its own vitals, and which will sink the most powerful warship ever built.

The chief peculiarity of the Howell torpedo is that its motive power is supplied by a heavy fly wheel set in rapid motion before it is launched into the water and that it has an inherent power of self-direction which will keep it upon the straight course upon which it is started, an ingenious mechanism automatically correcting any tendency to deflect, either in the horizontal or the vertical plane. It is therefore more accurate and certain than the Whitehead, but it has less speed and a somewhat shorter range. It has also the disadvantage of requiring a separate mechanism to set it going and has to be openly launched from the vessel, instead of being ejected from a tube. It is this disadvantage mainly, and the failure of our Government to make large use of the Whitehead torpedo, that has made the United States backward in providing the navy with torpedo boats.

Originally the automobile torpedo was designed for use on the ordinary war vessel, which was and still is provided with the necessary tubes and discharging mechanism. It was especially to be used upon gunboats. The first torpedo boat, intended solely as a means of carrying and discharging this weapon, was launched in 1873, only twenty-five years ago. At first these boats were designed for use in harbors or to be carried on board large war vessels and sent out from them on their errands of destruction. The first seagoing torpedo boats were launched in 1887, scarcely more than ten years ago. Since then they have been increased in size, speed, and general efficiency. Setting up torpedo boats as independent fighting craft naturally led to the construction of the torpedo-boat destroyer, which is simply a somewhat larger, swifter, and more powerful craft of the same kind, armed with rapid-fire guns as well as torpedo tubes. They may be used as torpedo boats against the enemy's ships as well as destroyers of the enemy's torpedo boats. The first of these were built in 1894, and the largest ever made are in the British Navy, and are 227 feet 6 inches long, 22 feet beam, 9 feet draught, and 400 tons' displacement. They have a speed of 30 to 33 knots an hour and can overtake anything that floats.

Seagoing "torpedo boats" range nowadays from a length of 137 feet and a displacement of 100 tons to about 200 feet in length and 300 tons' displacement, and their speed is 25 to 28 knots. It is sought to combine in their construction the highest speed and effectiveness with the greatest safety to themselves. The enginery for speed and coal endurance for independent cruising demand size, but size makes them a conspicuous target for an enemy's guns and cannot be carried too far. Neither is defensive armor or armament of much weight compatible with speed, small size, and ready handling. The torpedo boat must come within 500 yards of the object of its attack to have any chance of hitting it, and the range of reasonable accuracy and effectiveness for the Whitehead torpedo hardly exceeds 800 yards. On the other hand, the range of effective fire for battleships and cruisers is from 1,200 to 1,500 yards, so that in attacking them the torpedo boat must pass over a space of substantially 1,000 yards in danger of destruction before it can deliver a blow. It is for this, rather than for pursuit, that it requires a high speed and facility in manoeuvring as well as small show of surface to the enemy.

It results that the main reliance of the torpedo boat is an insidious and elusive approach under cover of darkness or of smoke, a deadly stroke, and a swift retreat. It may be destroyed, but that is of small account if it is able to get in a blow that sends a great ironclad to the bottom. A protective net has been devised and adopted in Great Britain to surround the hull of a vessel and keep off torpedoes, but none have been provided for our navy. It is understood to be effective for defense when the ship is at anchor, and is even intended to be worn in action, though it is obstructive of the manoeuvring of the vessel. It is expected that the torpedo boat will play an important part even in open engagement in the naval battles of the future, but the result remains to be seen. Its chance of destruction before it can get in range is great; its chance of missing its victim and being destroyed in retreat is also great, and there is a chance that it may even blow up a vessel on its own side in the confusion; but its destructiveness would be so great if it could get in one effective blow that daring risks are likely to be taken. This infernal mechanism may prove to be the terror of naval warfare and as demoralizing as an object of dread as it is effective as an agent of destruction; or it may turn out that all its theoretical merits are brought to naught in actual war.

At all events, it is evident that the qualities of man are to play a more important part than ever if there is to be a conflict on the water between the powerful and complicated engines that modern ingenuity has devised, in the heavy armor of battleships, the tremendous guns and the machinery for working them, in the high explosives and the mechanism for giving them effect, and in the manifold applications of electricity and steam. Trained intelligence and skill, clearness and coolness of head, vigilance and daring, the resources of mind and character, are the forces most likely to determine the result of a contest where such natural and artificial forces are placed under the command of man to be used under the stress of intense excitement.

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Senator HALE, in support of a really sound policy, made an intemperate and unworthy speech on Saturday evening. He was opposing the resolution for recognition of the Cuban "Republic" and taunted the Democrats who had changed their minds on this question, declaring that they felt the influence of Mr. BRYAN. Then he added: "If war came it would not be conducted by the Democratic Party. The country would not turn to that party, and the flag of the United States would not be carried by that party, but by that gallant soldier and statesman, the President of the United States. He would conduct the war and bring it to a successful conclusion." This is cheap political swagger, for which Senator HALE had no excuse and of which he should be profoundly ashamed.

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On the other hand, Senator GORMAN, for whom THE TIMES does not often have words of praise, while agreeing as to the unwisdom of recognition, administered a rebuke to Mr. HALE all the more severe because not expressly directed to him. "Every loyal Democrat," he said, "would be found behind the President, not as a Democrat, but as an American citizen, upholding the hands of our great commander in the war now almost upon us." He concluded: "I pledge myself to forget that McKINLEY was elected by the Republican Party because I know and believe that, as President of a united people, he will bear his country's flag aloft, and that no nation, Spanish or otherwise, will receive from him aught else than the fair, manly, and brave treatment of an American President."

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Later information, fortunately, has shown that the reports of an outbreak of diphtheria among the Naval Militiamen on the Nahant had no other foundation than a mild case of tonsilitis and three or four hard colds; but the importance given to the earlier rumors shows how widespread is the apprehension that war, if it comes, will mean death from diseases of one sort or another for thousands of our soldiers. Nobody here is afraid of the Spaniards, but the prospects of a campaign in the tropics have already filled many a home with anxiety. There is, of course, some ground for this feeling, and any attempt to deny or unduly to minimize the dangers to health that must be encountered would be most injudicious. But though the dangers exist, they can be, and doubtless will be, met intelligently and in great measure successfully. The terrible mortality from which the Spanish Army in Cuba has suffered simply shows what would happen to our army if its men were ill-fed, ill-clothed, unprovided with medicines, unwatched by doctors, and entirely destitute themselves of knowledge in sanitary matters. The liberating army will have a thousand advantages and protections entirely lacking among the conscripts of Spain, and it will not be herded in cities and towns, where disease is recklessly invited by every means in human power. And even the civil war does not supply a trustworthy precedent from which to judge of present probabilities. Prophylactic science is now a very different thing from what it was thirty-five years ago; indeed, it may almost be said to have come into being since then. Taking things all in all, if the forces of the United States, whether at home or in the Antilles, suffer appreciable losses from disease, it will be a disgrace, not a misfortune, and we can all be confident that this form of disgrace, like every other, will be spared us.

—Whether the circus men who have just offered twenty-five elephants to the Government for use in Cuba were moved by patriotism, or by a desire for advertising or by a mingling of both, does not need to be decided—which is fortunate, as it probably couldn't be. The idea of such a return to antique methods of carrying on war is decidedly interesting, however, and one cannot but regret that the authorities at Washington will be forced, politely but firmly, to refuse to burden themselves with these monarchs of the jungle. The elephant, after all, is an animated anachronism; he is too big for this age of the world, and it is only by an oversight of nature that he lingers among the lesser creatures of the day. For reasons chiefly sentimental the pretense that he is useful is still kept up in a few places, but we all know in our hearts that he is only queer. Still, war is queer and archaic, too, and perhaps—but that's nonsense.

—There is a most dangerous silver teapot over in Brooklyn—a teapot with an ominous record. It came to this country from England many, many years ago, and since then it has shown a horrid faculty for getting descendants of the man who imported it into the most serious of all trouble, war. The Revolutionary generation of those descendants lived at Lancaster, Penn. They were people of peaceful inclinations, but some baleful influence, probably the silver teapot, drew the Britishers in that direction and the family, after hastily burying this and other specimens of plate in the garden, departed for safer scenes. When they returned their house had been burned down. They dug up the teapot and moved South. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 they were at Charleston, S. C. Again the enemy approached, shooting recklessly; again the silver teapot was buried in the garden, again the house was burned down. Then the family went inland and settled at Augusta, Ga. For a long time nothing happened. The silver teapot passed from hand to hand, apparently content to stay above ground. Its owners loved and trusted it, but the baleful influence at last was exerted once more, and a certain Sherman in response marched that way. There was another burial in the garden, another flight, another return to a heap of ashes that had been a home. Why the dreadful silver teapot wasn't left in its grave the present owner cannot tell. He only knows that he exhumed it and that it is now in his house over in Brooklyn. He solemnly declares that it has taken on a strange fierce glitter in the last few weeks, as though it anticipated adventures. And there is a garden behind the house! The owner of the silver teapot isn't an alarmist—but he has picked out a good place in the garden and put the shovel where he can find it after dark.

## PERSONAL.

—No indignation, and especially no surprise, should be wasted on the charge made by La Lucha, a Havana paper, that Gen. LEE turned the stream of American charity away from the reconcentrados into his own pocket, and has returned home a rich man. This accusation is almost certainly presented in good faith, and there is no reason to doubt that the man who wrote and published it thoroughly believes in the truth of his words. It is perfectly natural that he should do so, for, being a Spaniard, and, therefore, persuaded that the officials of other countries are mostly worse, and never better, than those of his own, he inevitably concludes that Gen. LEE utilized the opportunities of his position for the purposes of private gain. The editor of La Lucha knows what has been going on in Cuba ever since the squeezing of natives ceased to produce anything except blood; he knows that for at least two years the war was willfully allowed to drag along without any serious attempt to end it, simply because the people of Spain could be tricked by appeals to their national vanity into sending their gold across the Atlantic; and he knows, as does everybody who has passed even a month in the island, that, of the gold thus extorted from a poverty-stricken people, hardly a tenth has been used in supplying the legitimate needs of the army. Not vague rumors, but definite statements circulate undenied and unquestioned among the bankers and business men of Havana as to the millions forwarded to London and Paris for deposit in Gen. WEYLER's name, and of the thousands and hundreds that stuck to the fingers of his subordinates. Gen. LEE should not be angry at a charge from this source of misappropriating funds intrusted to him for distribution. It is simply a Spaniard crediting him with the observance of well accredited Spanish methods. The accusation will receive no thought in this country and excite nothing worse than envy in Cuba, so the General can afford to let it pass with a smile.

—It is pleasant to learn that Prince HENRY has not, as everybody supposed, been devoting all the many weeks of his stay in Hongkong to trips among the local coal yards, scuttle in hand, in search of fuel for his comic opera fleet. This has been only one of his duties, and the latest dispatches show that he has also performed the really important task of winning a promise of ceremonial recognition as an equal from the Chinese Emperor. To the superficial observer the arrangement of details for the Prince's reception at Pekin may seem a trivial matter, but the concessions obtained by the young man mean much, both for China and for the rest of the world. They imply an abandonment for good and all of the theory that the Chinese Emperor is a divinity. This is a long step toward civilizing the country, and its probable effects can be judged by those which followed it in Japan.

—European gossip has it that the eldest sister of the little King of Spain—if nothing happens—will be betrothed next year to the young man who is ultimately to become King of the Belgians. Owing to the fact that they are Roman Catholics, Queen CHRISTINA's two daughters will be somewhat restricted in their choice of husbands. Each will either have to marry one of her mother's Austrian relations or else into the ORLEANS family. Prince ALBERT of Belgium, therefore, would be a very suitable match from every point of view. It is said that the Princess of the Asturias, while not exactly pretty, is a very charming girl. She will be eighteen on Sept. 11 next. She was Queen of Spain for a brief six months following her father's death. Then came the birth of ALFONSO XIII., and "Queen Mercedes" returned to her nursery Princess of the Asturias. It need hardly be pointed out that the question of her marriage is a very serious one for Spain, for any day circumstances might make her Queen Regnant of the country. The Princess is said to be devoted to her young brother and to her mother. When the former was seriously ill some years ago, although almost a child herself, the Princess shared the nursing with Queen CHRISTINA, and when the King was pronounced out of danger she fell ill from emotion and excitement. The Princess of the Asturias is keenly interested in Spanish history. She has inherited her father's sensitive, romantic nature, and has greatly taken to heart Spain's misfortunes in Cuba. Last year she embroidered a flag presented by Queen CHRISTINA to the cruiser called after herself. Although Spain is practically bankrupt, the royal family have a large fortune safely invested elsewhere, and the King's eldest sister will receive on her marriage a very handsome dowry, to say nothing of the priceless jewels which were reluctantly given up by Queen ISABELLA when she abdicated some twenty-eight years ago in favor of her son.

## FORESTRY BY FORCE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Some time ago you permitted me, through the columns of your valued paper, to call the attention of the citizens of the State of New York to a peculiar system of "forestry by force" instituted by the present State administration.

The public is always easily deluded by a popular cry, such as forestry, for instance, without looking into details. The cause being a good one, an apathetic and preoccupied people are apt to be careless about methods. The importance of forestry is conceded by all intelligent men. The only point on which people differ is as to how a proper system of forestry may be established in this State, at a reasonable cost, and without unnecessarily injuring private rights.

The people of this State will before long be called upon to pass judgment upon the acts of their servants in office, who are far too prone to consider themselves masters.

I should like, with your permission, to present to my fellow-citizens in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES the present status of forestry in New York, in good faith and without desire on my part to injure any man. For my statements and for my opinions I hold myself personally responsible.

The present administration has seen fit to foist upon the public a system of forestry by force which excels in sheer brutality anything recently attempted in the way of legislation. By an act of the Legislature last year, generally known as Gov. Black's Adirondack bill, power was given to the Forest Preserve Board to confiscate, practically without due process of law, any land in the proposed Adirondack Park not now owned by the State. Whether this act is Constitutional or not is beyond the present subject.

Under an appropriation of the comparatively paltry sum of $1,000,000 this board has received what may fairly be termed letters of marque to prey upon landed property valued from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000, according to various estimates.

This Forest Preserve Board has recently issued its first annual report, and it is rich reading for any one familiar with the subject. It is not often that a deliberate falsehood is published in a State paper. This report contains an absolute falsehood. It states that the brutal and unnecessary powers of condemnation, or, better, of confiscation, given to this board have not been used except to perfect certain defects of title, when the board and the owners had agreed upon terms, vide Page 53 of report. This is not true. They were used deliberately to assist a wealthy corporation in shutting off competition and to stop a needed public improvement which would in nowise have injured the State forests. This is a serious charge to make, but it is true.

Gov. Black has taken upon himself to be the sponsor for the present system, and I see no reason why he should not be held responsible for his acts.

The history of forestry legislation and administration in this State is a long continued story of fraud, chicanery, and ignorance, and the present administration seems about to add another chapter to the disgraceful history.

The people of the State, distrustful of the practical politician and of the political boss, adopted the following amendment to the Constitution in 1894:

"The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve, as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest land. They shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, or be taken up by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed."

This provision the Legislature and Governor together cannot change without the formal consent of the people. It was, and is, a distinct notice to the practical politicians of both dominant parties to leave the State forests alone, and not to attempt to make them a football of politics. Under that provision scientific forestry is impossible so far as the State forests are concerned. Although that provision was necessary as a means of defense, while it remains a part of the organic law it embodies the shame of a people supposed to be free. It means that the people's servants have shown themselves so recreant to duty and to the interests of the Commonwealth that the citizens of the State are not willing to allow them any discretion in regard to the public forests.

At the instigation of Gov. Black a bill has been introduced in the present Legislature providing that the State shall turn over to Cornell University some 25,000 or 30,000 acres of land in the Adirondack region for experimental forestry. In order to evade the Constitutional provision referred to, it was necessary to resort to the tricks of the pettifogger and to get up some sham deed of trust or whatever it may be called. It will probably require a remarkably able lawyer to devise an act of legislation which will annul a Constitutional provision. It is difficult to understand the necessity of having Cornell University conduct experiments in forestry, inasmuch as scientific forestry has long since passed the experimental stage.

We have all heard and read a great deal about preserving the Adirondack Park, so-called, as a sanitarium, and as a place where the people of the State may camp and hunt and fish, and where they may enjoy the beauties of nature in mountains, lakes, and streams. I have had considerable experience in hunting and camping, but I am at a loss to understand how the people of the State may enjoy the advantages of the Adirondack region—provided the State owned it—when the Constitution provides that not a tree "shall be sold, removed, or destroyed."

Under the strict interpretation and letter of that provision a citizen may not build a camp for shelter against the elements, he may not cut sufficient wood to cook his food or warm his unfortunate body, or do anything else to make himself comfortable on State forest land which implies the use of wood. Is not this a reductio ad absurdum? It would add very much to the pleasures of camping out, or of enjoying the State sanitarium, to have the possibility forever present of some political hack, in the shape of a State forester, appearing on the scene and threatening dire consequences for violating the Constitution of the State!

Owing to circumstances beyond my control I am a native of New York State, and as affairs are now being conducted by the powers that be and have recently been I see no reason to be proud of my citizenship. So far as the present status of forestry is concerned, I should like to ask the people of my native State to consider what I am stating, to ponder the facts presented, and to wake up and serve notice on the practical politicians that they must not play with forestry, as they have with nearly every public question, for their own selfish ends, but that they must permit this matter to be handled by men who know something about the subject.

There is still in existence a Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission which advised a change in the Constitutional provision above referred to in 1896, and whose officious advice was promptly repudiated by the people at the election of that year by the largest adverse majority ever recorded against a proposed amendment to the Constitution. This distinguished and expensive commission still has charge of the State forest lands, although they are not considered sufficiently trustworthy to purchase them. It will be noted that in the opinion of the statesmen who framed the law creating this great commission that fishes were considered of first importance, game next, and, lastly, the forests!

There is also in existence the Forest Preserve Board which, although it seems to find it difficult to tell the truth, is considered sufficiently trustworthy to expend $1,000,000 or so in buying forest land for the State, apparently because it was not deemed wise to trust the older board, the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, with this important duty.

In the report of this Forest Preserve Board it states, page 54, "Moreover, this investment will before long become a revenue producing one through the sale of matured timber." It is difficult to understand how this can be done when the Constitution makes a provision which "forever" prevents the sale of timber on State forest lands. "Forever" is longer than this remarkable board is likely to exist, and is generally considered to be pretty nearly coterminous with eternity, so that the State would not be likely to raise much money on this super-temporal collateral. Perhaps, however, this highly unique board has adopted the opinion of the distinguished ex-Congressman, that the Constitution is a matter of small importance among friends.

To add hilarity to the situation there is also a possibility of Cornell University entering the field with a deed of trust, which will not carry much credit with it, to make experiments in the realm of forestry, to ascertain whether there is a probability of making money out of it.

What is the use of complicating a very simple matter? Why not reduce it, to speak mathematically, to its simplest terms and follow the sensible examples of England, Germany, France, Japan, and even of the wild men of Borneo—employ an expert in forestry to look after the State forests and make him and his subordinates responsible for their proper management and maintenance?

It is a fortunate occurrence that public attention is being directed to the importance of forestry. Heretofore, perhaps, too much attention has been paid to it merely as affecting the present generation.

It has a much broader and more significant horizon, and in this connection I should like to quote the following from an able editorial in The Troy Times, published April 25, 1896:

It should not be forgotten that there is an ethical, a moral, as well as an economical side to the forestry question. The generations to come as well as the people of today must be looked after, and this duty involves careful regard for the permanence of the timber areas. Moreover, the forests should be preserved because of their influence upon the health and the minds of the people. On the occasion of his inauguration as rector of the Ludwig-Maximilian University in Munich Dr. Franz Baur had this to say upon what may be called the social side of forest preservation:

"At the time of the despotic rule of Napoleon I., near the beginning of this century, Germany lay economically exhausted, and through the pressure of necessity the axe was used more vigorously against German forests than in normal times. It was then that E. M. Arndt, who loved his fatherland above all else, exclaimed: 'Now, in many lands, the axe which is laid against the tree is laid against the people itself.' Evidently, in using these words, he thought less of a decrease in the revenues from the forests than of a lasting injury to the character of the German people through persistent forest destruction. And, in a similar spirit, W. von Riehl write these significant words: 'Hew down the forests and you will ruin our historic burgher society. By destroying the contrast between field and forest you will take from the German people its principle of life. Man does not live by bread alone. Even if we should need wood no more we shall need the woods. Even if we should no longer require the dried products of the forest to warm our bodies we should still require the living forest to warm our souls.' The truth of these words grows ever clearer with the rapid development of our industrial life. Already in our great factory towns there live millions of people who exhaust themselves during the week in crowded, and often unwholesome, workrooms, and on Sundays and holidays seek indispensable recuperation for mind and body in the fresh green forest."—Troy Times, April 25, 1896.

These are point which the American people must take into serious consideration, and that quickly. Individual interests must not be permitted to profit at the expense of the present and future public good. Intelligent forest preservation must come, and the sooner provision is made for it the better it will be for the country and for its people, both present and future.

Respectfully submitted to the citizens of the State of New York.

JAMES MACNAUGHTON.

Albany, N. Y., March 24, 1898.

## NUGGETS.

### The Letter.

"What are you thinking about, Ethel?"

"I am wondering whether I should sign myself 'yours ever' or 'thine only' to a girl I detest."—Boston Beacon.

### Or Become Involved Himself.

"Hit often happens," said Uncle Eben, "dat er man'll staht in wif de intention o' bein' a peacemaker an' wind up by simply complicatin' de fight."—Washington Star.

### Diverted Attention.

Nurse—I lost thrack uv th' children, Mum.

Mrs. Cums—Good gracious! why didn't you speak to an officer?

Nurse—That's how it happened, Mum.—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

### Not Used to Fragile Pieces.

Mrs. Housewife—Bridget, that is the seventh piece of china that you have broken within the last two days.

Bridget—I know, mum. At the last place where I wor-rked the folks never ate off of annything but goold and silver.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

### Not to be Thought Of.

"Have you selected your topic for a graduation essay?" said the dear girl's mother.

"Yes. It is 'The Injurious Restraints of Superstition, Ancient and Modern.'"

"That's very interesting. You must get right to work on it."

"Oh, dear no! You wouldn't have me begin it on Friday, would you?"—Washington Star.

### Its Value.

"I have here," he said, "the plans and drawings of the greatest aerial war machine ever invented."

"How is it supposed to work?" asked the editor, after he had examined the design with considerable care.

"Oh, it isn't supposed to work at all," remarked the inventor with pleasing frankness, "but you can see at a glance how attractive it will look in a newspaper or a magazine."—Chicago Post.

## THE QUEST FOR THE HARP OF GOLD.

Lamonti D'Cresona in Atlanta Constitution.

Once a minstrel wooed a mighty ruler's daughter,
And the lady owned she loved him all else above,
But the King had set a quest o'er land and water,
And the wooer who would win must prove his love.

And the key that he must carry from the cruising
Locked the mellow, chiming music known of old,
For the learned in cherished legends said its losing
Came through fairies who had filched the harp of gold.

Where the green and sloping grassland dares the beating
Ocean tempest, stood the twain at dawning day;
Then the Princess waved a pretty farewell greeting,
As her hopeful-hearted lover sailed away.

Long he sailing bravely sought in ports unspoken
Of the galley fleets; or glided into calm
Of a windless bay; then walked the lands for token
All the daytime, nightly dreaming 'neath the palm.

And he found the lilting flutes, whose limpid laughter
Magic holds for shepherd hearts and tended sheep;
And the ortive, rolling organ, rending rafter;
And the timbrel—all he touched—and could but weep.

For at ceasing silence swayed, all dankly darkened;
Spent, undone, he laid him down within the dale,
Where from sombre dreams his sleep was rudely harkened
By a crashing at the crossing of the trail.

There a band of rovers bore a tempting booty,
For the desert robbers daring bloody gain,
And the minstrel, knowing mercy, justice, duty,
Hurried swiftly where they surged upon the plain.

And he spoke unto them softly, gently, saying,
"Wherefore rage ye thus, to rob from man to man?"
Full and sweet he lifted songful voice in praying,
Lulling hated tribes to hymn as kindred clan.

At the light he saw them loose the tent and tether;
Saw their caldron and their camp had been but one;
Saw them, chanting, newly chastened, ride together
Till they burned into the bronze of setting sun.

Then from the deed of humble duty, slow ascending,
Rose the haloed truth to him in beauty fair;
That the blessed music born of faith unending
Is a love that in its labor lightens care.

In the city by the sea the Princess waited,
While her hero bared his hoary mantled head
There before the throne; and fickle nobles prated,
Till, at hungered King's behest, he kneeling said:

"Lo! your minstrel comes full merry from the cruising,
Claiming guerdon, though he gives but little part
From his listing. Know the lyre of wisdom's losing
Is the goodly harp of gold—the human heart!"

# POLITICS IN NEW ZEALAND

## Lecture Before the Christian Workingmen's Conference by Mr. Lusk, M. P., of Auckland.

## HOW WOMAN SUFFRAGE WORKS

### System of Land Tenure That Has Done Away with Large Estates—Compulsory Arbitration Between Capital and Labor.

"Christian Politics" was the theme of the lecture delivered yesterday afternoon at Amity Hall, in West Fifty-fourth Street, before the joint conference of Catholic and Protestant Workingmen's Clubs, and the lecturer was Hugh H. Lusk, member of Parliament of New Zealand.

The handbill which had announced the lecture mentioned Mr. Lusk as of Auckland, Australia. Mr. Lusk informed the audience that New Zealand was 1,200 miles away from Australia.

The lecturer did not think that politics in America was of a very elevating nature. Eighteen hundred years ago men began to be taught that self-love and individual interests should not be the ultimate objects of life, but that the neighbor and community were entitled to their share of solicitude and voluntary assistance.

"Very little of this," he continued, "has been observed or taught for centuries, partly through the inherent selfishness of human nature, and partly through the neglect of the churches. Politics in America seems on the whole to demonstrate that every class—and there are more classes here than in other countries—every town is looking after its own interests, trying to get ahead of its neighbors and get from them all it can. Class is arrayed against class. There is no sympathy between the East and the West, nor between employers and employed. The seeds of evil are being sown, and may bear bitter fruit.

"What would the effect be if in politics the rights of others, the rights of the brother, were recognized? I can tell you something about a country a little larger than Great Britain, situated alone in the great ocean, and which has the advantage of being apart from other countries and of having been settled largely by educated men."

Mr. Lusk went on to speak about the principles accepted in New Zealand. There, while they believed in liberty and fraternity, they could not admit the theory of equality, because equality could not be found anywhere in animated nature, not even among the brothers of a family. But all men were entitled to aid from others in proportion to their deserts.

The land tenure in New Zealand, Mr. Lusk declared, differs now from that in other countries.

"Large estates accumulated in a few hands," he said, "while many others were unable to get any. In the last few years, however, we have done away with these large establishments. We taxed their owners heavily in proportion to their estate. The larger their possessions the more they had to pay. We did not desire to take the land, but to buy it from them for the people. The Government buys the lands at a valuation, and then leases them out in perpetuity to those who need them. And if any one wants a house on his land means are found to assist him to erect one. We were told that the system was madness, and that we should be overrun with loafers and scoundrels. But none of that class of people has come to our shores, and we have fewer beggars and tramps than any other country in the world."

Then Mr. Lusk spoke of the franchise in New Zealand and how its extension to women has worked.

"We did not regard the enfranchisement of women as conferring any privilege upon them," he said. "But we considered it to be their duty to vote, just as the men had been doing, for the welfare of the country. We did not do it suddenly, but gradually. It took sixteen years. At the last general elections 210,000 votes were cast, and they were pretty equally divided. Of women 98,000 registered. I do not believe that the majority always acts in the direction of the right, but humanity has not discovered any safer way.

"In this country many are afraid to give the women the right of suffrage lest they become victims of designing men, lest many of them be dragged to the polls by drunken husbands, be hustled about at the polls or have their womanhood and finer feelings outraged. All this is delusion, honestly held by some and dishonestly by others. In New Zealand the women's vote has tended to purity in politics; it has tended to keep out of politics bad men and men of unsavory records. We found more. We found that the women are not as emotional as they are said to be, but that, on the contrary, they are conservative and willing to give things a fair trial.

"It is true that they have greatly disappointed the Prohibitionist Party. But they saw that to attempt to put down entirely a traffic that the people wanted was likely to lead to great evils. I have visited the State of Maine, and it strikes me that our women are quite right.

"We said that there should be no conflicts between capital and labor, and so we made a compulsory arbitration law. When a great question arises between capital and labor, it has to come up before a committee composed of members from both parties, and for the past six years since that law was made there has not been a strike, and some eight or ten cases that arose were settled without any bitter feeling.

"In a word, we have been trying to introduce Christian politics that will enable man to live in peace and amity."

# GERMANY REACHING FOR SAMOA

### Report Current in Berlin that She Wants the Islands.

LONDON, April 18.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"Some importance is attached to the announcement of the Correspondenz (National Liberal) that Germany meditates the eventuality of a stronger display of power at Samoa, the end in view being the abolition of the condominium, thus enabling Germany to assume exclusive sovereignty in the islands.

"The idea is that the engagements of the United States and Great Britain elsewhere present a favorable opportunity, but, looking to the probable outcome of such action, it is difficult to take the announcement as seriously as the German press seems to do, considering that Germany has her hands full in China, and, as the Frankfurter Zeitung observes, that 'Samoa is not worth such a display of power and expenditure.'"

# IN FOREIGN LANDS.

**Supposed Body of Edward VI. Discovered.**—In some excavations that were made a few days ago near the Windsor Castle Railway Station, a short distance from the Royal Castle, the comparatively well-preserved body of a youth was unearthed. In the coffin, which was made of oak, with an outer covering of cedar, were fragments of a shroud which some British Museum experts say places the date of burial in the sixteenth century. Of all attempts to identify the remains, the most interesting is that of the Rev. Arthur Robins of London, whose impression, not entirely without confirmation, is that the body is that of King Edward VI., who died July 6, 1553, in the sixteenth year of his age, after a reign of six and a half years. In support of this theory it is pointed out that during the latter part of his life the King was taken from the care of his physicians and intrusted to a female leech, whose nostrums hastened his end, and led many to suspect that even poison had been resorted to. Henry VIII. and Lady Jane Seymour, the young King's father and mother, are buried under the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the vault in which their remains, as well as those of King Charles I., are deposited, being in a direct line with and only a short distance from where the coffin was unearthed. The body of King Edward, it is said, was conveyed to Windsor in order that it might be placed near the coffin of his parents. Some records show that it was stolen in transit and never recovered. The spot where the coffin in question was lying had probably not been disturbed for over 300 years, a period leading back to a time that would coincide with the date of the remarkable disappearance of the King's body.

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**The Gallic and the Teutonic Point of View.**—A party of German students is at [illegible] visiting certain Italian cities—Gen[illegible] Rome. The tour has no political significance, and is simply a return call made to the Italian universities, which last year sent representatives to Weimar, Jena, and Heidelberg. But the event, trivial as it is, is looked at through glasses with political lenses from Paris and Berlin, and offers a comparative study of the foibles of the German and the Frenchman. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "At the reception of the German students at the University of Naples the rector, Ogliarolo, delivered an enthusiastic address. He described the common development of Germany and Italy, their struggles on the battlefield for science and culture. The rector concluded with a hurrah for both nations, although this beautiful word is not indigenous to the land, and the whole vast assembly joined in a cheer of jubilation. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" The Figaro says: "Some hundred German students have been paying a return visit to their comrades in Italy. Taking, for reasons of economy, the sea route, they embarked at Genoa for Naples, returning from that town to Civita Vecchia en route for Rome. These unfortunates seemed thoroughly harassed and worn out. There were many people at the station to see them off, but merely because it was Sunday and the weather was fine. But students and spectators strained themselves in vain. There was no enthusiasm, and there could be none."

* * *

**Growth of the Socialist Party in Germany.**—The estimate of the Socialist press in Germany that at the coming general elections their party will muster at least 2,000,000 votes and will succeed in seating from sixty to seventy members in the Reichstag is causing ill-concealed concern among the conservative journals. In 1871 the Socialist party was represented by only two members in the Reichstag, Herren Bebel and Liebknecht, and by a vote of 124,000. In 1874 the Socialist vote was increased to 352,000, with a return of 9 Deputies; in 1877, 493,000 votes elected 12 members, but the next year, in which an attempt was made to assassinate Kaiser William I., the votes sank to 437,000, with 9 representatives in the Reichstag. In 1884 the Socialists, however, sent 24 Deputies, representing a vote of 550,000. In 1890 it was predicted by the Socialist press that their party would soon become the most powerful faction of the Reichstag; the vote of that year was 1,437,000, which marched 37 representatives into the Reichstag. At the last general election the Socialists showed 1,786,000 votes out of a total poll of 7,674,000, and their party returned 47 Deputies out of 397. The Centre, with its 100 Deputies, only polled 1,468,000 votes, and the Conservatives, with 61 Deputies, only 1,038,000.

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**The Dum-Dum Bullet.**—There is hardly a Parliament in Europe whose members have not questioned their War Offices concerning the famous Dum-Dum bullet, the new rifle projectile of the British Army. Many alarming stories have been told of its terrors, and Governments have been asked to object to its use by the arms of Great Britain. And the Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg papers have given considerable space to describing the bullet, with diagrams showing its terrible effects upon the body. The other day Deputy Hubert in the French Chamber gave notice to M. Hanotaux that France would insist upon raising the question of the legality of the employment of the Dum-Dum bullet. Of course, the question of legality has for basis the Convention of St. Petersburg, where the powers decided, among other things, against the use of the explosive bullet in their armies. The Dum-Dum is not an explosive bullet but an expansive bullet, and, although small in calibre, inflicts a wound similar to that produced by the old-time Minnie ball, while its penetration is as great as the nickel and steel-cased bullet. The modern bullet of small calibre and long range has a terrific striking force, and can pierce several ranks of men; but the wound unless in a vital member can be easily healed. The Dum-Dum's velocity is just as great, but the wound is large and lacerated. The effect is produced by a leaded cylinder of steel, capped by a wedge of soft metal, and a steel point. In the House of Commons the other day Mr. Powell-Williams, the Under Secretary of State for War, said that these bullets were made in India by the Indian Government and issued by it to the army. The effect was that when it struck soft tissues it "inflicted a wound sufficiently serious to stop the enemy," but that its use did not infringe the Convention of St. Petersburg. Some of these bullets had been made at Woolwich for one of the West African colonies at the request of the Crown agents.

### The Talbot Sails for Nassau.

BERMUDA, Bermuda Islands, April 17.—The British cruiser Talbot has sailed from this port. It is rumored that her destination is Nassau, in the Bahamas.

### Two Boys Rob a Sloop.

While Bernard Fox, the mate, was asleep in his bunk in the cabin of the sloop St. John, which is lying at the foot of Perry Street and North River, early yesterday morning, he was awakened by hearing some one moving about near him. He jumped from his berth, and two men ran up the companionway and reached the shore before he could catch them. Investigation showed that a suit of clothing, a gold watch, and $5 in money had been taken. Fox reported the matter to the Charles Street Police Station, and last evening Bailey Beasley, eighteen years old, an oysterman, of 370 West Eleventh Street, and Michael Tobin, seventeen years old, of the same address, were arrested. They admitted their guilt. Beasley was wearing the stolen clothing.

### C. Vanderbilt Cross Arrested.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Cross of 24 West Fifty-sixth Street was locked up for two hours last night in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. He was driving a light wagon and single horse on the wrong side of the Boulevard, and at Sixty-seventh Street knocked down William Fox, a laborer, of 217 West Sixty-seventh Street. The man was only slightly injured, but made a complaint. Cross was bailed out by his livery stable keeper.

### Boys Legs Broken by a Surface Car.

Twelve-year-old Joseph Norback was playing in front of his parents' home, at 302 East Houston Street last night, when he was run over by a surface car and so badly injured that it is thought he will die. Both legs were broken, and at the Gouverneur Hospital it was said they would have to be amputated. John McLear of 584 Tenth Avenue, the driver of the car, was locked up.

### Out of Work, He Shot Himself.

Edward Gunch, twenty-one years old, committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday afternoon at 223 Potter Place, Bedford Park. He was a tinsmith, but had been unable to find employment for several weeks. He boarded with the family of Henry Muskat, and when his board bill was presented yesterday morning he could not pay it. Gunch is not known to have any relatives in this city.

### Woman Taken Fatally Ill in Church.

During the shower last evening Mary Kingsland, colored, forty-five years old, of 54 West Fifty-sixth Street, sought shelter in the Zion Methodist Church, at Tenth and Bleecker Streets. A few minutes after entering she became ill. Two men of the congregation carried her to a drug store across the way, where a physician was summoned. In half an hour the woman died, presumably from heart disease.

### Heavy Rainstorm in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—A heavy rain and hail storm visited Eastern Nebraska this afternoon, doing much damage. In some places three inches of water fell in an hour. At Louisville, Neb., 500 feet of the Rock Island main line were washed out, derailing an east-bound passenger train. The engine and baggage car were demolished, but no one was seriously hurt.

### Rubber Companies to Consolidate.

AKRON, Ohio, April 17.—Negotiations to consolidate the Goodrich of Akron, Goodyear of Connecticut, and Butler of New Jersey, the three leading hard-rubber companies of the country, have been closed. The consolidation will take effect on April 26 and the main offices will be in New York City.

### Poisoned Himself with Paris Green.

Stephen J. Murphy, thirty years of age, of 222 West Sixty-seventh Street, died last night at his home from the effects of paris green poison taken Saturday afternoon with suicidal intent. Since last Christmas he had been out of work and in poor health, and consequently despondent. He leaves a wife and little daughter.

# COMMERCE, CABLES, CIGARS.

### England's Chief Anxieties in Case of War, with Forecasts of What Would Happen.

From The London Telegraph.

Nobody in the City seems greatly perturbed by the impending—or what is supposed to be the impending—outbreak of war between Spain and the United States. Spain does not count for much with commercial London.

"We used to do a great deal with Spain," said the representative of a mercantile house of forty years' standing, "but it all went years ago. They put most ridiculous duties on to almost everything. Tin plates, for instance, used to be exported to Spain in boxes worth about 10s. each. They put on an import duty of something like 10s. a box—cent. per cent. Of course it was quite impossible to do business, and they have done the same thing with pretty nearly everything else. We made representations to the Government about it time after time, but it was no good. We import their fruit and wines, but practically there is no export trade at all to Spain."

Some of the submarine cable companies might perhaps have been expected to be a little uneasy at what might happen. On this side the Atlantic it is hardly likely that anything would be attempted. The Direct Spanish Telegraph Company has a double cable lying along the bed of the Bay of Biscay, but any interference with that would obviously be futile for any purposes of war, since it would not cut off Spain from telegraphic communication with the rest of the world. Nor, on the other hand, can Spain effect any interruption of cable communication between the United States and Europe, for the Atlantic cables come to shore on both ends on British territory.

"The only effect any outbreak of war is likely to have on us," said the manager of the Anglo-American Company yesterday, "is largely to increase our business."

"But some of the lines are owned by American companies?"

"Yes, but why should they destroy cables? It would be mere savagery. Even the Chinese and Japanese, when they were at war, never interfered with cables. Why should America or Spain do it?"

And here again—so curiously is the world now bound together—if all the cables in the North Atlantic were cut, the Old and New World might still correspond through South America. If any mischief of the kind should be done it will be on the local connections, so to speak, the submarine cables lying about Cuba. These may be cut for strategical purposes by either belligerent, but nobody in London appears to care anything about that.

As to American merchandise on its passage to Europe, practically British ships do all the carrying, and the British flag will safeguard it all, so that will not suffer the least interruption.

There is, however, one trade which, by any outbreak of war, would in all probability be brought temporarily to absolute extinction, and that is a trade in which a good many of us are personally interested—or, at least, believe ourselves to be so. The trade in Havana cigars and tobacco has, of course, suffered grievously by the deplorable state of Cuba, for a long time past. Havana cigars are, we are assured, among the genuine items of the commercial world. They are not like Wenham ice, or Wallsend coal, or sweet St. Michael oranges. They actually come from Havana—unless, indeed, our customs allow impostors to slip through the meshes of the Merchandise Marks act. Havana cigars are made in the Island of Cuba, and the tobacco of which they are made must necessarily be grown there.

Under no circumstances whatever is tobacco allowed to be imported into Havana. At one time a small quantity was allowed to be brought in from Puerto Rico, for manufacture into cigars, but they were not allowed to pack them, and could not therefore export them. They were for the consumption of the peasantry on the spot only. Even that, we understand, has been discontinued, and any cigar coming from the capital of Cuba is undoubtedly home grown and home made. But the growing and the making have been sadly disorganized, and only require the outbreak of hostilities to be extinguished altogether. The tobacco growers have been afraid to get out upon the land. Crops could only be got in under the protection of armed hands, and in many places they have been trampled and destroyed and the land given over to desolation. Last year, we are informed by Messrs. Frankau & Sons, the well-known Havana importers in the city, the crop was only about 15 to 17 per cent. of an average. This season the crop that came in in December and January was somewhat better, partly on account of favorable weather. But even this year it is only about 25 per cent. of the crop that it would have been if Cuba had been at peace. If war should unhappily break out, and the island be blockaded, the supply of imported manure will be cut off, tillage will go to ruin, and the manufacture as effectually stopped as our Lancashire cotton spinners and weavers were stopped when the supply of American bales was cut off. It is a blessed thing that many of us do not know it, but already it is no doubt a fact that many brands of cigars have deteriorated in quality. People who smoke genuine Havanas probably get what they pay for, and the young gentlemen who can be happy with twopenny "smokes" also no doubt get the usual thing. But there are intermediate qualities that depend for their flavor and aroma on a certain proportion of the best tobacco, and, with the price going up, that proportion would naturally tend to go down. Stocks of Havana cigars are said already to be very low in the market, and if Spain and America fight we shall many of us be in danger of getting served with twopennys in disguise at the price of genuine Cubans. Would that even this were the worst, sickening though the very thought of it is.

### Our Coast Safe from Spain.

From The London Chronicle.

The fear, if we may so call it, that Spain can do much harm by her navy to the towns and cities on the littoral of the United States seems to us exaggerated. On any strategic grounds such ships as Spain has in the West Indies could not pass north of the Bahamas until they had disposed of the greater part of the United States fleet; and as for getting up to New Orleans, no one who has gone through the passes of the Mississippi can imagine that any sane Admiral is going to adventure his ships up a hundred miles of very difficult navigation in order to bombard a city so well defended by nature, if not by forts. There are two forts less than half way up from the sea to the Crescent City, which could form a perfect trap for a Spanish squadron, even if they had nothing but a chain and some field artillery. Most of the others, and all the important ports on the Gulf coast, save only Galveston, are in lagoons or up estuaries which no ship could venture to pass unless in such overwhelming force as Farragut had on the Mississippi, and even that specially adapted for the purpose.

The same may be said of the great ports to the northward, with this addition: the length of a ship's tether is her distance from her possible coaling ports. Spain has no possible coaling port north of Puerto Rico and Cuba, the latter being much the nearer to any part of the United States coast. It is very doubtful whether Spain has any considerable store of steam coal on either island or in the harbors of either. And New York, which we are asked to believe is shivering from the Battery to Harlem, is over 1,200 miles from the nearest Spanish port in which it is possible to coal. Spain has, on paper, several cruisers, built or building, which could go to New York Bay and keep coal enough to get back to the Gulf of Mexico, but most of them are "building," and when they got there they would have to keep the channels available for ships of their draught, which would bring them within the range of the heavy guns at Sandy Hook and in the Narrows, to say nothing, of this and other ports, of the coast defense ships. Most of the Spanish ships with long coal tethers are not ready for sea, either being not completed or undergoing reconstruction. Spain is conspicuously deficient in seagoing battleships, and for those she has available in the West Indies there will be plenty of work found by the American fleet in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor can she leave her own coast unprotected, as there are United States ships in European waters.

### The Newness of the Bible.

The Men's meeting of the East Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon was of unusual interest. A special musical programme was given by the North Carolina Jubilee Singers and an address was made by Don O. Shelton, Secretary of the branch, on "The Newness of the Bible."

### His Pension for a Substitute.

From The Portland (Me.) Argus.

A Bath man, who served in the civil war and on account of his health is not able to offer his service to his country in case of war with Spain, is willing to give up his pension to assist in sending a man to fight in his place.

# CLEMENT SCOTT'S APOLOGY.

### Actor Willard Demands a More Complete Withdrawal of the Critic's Statement.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Mr. Willard, the actor, writes to a local morning newspaper as follows:

"In your editorial this morning on 'Morality of the Modern Stage' you call attention to the fact that recently Clement Scott made a most gross and unwarranted attack upon theatrical managers by declaring that no woman in their employ could retain her virtue and at the same time expect to obtain prominence in her art. You also state that Mr. Scott has now closed the matter by apologizing for what he said, in the following terms: 'The words which have given such offense were spoken by me at a moment of great personal strain, when my surroundings were such as to prevent me from clearly appreciating the distress they were likely to cause.'

"Surely Mr. Scott must say more than that. Surely he must express his regret that the 'mental strain' from which he was suffering led him to utter words which are false, and which he—now that he has recovered his mental equilibrium—knows and acknowledges to be false in every particular. Surely some such statement must be included in Mr. Scott's 'apology,' or he can scarcely be said to have 'brought the incident to a close.'

"The whole matter in a nutshell is Mr. Scott has falsely declared that all managers of dramatic companies whatsoever are guilty of misusing their positions for the purpose of debauching, or endeavoring to debauch, any and every woman with whom they may be brought into professional contact, and no 'apology,' but a complete and absolute withdrawal of that falsehood ought for one moment to be taken into consideration."

The apology of Mr. Scott to which Mr. Willard refers in his letter appeared in The London Daily Telegraph, and reads as follows:

"Now that I am enabled once more to sign my name to and identify myself with the article called 'Drama of the Day,' I am anxious to make a personal statement, and, I trust, to end an unfortunate incident. Referring to the interview held with me, and published in 'Great Thoughts' in December of last year, I desire to express my regret to the ladies of the theatrical profession, and to the theatrical profession at large, for having given utterance to words which I now realise must have inflicted indefinite pain upon many good women whom I not only respect, but whose claims to the good opinion of all I freely and frankly avow. I desire to withdraw such statements as I then made. In my excuse I suggest that the words which were published, and which have evidently given such offense, were spoken by me at a moment of great personal strain, when my surroundings were such as to prevent my clearly appreciating the distress they were likely to cause."

# THE HEALTH EXPOSITION.

### Novel Exhibits to Open in the Grand Central Palace Next Week.

The International Health Exposition will open next Monday at the Grand Central Palace, and last till May 31. Its main feature, and one of the novel exhibitions of the year, will be the trained nurses' educational exhibit.

In this particular display, for which Miss M. E. Wadley is general manager, there will be some interesting features. Most of the prominent hospital schools of the city will be represented. The objects of the exhibit are to educate the trained nurses themselves, and to show the development of this branch of woman's work since the inauguration of the training schools. Booths will be arranged, showing the proper preparation of a room for a modern surgical operation in a private house, arrangement of a room for contagious diseases, a hospital diet kitchen, and other adjuncts in the line of trained nurses' work.

Among the exhibits will be, from the New York Hospital Training School and Alumnae Association, a booth representing an ideal sickroom, a lift for sunstroke cases, photographs and demonstrations; from Bellevue a booth showing a room prepared for a surgical operation, photographs, medals, inventions and literature by Bellevue graduates, demonstrations; the Post-Graduate, a corner of their famous babies' ward, with minor exhibits; the New York, inventions by New York City graduates; Mount Sinai, a booth prepared for eye and ear service; St. Luke's, a hospital operating room; Presbyterian, the model miniature wards exhibited at the World's Fair, a croup tent, and various apparatus; training schools connected with the New York State Hospital for the Insane, a booth showing former and abandoned methods for caring for and restraining the insane, with furniture formerly used in asylums, and another booth exhibiting present methods of receiving, treating, and nursing patients and recording symptoms. Miss Annie Schenk, Miss I. H. Sutliffe, Miss Anna Maxwell, and Miss L. D. Wald are among those interested.

Other features of the Health Exposition will include a bacteriological station, where disease germs are propagated in incubators, and displayed under microscopes; Charles E. Tripler's experiments with liquid air, lectures on domestic science, and instruction in French cookery, including a model of a French dining room and kitchen; a model stable, stocked with live cows and calves, and a model poultry yard, with chickens.

# THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Broadway Opera Company in "The Highwayman" concluded its successful season at the Broadway Theatre Saturday night, and left yesterday for an extensive tour, opening to-night at the Lafayette Square Opera House, Washington, D. C.

Manager William J. Block of the Columbus Theatre Stock Company received a telegram yesterday from Alfred E. Orendorf, Adjutant General of the Fifth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, which stated that he must hold himself in readiness to join his company at a moment's notice.

Miss Adele Ritchie, who is playing the part of Suzanne in "Au Bain" at Koster & Bial's, will terminate her engagement, after Saturday night's performance, with Manager Alfred Aarons, who says that her contract only called for three weeks. Miss Ritchie has signed a contract with Manager George B. McLellan, of the Casino, by which she is to appear in the title rôle in the revival of "The Lady Slavey," which opens on April 25.

### May Die from Nose-Bleed.

James Hickey, a robust-looking peddler, fifty-two years old, of 219 Park Row, went to the Hudson Street Hospital last night for relief, after nearly forty-eight hours of almost continuous flow of blood from his nose. The man was weak, and Surgeons Catherwood and Gallinger worked incessantly for nearly an hour trying to stop the hemorrhage, and finally were obliged to stuff quantities of lint into Hickey's nostrils and throat. This nearly choked him. The patient then had a violent attack of sneezing, which brought on the hemorrhage again. He was placed in one of the wards, but the surgeons said that he might bleed to death.

### New Day Nursery.

A new day nursery in the Borough of the Bronx will be opened to-day at 690 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. It will be open every week day hereafter under the charge of a competent matron. Mothers who go out to work and wish to have their children properly cared for during the day will find here an excellent opportunity. A nominal fee of only 5 cents a day will be charged, the hours being from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. The nursery has been established through the efforts of Mrs. H. B. Kirk, Mrs. G. Smyth, and several other charitable ladies. Frank Mott, Postmaster of Station R, at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, has been elected Treasurer of the nursery.

### Jefferson Davis Memorial Window.

RICHMOND, Va., April 17.—The Jefferson Davis memorial window was unveiled today in St. Paul's Church, the church Mr. Davis attended while President of the Confederacy. There was a large crowd present. The service was simple, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. William Dame of Baltimore. Mrs. Davis, her grand-daughter, Miss Hays, and Consul General Lee and family, accompanied by Miss Cisneros, attended the ceremonies.

### Col. Cody Goes to Washington.

Col. W. F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," went to Washington yesterday morning. It was reported that he had been sent for by Gen. Miles, but at the Hoffman House nothing was known concerning this report. Col. Cody is expected to return this afternoon.

# A BICYCLE GIRL'S ESCAPE.

### Coasted Down Dresden Hill, and Jumped as Her Wheel Was About to Strike a Trolley.

A pretty girl of twenty-two years, starting down the Dresden Street hill in Brooklyn on her bicycle yesterday afternoon, was unable to resist the temptation to coast. She took her feet off the pedals and whirled merrily down the hill, until, becoming alarmed at the speed with which the bicycle was going, she tried to regain the pedals and could not. It flashed on her that the wheel was running away, and she went tearing down the hill, making frantic efforts to catch the pedals, and screaming at the top of her voice. Wheelmen dodged and scattered in all directions before her, and pedestrians looked, shouted, and ran a little way after her with some vague idea of helping her before she got to the trolley track on Jamaica Avenue. One or two wheelmen pursued her in the hope of being able to give her some assistance, but the runaway wheel distanced everything on the road, while the pale-faced shrieking girl clung desperately to the handlebar.

As she came to Jamaica Avenue a trolley car, running at a high rate of speed, came bowling along. At the rate at which the girl was going she was certain to run into the car, and the passengers, attracted at the hoarse shout of the motorman and the wild screams of the girl, jumped to their feet and awaited the collision with horrified faces. The motorman jammed down the brakes with all his strength, but in vain. Just as the girl was within a few feet of the car, and the passengers were holding their breath in anticipation of the catastrophe, the girl desperately threw herself from the wheel. She lay groaning on the ground, and several of the passengers jumped from the car and ran to her assistance.

Her wrist was broken and her head severely cut. The passengers carried her into a drug store and sent for an ambulance. Surgeon Gormly of St. John's Hospital responded and dressed the girl's wounds. She was suffering severely from shock as well as from her wounds. She said her name was Ida Ingale, and she lived at 177 Hopkins Street. If she had delayed a second longer in jumping from her wheel she would undoubtedly have been killed.

# TWO LITTLE GIRLS INJURED.

### A Tandem Ridden by Two Men Knocked Them Down.

Eight-year-old Martha Morgan and her ten-year-old sister Grace, whose parents live at 118 Truxton Street, Brooklyn, were run down by bicyclists yesterday afternoon on the Eastern Boulevard near Herkimer Street and severely injured. The boulevard was crowded with wheelmen, and when the sisters set out to cross, holding each other by the hand, they were struck and knocked down by two men on a tandem. The men were scorching, and the force of the blow was so great that the girls were rendered insensible. Three more riders who came rapidly along knocked against the children.

The girls, bleeding from wounds, were carried into a house and an ambulance was summoned. Surgeon Merriman of St. John's Hospital found that Martha had received contusions of the body and two scalp wounds, while her sister received contused wounds of the knee and forehead. Both also suffered severely from shock. They were taken home. The riders who were responsible for the accident made their escape.

### Ran Down a Wheelman.

On complaint of Samuel Holstein of 291 East Seventh Street, Manhattan, John Conry, a coachman of 473 Columbus Avenue, was locked up by Sergt. Dillon on a charge of having run over and wrecked Holstein's bicycle on the West Drive, near the Mall, Central Park.

Gustavus Luhring, a grocer's clerk of 1,347 Second Avenue, Manhattan, while cycling at a lively gait at the Seventy-second Street entrance to Central Park, knocked down and ran over Susan Sherry of 118 East Ninetieth Street. The injured woman was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. She refused to make complaint against Luhring.

### Fell from His Wheel in a Fit.

Another bicycle accident of a peculiar nature on Jamaica Avenue was that of Charles Van Pelt, seventeen years old, of 71 Vermont Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been scorching all day, and while on Jamaica Avenue he fell from his wheel in a fit. Surgeon Merriman of St. John's Hospital, who was summoned, said the fit was brought on by overexertion, the young man having been riding at a reckless rate of speed all day.

### Finger Crushed in a Bicycle.

William Smith, twenty-two years old, of Boston, stopping at Liberty and Miller Avenues, Brooklyn, had the unpleasant experience of suffering from a bicycle accident without even going out on his wheel. He was repairing his bicycle before going out for a ride, when he caught his fingers in some way and crushed them. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said that one finger would have to be amputated.

### Wheelman's Skull Fractured.

James F. Flynn, twenty-one years old, of 729 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was riding a bicycle last night when, on St. Mark's Avenue, near Nostrand Avenue, he came in collision with a rider going in the opposite direction and was knocked down. Flynn's head struck the pavement and his skull was fractured. He was taken home in an ambulance. The other wheelman rode away before his name could be learned.

### Hurt While Coasting.

Henry Woodhull, twenty-six years old, of Jamaica, is a victim of the coasting practice. At the corner of Georgia and Pennsylvania Avenues, Brooklyn, while the pedals were not under his control, his wheel struck a heap of stones. He was thrown off, and his scalp was badly cut, and his thumb broken. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

### Jersey Rider's Face Bruised.

Frank Norton of Jersey City, while riding a bicycle down the hill on Vanderbilt Avenue, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon, was thrown from his wheel by the breaking of a pedal. Norton landed on his head and his face was severely bruised. His injuries were attended to at a neighboring drug store and he went home.

### Knocked Down by Bicycle.

Mary Venisch, thirty-five years old, was knocked down in front of her home, 1,367 First Avenue, Manhattan, by a bicycle, ridden by Leo Ulman of 224 East Sixty-ninth Street. She received bruises and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Ulman was arrested.

# TWO POLICEMEN AND A DOG.

### Sheltered Behind a Fence, They Shot a Fierce Mastiff.

Two policemen had a hard time killing Gustav Murgweiler's mastiff dog yesterday afternoon. Murgweiler is a glass stainer and lives at Forest Avenue and Denham Place. Near the house is a barn, and the big dog, which was quite savage, was chained up there. Yesterday morning Murgweiler's young son went to pet the dog and the animal ran against him, knocking him down. The boy ran crying to his father. The man got a club and started for the dog. But the dog did not seem to mind the club at all. It knocked Murgweiler down and bit him three times on the right arm.

Murgweiler yelled, and soon Patrolmen Griffin and Anderson of the Morrisania Station ran up. Each, with a revolver in his hand, walked toward the barn, but when the dog appeared they got out of the yard again. The animal weighed 200 pounds and was strongly built. The policemen stood behind a fence, and, so sheltered, fired at the big brute. The seventh shot killed the dog. Murgweiler's injuries are not serious.

### Knocked Down by an Engine.

Henry Doddy, fifty-one years old, a laborer, of 291 Reid Avenue, was crossing Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, last night when he was truck by an engine of the rapid transit line and knocked down between the platform and track. He received various cuts and bruises. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The engineer was arrested.

# DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### The Rev. James H. Mitchell.

The Rev. James H. Mitchell, Ph. D., Chancellor of the Brooklyn Diocese and pastor of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, Hicks and Carroll Streets, died yesterday morning at the pastoral residence after a short illness. He was stricken with pleuro-pneumonia some time ago, and within the last two days peritonitis set in. Father Mitchell was born in Astoria in 1858, and received his first education in Public School No. 40, in the present Borough of Manhattan. He was afterward graduated from the College of the City of New York and from Manhattan College. He studied for the priesthood in the Grand Seminary at Montreal and was ordained on Dec. 22, 1877. Shortly afterward he was attached to the Sulpician Church in Montreal, and remained there fourteen months. He then went to Brooklyn as assistant rector of St. James's Pro-Cathedral.

Father Mitchell early became a leader in the movement for organizing young men's societies in the church, and organized the Young Men's Union at St. James's. His great ambition was to have an organization of Catholic young men throughout the country similar to the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1883 he was elected President of the Young Men's Catholic Association of America, and held the office until 1891. He was Secretary to the late Bishop Loughlin, and when the Bishop died was prominently mentioned for the episcopacy. Upon the selection of Bishop McDonnell he was made Chancellor of the Diocese. He had the pastoral charge of St. John's Chapel, but resigned the charge three months ago to become pastor of St. Stephen's.

### George Garr.

George Garr died of heart failure at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Saturday. The funeral services will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth Avenue. The interment will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Garr was born in this city May 1, 1816. In early life he purchased a plantation in the Parish of Plaquemines, La., and was engaged in sugar growing until 1869. He then returned to New York and has resided here ever since. Mr. Garr was a member of the Manhattan Club, and, with one exception, was the oldest member of the Union Club. In 1844 he married Miss Eliza Powell Kernochan, daughter of Joseph Kernochan of this city. Mrs. Garr died in 1894, a few days after the celebration of their golden wedding. Four children survive. They are Mrs. A. W. Colgate of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. F. A. Henry of Columbus, Ohio; Joseph K. Garr of Louisiana, and George F. Garr of this city.

### Chevalier C. A. Barratoni.

Chevalier C. A. Barratoni died Saturday at his residence, 138 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, from apoplexy. He was forty-seven years old. He was born in Italy, and came to this country twenty years ago. He had long been prominent in Italian affairs, and not long ago received a gold medal from King Humbert, in recognition of valuable services rendered Italians in this country. He was President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce and American agent for the London and Northwestern Railroad. He leaves a wife and one daughter. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

### Obituary Notes.

Dr. H. U. Avery, Commissioner of Health of Minneapolis since 1894, died yesterday at Forman, N. D., from heart disease. He was sixty years of age.

# FUNERAL OF "BILLY" BARRY.

### Hundreds of the Dead Comedian's Friends Attend the Services.

The funeral of "Billy" Barry, the comedian, took place yesterday from St. Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Carroll Street and Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn. Before the body was taken to the church, the orchestra from Hyde & Behman's Theatre, led by William C. Shafter, played solemn music in front of the house.

The coffin was covered with flowers. Many theatrical people were present, and the church was crowded to the doors. Father Hickey officiated at the services. The pall bearers were Tony Pastor, Col. William E. Sinn, Charles E. Evans, Harry C. Kennedy, ex-Senator John McCarty, ex-Fire Chief Thomas F. Nevins, Col. John W. Holmes, Thomas E. Murphy, Robert Furey, Harry Hyams, William Harris, A. P. Wernberg, Nick Norton, Frank Welch, Frank Kihlholz, Arthur Quinn, William Carter, Sam Devere, J. J. Armstrong, Richard G. Hollman, Richard Hyde, and Louis C. Behman.

# BOY INSTANTLY KILLED.

### Son of Police Sergeant Kear Run Over by a Street Car.

Charles Kear, the nine-year-old son of Sergt. Frank Kear of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, was run over by an Eighth Avenue car at Central Park West and Sixty-first Street, last evening and instantly killed.

Charles and his fourteen-year-old brother Frank yesterday afternoon went to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to visit an uncle. They remained at their uncle's house until dark, and then started for home. At Sixty-first Street both boys prepared to jump from the south-bound car they were on. Charles jumped in front of a north-bound car and was run over, the wheels of the forward truck passing over his chest. The body was removed to the Kear residence, at 141 West Fifty-second Street.

The driver of the car, William Thorpe, was locked up. Sergt. Kear was on desk duty at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station when he received a telephone message that his son had been killed. He was almost overcome, and obtained relief to go home.

The dead boy is a nephew of Police Captain Brown of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

# BERKELEY OVAL IMPROVEMENTS

### A Fine Bicycle Track in Course of Construction.

There will be no faster bicycle track and no finer athletic field in this country than at Berkeley Oval, if the present plans for improvements are carried out. The construction of a wooden bicycle track is already well under way. The track when completed will be three and one-half laps to the mile, twenty feet wide at the turns and backstretch, and thirty feet wide on the home stretch. It will be built of the best quality of long leaf yellow pine, thoroughly seasoned, and the straight-away will be made of two-inch plank, cut in two and one-half inch strips, tongued and grooved.

Within the bicycle track will be a cinder path for runners, and a field adapted for baseball, football, tennis, lacrosse, and other games. New stands that will have a seating capacity of 20,000 will almost encircle the arena.

# KIRKLAND KILLED HIMSELF.

### A Young Woman's Death Said to Have Made Him Despondent.

Samuel Kirkland, thirty-four years old, of Fourth and Garden Streets, Hoboken, was found on Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City, at midnight on Saturday suffering from a dose of carbolic acid, which he had taken with suicidal intent. An ambulance was summoned, and he died shortly after reaching the City Hospital. Kirkland had been despondent because of the death of a young girl, his friends said, to whom he was engaged, but who died ten days ago from consumption.

None of them knew her name. The persons with whom he boarded said they had not even heard that he was engaged. He was a house painter, and had always been regular in his habits.

### Thomas E. Fisher Promoted.

DENVER, Col., April 17.—Thomas E. Fisher, Chief Clerk of the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific and Denver Road, has been promoted by Receiver Trumbull to succeed General Passenger Agent B. J. Winchell, who goes to the St. Louis and San Francisco line on May 1.

### "48" Fatal to Griffin.

Daniel Griffin, sixty-four years old, of 248 Forty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, was in the act of getting off Car No. 48 of the Nassau line at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue last night, when he fell, fracturing his skull. He was taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

# MR. HACKETT'S DEATH.

Many expressions of regret were heard about the Republican State headquarters yesterday at the death of Charles W. Hackett, the Chairman of the State Committee. Telegrams and messages reached Col. Fox, clerk of the committee, from all sections of the State, and many of the local district leaders visited the headquarters in the hope of hearing that the published reports were incorrect. Senator Platt was much affected at the news of Mr. Hackett's death.

"Mr. Hackett," he said, "was for many years intimately associated with me in politics, and we were warm personal friends. He was as dear to me as a brother, and if he had been one of my own family his sudden death could not have affected me more. I am pained and shocked beyond expression, although I knew the condition of his health and have anticipated that the event must come sooner or later. Mr. Hackett's genial manner made him a delightful companion, and his practical knowledge made him a safe adviser. He was the soul of loyalty, and his devotion to his party and his friends gave him a firm hold in the hearts of all who knew him. His death is a loss to the State and to me it comes as if he were one of my near kinsmen."

Until the next meeting of the State Committee Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Executive Committee, will assume the functions of the Chairman of the State Committee. To-morrow he will appoint a committee to represent the State Committee at the funeral. No time has been set as yet for the funeral, but it will probably be in Utica on Thursday. Mrs. Hackett telegraphed last night that she would leave Palatka with the body Tuesday at 5 A. M. The journey will consume about thirty-six hours, and it will be late Wednesday night at the earliest before the party reaches Utica.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

# MARRIED.

VAN NORDEN—TALCOTT.—On Saturday, April 16, 1898, at Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., Grace, daughter of James Talcott, to Warner Montagnie Van Norden.

# DIED.

BARATTONI.—On April 16, at his residence, 138 Buena Vista Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Chev. C. A. Barattoni.

Funeral service 3:15 P. M. Tuesday, April 19. Train leaves Grand Central Station 2:10 P. M. Friends are invited without further notice. Interment private.

FLAGG.—At his residence, 80 Madison Av., on his 80th birthday, April 15, after an illness of several weeks, Hon. William J. Flagg.

Funeral private.

New Haven, Cincinnati, and Charleston papers please copy.

GARR.—On Saturday evening, 16th inst., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, George Garr, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th Av. and 45th St., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

New Orleans papers please copy.

HUMPHREYS.—On Friday, April 15, George Hoppin Humphreys, M. D., in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 23 East 47th St., on Monday, April 18, at 10:30 A. M.

KROSS.—Suddenly, Sunday, April 17, Edith Oakley, in her ninth year, at 69 East 111th St., only child of Samuel and Hattie Kross.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURRAY.—Mathilde S., beloved wife of George Murray, on Sunday, April 17.

Funeral services at 221 West 134th St. Tuesday evening, April 19, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

TAYLOR.—Friday, April 15, 1898, Mary Hinchman, wife of the late George F. Taylor, and daughter of the late John R. and Mary M. Hinchman.

Funeral services from her residence, 113 Montague St., Brooklyn, Monday, April 18, at 8:30 P. M.

VAN WYCK.—April 14, at Chicago, after a short illness, Catherine B. Johnson, widow of Richard Van Wyck of Brooklyn.

Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, Monday morning, April 18, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

# DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 17.

### Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

| Name and Address. | Age in Y'rs. | Date Dth. Apr. |
|---|---|---|
| ALEXANDER, Bernard, 177 E. 93d St | 55 | 16 |
| BERDAN, John H., 14 Perry St | 70 | 16 |
| BIGGS, William H., 203 W. 141st St | 40 | 14 |
| BOPP, Frederika, 304 E. 91st St | 68 | 16 |
| BROWN, Edna, 171 E. 112th St | 1 | 16 |
| BURNS, Margaret, 263 Monroe St | 43 | 15 |
| CASTELANO, Maria, 137 Mott St | 3 | 16 |
| COAKLEY, John, 317 E. 120th St | 66 | 15 |
| COHEN, David, 70 Pitt St | 34 | 14 |
| COLLINS, Veronica J., 1,197 1st Av | 1 | 16 |
| CONNERTON, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DIETA, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DIETZ, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DUHAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FINCK, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FLAGG, William J., 80 Madison Av | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FLANAGAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FLYNN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FLORSHEIM, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FOSTER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FROHLICH, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GOSSNER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GREENBAUM, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GUST, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HARDY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JEAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| KRAMER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| KROGGER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LANKENAU, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MARDO, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McALLISTER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MEHLER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MESA, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MILN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MINSTER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MULLER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MURRAY, Mathilde S., [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PETERMAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| REILLY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| REISER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| RETMAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SCHNEIDER, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SHAW, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| STRIPPEL, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| TAYLOR, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| THOMPSON, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WHALEN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ANUGARDT, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BERESFORD, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BRADY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BURKE, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BARCLAY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BARRY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BUSH, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| BALLOU, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CANAVAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| CAREW, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DEISSIG, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DAVIDSON, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| DE RIENZO, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ELLIOT, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| FRANK, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GRAY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GRANT, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| GUDE, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| HOH, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JONES, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| JANSEN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| KRAUS, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LYNCH, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LANDIN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LYNCH, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| LAVERTY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MACKEY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MALCOLM, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| MARINUS, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| McCAULEY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| OSBORNE, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| O'DONNELL, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| OWENS, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PETERS, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PEARSALL, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PURDY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| PETTERSON, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ROTH, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| ROBINSON, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| RILEY, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SCHULTZ, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SKOGLUND, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SHERMAN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SOUTHARD, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| STIMPFLE, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| THOMPSON, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| UNKNOWN, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WOLF, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| WATT, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES
366 Fifth Avenue, [illegible]
Exhibition Open from 9:30 A. M. till 6 P. M.

A COLLECTION OF
Etchings and Engravings
MADE BY
E. J. KING, ESQ.,
Containing Rare and Fine Examples of the Work of
REMBRANDT, DURER, SEYMOUR HADEN, WHISTLER, AND OTHER FAMOUS ARTISTS.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
April 19th and 20th, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

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270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

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**American Express Co.**
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
33 Wall Street, New York.
**STOCKS AND COTTON.**
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Members of the New York Cotton Exchange.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

## Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

**Issue of $12,500,000.**

Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 2638 | 4867 | 7646 | 9525 | 11116 |
| 59 | 2800 | 5294 | 7666 | 9532 | 11190 |
| 570 | 2931 | 5477 | 7736 | 9599 | 11216 |
| 620 | 3140 | 5708 | 7767 | 9851 | 11284 |
| 1015 | 3226 | 5715 | 7841 | 9938 | 11418 |
| 1087 | 3340 | 6082 | 8323 | 10127 | 11443 |
| 1146 | 3639 | 6112 | 8357 | 10190 | 11519 |
| 1234 | 3721 | 6300 | 8392 | 10196 | 11616 |
| 1570 | 3931 | 6476 | 8508 | 10327 | 11851 |
| 1619 | 3999 | 6541 | 8517 | 10351 | 11948 |
| 1754 | 4102 | 6663 | 8566 | 10405 | 12044 |
| 1770 | 4184 | 6789 | 8666 | 10421 | 12158 |
| 1867 | 4195 | 6941 | 8836 | 10589 | 12211 |
| 1938 | 4392 | 6995 | 8972 | 10832 | 12248 |
| 2022 | 4425 | 7185 | 9024 | 10851 | 12259 |
| 2314 | 4444 | 7303 | 9102 | 10900 | 12358 |
| 2340 | 4525 | 7383 | 9190 | 11088 | |
| 2570 | 4544 | 7517 | 9384 | 11093 | |

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.

LONDON, 22d March, 1898.

Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

**North American Trust Company**

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.
LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up....$1,000,000
Surplus............ $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

*Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.*

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM..................President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, ROLAND R. CONKLIN, Vice-Presidents
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer
S. L. CONKLIN..........................Secretary
F. C. PREST...............Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT..........London Secretary
E. J. CHAPPELL........London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
S. L. CONKLIN,
Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE,
Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"**
a specialty.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**

# THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street is waiting with vast patience to know definitely whether there is to be peace or war. Both the tape and the verbally expressed opinion of the Street shows that there is more hope now of the ultimate peaceful outcome of the Spanish trouble than there was a week ago, even though the general newspaper-reading public in the meantime has become convinced that war is inevitable.

### Sentiment Has Changed.

Speculative sentiment—among professional traders, at least—has undergone a complete change during the past few weeks. Only a short time ago the Stock Exchange was eager to hear of the increasing probabilities of war. Wild and sensational rumors, however impossible, received close attention and met ready response in the market, while good news went unheeded. There was then liquidation and short selling until the market was in a state where the declaration of war would have brought about a sharp upward turn. Now all that is changed. War talk gets scant attention, but rumors of peace are quickly taken up. Even the prospect of a delay of definite action by Congress brings about an advance in the market. There is little liquidation; even short selling has almost ceased and short contracts have largely been covered. Speculative Wall Street is thus less prepared for war than it was a month ago.

### Waiting for Real News.

What is most praiseworthy about the present Wall Street attitude is the evident inclination to wait for actual developments, and to disregard the abounding rumors and prophecies with which brokers' offices are deluged. If this had been the policy adopted when the war first became a probability, the effects of the scare would have been far less serious than they have been. Among speculators and investors alike there is now a general disposition to wait patiently for some urgent excuse for action. And Wall Street at this moment is exhibiting more patience than hitherto it has been thought capable of.

### Tobacco an Outsider.

Undoubtedly the skyrocketing performances of Tobacco Trust during the past week have added to the bullish feeling in the Street. People are no more bullish on the stock itself nor are they any more inclined to touch it than they have been. But the fact that it could be pushed up as it was in the face of an acute war scare led some traders to believe that the time is more favorable for bullishness than they supposed. That this was a wrong view was made sensationally plain in the natural smash of Saturday. The manipulation of Tobacco was easy because the manipulators had practically all the stock. Long age the average speculator decided to keep away from it. It was not until after a sensational advance of some seven points had been engineered in a single day that even the more reckless professional traders could be induced to short the stock. Tobacco Trust has a market all by itself. No other stock, not even Sugar Trust, is in its class.

## RUSSELL SAGE'S VIEWS.

Unless peace prospects improve quickly, says Mr. Russell Sage, the money market is likely to tighten sharply. He adds:

"The outlook for war, the mere danger of it, stops business and makes every financial interest cautious, while a Government bond issue would absorb funds pretty thoroughly. It seems to me that higher rates for money will therefore be natural; and nobody should be surprised by the stiffening of rates, though, of course, it may be attended by security market liquidation.

### Chinese Loan at a Discount.

LONDON, April 17.—The Chinese Government 4½ per cent. loan (new) is now at 1¾ discount.

## NEW CORPORATIONS.

American Transfer Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Simon Hess, Jacob Danenbaum, and Isaac Schwab, New York City.

Hickey Shoe Company of Rochester; capital, $600. Directors—M. N. Wiss, Le Roy; D. V. R. Hickey, and H. S. Weigel, Rochester.

Lockport Business Men's Association of Lockport; capital, $1,500. Directors—G. B. Thompson, Joseph Dunnwille, Jr., E. M. Moody, G. T. Lennan, and M. S. Kittinger, Lockport.

New York State Fish, Game, and Forest League of Seneca Falls, for the protection of the fish, game, and forests of the State of New York. (Reorganization of the New York State Fish and Game Protective Association.) Incorporators—W. S. Gavitt, Lyons; R. P. Grant, Clayton; E. G. Gould, Seneca Falls; A. C. Cornwall, Alexandria Bay; C. W. Smith, Syracuse; P. S. Sansdowne, Buffalo; C. B. Laphan, Canandaigua; G. R. Peck, Auburn; W. S. Wolcott, Utica, J. E. Emerson, Lockport; Aaron Mather, Honeoye Falls, and L. D. Lunt, Dunkirk.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

**Northern Pacific Railway Company.**

Mills Building,
New York, April 13, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of 1 per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 1st, 1898, same to be paid June 3d, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on May 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this Company will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, April 13, 1898.

The above dividend of 1 per cent. will be payable on June 3d, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on May 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on May 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on May 20th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

**Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,**
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**United States Rubber Company,**
86 Reade St., New York, April 14th, 1898.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company by the Board of Directors, payable May 2d, 1898, to stockholders of record at the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on Friday, April 22d, 1898.

The Transfer Books will reopen May 18th, 1898.
CHARLES R. FLINT, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5% Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Wednesday, April 20, 1898, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due May 1, 1898, and will reopen May 2 at 10 A. M.
C. E. POTTS, Treas.
Richmond, Va., April 12, 1898.

## AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Real Estate Salesroom in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction, for account of whom it may concern, one hundred (100) shares of the stock of the United States Security Company, formerly the United States Contracting Company, of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) a share, and standing in the name of D. N. Barney.

Dated New York City, April 11, 1898.
UNITED STATES SECURITY COMPANY,
44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
**First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds**
OF THE
**Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.**

Notice is hereby given that the following FIFTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for REDEMPTION pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 4, 29, 44, 66, 134, 145, 165, 192, 239, 249, 325, 359, 401, 405, 473.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1898, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

SAINT LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE 7% BONDS MATURING MAY 1ST, 1898.

The above bonds will be paid, principal and interest, at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City, at maturity, on May 1, 1898. Interest will cease at that date.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY, 37 AND 39 LIBERTY STREET.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held on MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1898, at 2 P. M. at the office of the company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on April 15th and reopened on May 3d.

New York, April 11, 1898.
ROBERT G. HONE, Secretary.

**The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,**
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

**The Michigan Central Railroad Company,**
Detroit, Mich., April 2nd, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the Company's office, in Hudson, Wis., on Saturday, June 4th, 1898, at 9 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close on Tuesday, May 3d, and reopen on Monday, June 6th, 1898.
E. E. WOODMAN, Secretary.
Hudson, Wis., April 15th, 1898.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., 52 Wall Street, New York, April 15th, 1898.—For the purposes of the annual meeting, which will be held at the Company's office, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 2d, at 12 M., the stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, April 30th, at noon, and reopen on Friday, June 3d, 1898.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held at the Banking House, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, on Monday, May 9, 1898, at 12 o'clock.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

# THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

## CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat—No. 2 red | $1.10¼ |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed | 36⅜ |
| Oats—No. 2 mixed | 30⅜ |
| Flour—Minnesota patents | 5.40 |
| Coffee, No. 7 Rio | .06⅛ |
| Cotton—Middling | 6⅛ |
| Sugar—Granulated | 5 3-16 |
| Molasses—O. K. prime | 30 |
| Beef—Family | 11.50 |
| Beef—Hams | 22.75 |
| Tallow—Prime | 3½ |
| Pork—Mess | 9.75 |
| Hogs—Dressed, 160-lb. | 5⅝ |
| Lard—Prime | 5.47½ |
| Butter—Creamery, Western | 19 |
| Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry | 11.75 |
| Pig iron warrants | 6.75 |
| Lake copper ingot | 12.00 |
| Tin | 14.35 |
| Lead | 3.62½ |
| Spelter | 4.30 |

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $4.80@$5; Spring patents, $4.90@$5.10; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.08; No. 2 corn, 30¼@31c; No. 2 oats, 26¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30@32c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@30¼c; No. 2 rye, 52⅜; No. 2 barley, free on board, 38@39½c; No. 1 flax seed, free on board, $1.22½; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per barrel, $9.80@$9.85; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $5@$5.35; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.55; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20.

### COTTON.

There was a sharp squeeze of shorts in the cotton market, directly due to surprisingly strong Liverpool cables and a sudden hardening of spot cotton, both at this point and the South. From start to finish the bull crowd was in control, and at one time the bears were bordering on demoralization. On the opening call the market was firm, with prices 4@5 points higher. Buying was about evenly divided between local shorts, Southern and foreign firms, and commission houses. After advancing to a net gain of 6@7 points, there was a partial reaction under profit-taking by some of the less confident longs, who feared to take chances over Sunday, and at the close the market was steady at a net gain of 4@6 points. Trading was active throughout the forenoon, and total sales of 112,200 bales represent an exceptionally large business for a Saturday half-holiday.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | | | | 6.04@6.05 |
| May | 6.06 | 6.08 | 6.05 | 6.06@6.07 |
| June | 6.08 | 6.10 | 6.08 | 6.09@6.10 |
| July | 6.11 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 6.12@6.13 |
| August | 6.14 | 6.16 | 6.12 | 6.14@6.15 |
| September | 6.11 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 6.13@6.14 |
| October | 6.10 | 6.13 | 6.09 | 6.12@6.13 |
| November | 6.11 | 6.13 | 6.11 | 6.13@6.14 |
| December | 6.13 | 6.13 | 6.13 | 6.15@6.16 |
| January | 6.15 | 6.17 | 6.15 | 6.17@6.18 |

Southern spot markets, middling. Baltimore nominal, ⅛c higher; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Galveston, 5⅞c; New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Memphis, 5⅝c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Middling uplands, 3 15-32d. December-January, 324½b; January-February, 324½b; April, 327s; April-May, 327s; May-June, 327b; June-July, 327b; July-August, 327b; August-September, 326½b; September-October, 326b; October-November, 325½s; November-December, 324½b.

### FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 105¼ | 106⅝ | 105 | 106⅝ |
| July | 91½ | 92⅝ | 91½ | 92⅝ |
| September | 83⅝ | 84⅜ | 83⅝ | 84⅜ |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 34 13-16 | 35¼ | 34 13-16 | 35¼ |
| July | 36⅜ | 36⅞ | 36⅜ | 36⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | 29⅝ | 29⅞ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| May | 109 | 110 | 109 | 109 |
| July | 85¼ | 87⅛ | 85⅜ | 86⅞ |
| September | 78⅝ | 79⅝ | 78⅝ | 79 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| May | 29⅞ | 30⅜ | 29⅞ | 30¼ |
| July | 31⅜ | 31⅞ | 31⅜ | 31⅞ |
| September | 32⅜ | 33 | 32 5-16 | 32⅞ |
| Oats— | | | | |
| May | 25⅞ | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| July | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23⅛ | 23¼ |
| September | 22 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 |

### BREADSTUFFS.

#### Wheat.

That foreign markets should completely ignore the American weakness of Friday and come strong and higher was a complete surprise to the wheat pit, and brought in an abundance of covering orders by Friday's foremost sellers. The result was an active, strong market, which continued with one or two exceptions throughout the forenoon, leaving off officially at the highest point, and 2⅝@2¾c above the previous day's closing. Attending the advance were liberal overnight acceptances and fair European buying orders. Various reasons were assigned for the unexpected strength abroad, the one most generally credited being the idea that war between this country and Spain was inevitable. It is evident that Europe has an idea that any war would involve the calling out of large militia forces, and thus restrict farmwork throughout the wheat belts. Stocks abroad are light, and the desire to replenish is shown in increasing clearances from this side, shipments being particularly heavy. All kinds of grain are represented in these exports, chiefly corn. One or two set-backs were noted before the 1 o'clock close, but these were practically recovered, the price at that hour being 92c, or ⅛ of a cent below the highest point of the day.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—No. 1 Northern, $1.02; No. 2 Northern, $1; May, $1.02½; July, $1. Rye no higher, No. 1, 51@52c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—April, $1.01¾; May, 99¾c; July, 93@93⅛c; September, 77⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.05⅝c; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¾.

DULUTH, April 16.—No. 1 Northern, $1.04 bid; May, $1.03¼ bid; July, 99½c bid; September, 80c bid.

#### Corn.

No. 2, 36⅜c, free on board, afloat.

#### Oats.

No. 2, 30⅝@31c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32¼c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 32@38c. RYE—No. 2 Western, 60@60½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59½c, free on board, afloat; 56⅛c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 37c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation; sales, 80,000 bushels. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

#### Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20 @ $5.55; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; Extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.65. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 80@90c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 16.—Flour—First patents, $5@$5.50; second patents, $4.85@$4.95; first clears, $3.90@$4.10; second clears, $2.90@$3.10.

### PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11.50; short clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; 180-lb, 5¼c; 160-lb, 5⅝c; 140-lb, 5⅝c; 120-lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10-lb, 6⅛@6¼c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4½c; pickled hams, 7¼@7¾c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6⅛c; Western S. P., 6⅛@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.47½; city lard, $5.15; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.75; Brazil, kegs, $7.20; compound city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4½@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c asked; city lard, stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 31s; 40 to 45 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 39s. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

### COFFEE.

With the exception of the last few minutes, the coffee market Saturday morning was an indifferent affair, with trading restricted to a few scattered lots, chiefly for the closing out of accounts by traders who feared to take chances over Sunday. A steady feeling prevailed on the opening, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher. Late in the forenoon there was a further advance of 5 points on covering and fair buying by spot coffee firms. April developed pronounced strength, advancing to a net gain of 20 points. The close was steady, with April 20 points above the final quotation of yesterday and other months unchanged. Total sales were 16,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | | | | 6.15@ |
| May | 5.95 | 6.00 | 5.90 | 5.90@5.95 |
| June | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.75 | 5.70@5.75 |
| July | 5.75 | 5.80 | 5.75 | 5.70@5.75 |
| August | | | | 5.70@5.75 |
| September | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.80 | 5.75@5.80 |
| October | | | | 5.75@5.80 |
| November | | | | 5.80@5.85 |
| December | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.85 | 5.80@5.85 |
| January | | | | 5.85@5.90 |
| February | | | | 5.90@5.95 |
| March | 6.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 5.95@6.00 |

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, 9$000. Hamburg—¼ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre—Unchanged; half holiday; sales, 3,000 bags; January, 35.75; February, 36; March, 36.25; April 34.25; May, 34.25; June, 34.25; July, 34.50; August, 34.75; September, 35; October, 35; November, 35.25; December, 35.50. Rio—No. 7, 9$400.

### SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 1-16c; muscovado, 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 3 3-16c.

### OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14¾@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22¼@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22@22¼c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 39@40c; American boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

### WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskol, Autumns, 17c; Donskol, combing, 23@25c; Donskol, colors, 20@23c; Donskol, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; Mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

### NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 30@30½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; WG, $2.20; WW, $2.85@$2.40.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—Turpentine, 25¼c; resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, April 16.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 16.—Turpentine, 25¼@25¾c; resin, $1.05@$1.10.

### LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Unchanged. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 7½@10c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Unshorn sheep, $4.50@$5; clipped sheep, $4.12½@$4.35; exports, $4.50; unshorn lambs, $5.50@$6.05; clipped lambs, $4.60@$5; Spring lambs, $2@$5 each. HOGS, $4@$4.25; pigs, $3.50@$4.

## FEDERAL COURTS.

### Calendars for Monday, April 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

1—Westinghouse Air Brake Co. vs. N. Y. Air Brake Co.
2—Am. Graphophone Co. vs. Leeds.
3—Knapp vs. Levy.
4—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
5—Walter Baker & Co., Lim., vs. William P. Baker.
6—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Lowenstein.
7—Chicago Hotel Cabinet Co. vs. Columbia Hotel Supply Co.
8—Bent vs. De Frece.
9—King vs. Anderson.
10—Haworth vs. Davis.
11—Russian Cement Co. vs. Le Page.
12—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Paillard.
13—Everett Piano Co. vs. Goepel.
14—Saxlehner vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
15—Saxlehner vs. Marquet.
16—Saxlehner vs. Eisner & Mendelson Co.
17—Saxlehner vs. Gies.
18—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
19—Regina Music Box Co. vs. Cuendet.
20—Thomson-Houston El. Ry. Co. vs. Union Ry.
21—Otto vs. Schellhase.
22—Prince vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
23—Loomis vs. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.
24—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
25—Montgomery vs. McDermott.
26—Hummel vs. Guggenheim.
27—Huber vs. Guggenheim.
28—Beyer vs. Guggenheim.
29—Adler vs. Guggenheim.
30—Richenbach vs. Guggenheim.
31—Goldy vs. Guggenheim.
32—H. W. Johns Mfg. Co. vs. Robertson.
33—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co. vs. Finlay Brothers.
34—Aiken vs. Colorado River Irrigation Co.
35—National Meter Co. vs. City of Poughkeepsie.
36—United States vs. La Compagnie Francaise Des Cables Telegraphiques.
37—Otis Bros. & Co. vs. Halliday.
38—Flomerfelt vs. Newitter.
39—Haworth vs. Stark.
40—Maitland vs. B. Goetz Mfg. Co.
41—Lucy vs. Adams.
42—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
43—Griswold vs. Hilton.
44—Sutlive vs. Bryce, Jr.
45—Menzenhauer vs. Phonoharp Co.
46—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.
47—Union Harrow Co. vs. Woodhouse.
48—Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik vs. Kalle & Co.
49—Lever Bros., Lim., vs. David S. Brown.
50—Gormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. vs. Stanley Cycle Co.
51—Isaac E. Palmer vs. Samuel B. De Yongh
52—Patrick O'Brien vs. Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.
53—Love vs. Wheeler.
54—Landon vs. Bulkley.
55—The Trustees of Union College vs. Fayerweather.
56—Union Harrow Co. vs. Robert C. Reeves Co.
57—Landon vs. Bulkley.
58—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. et al vs. Catherine E. Syms.
59—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. et al vs. Catherine E. Syms.
60—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. et al vs. Catherine E. Syms.
61—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. et al vs. Catherine E. Syms.
62—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. et al vs. Catherine E. Syms.
63—The Luxfer Prism Patents Co. et al vs. Catherine E. Syms.
64—Benjamin Lillard vs. James Gordon Bennett.
65—Benjamin Lillard vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Ass'n.
66—Union Trust Co. of Indianapolis vs. Ferdinand A. Boker.
67—Harriet A. Sproull vs. the Pratt & Whitney Co.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.
1—United States vs. Dieckerhoff.
2—Sandford vs. White.
3—Schiffer vs. Trustees of Columbia College.
4—Thompson vs. Seligman.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 68, P. O. Building, at 11 A. M.

130—Donner vs. City of New York.
34—Manantic S. S. Co. vs. Pierce.
131—Downer vs. City of New York.
69—McIntosh vs. Von Romondt.
84—Morris & C. Dredging Co. vs. tug Transfer No. 5.
126—B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. vs. tug Fannie P. Skeer.
39—Hallenbeck vs. Canalboat John Lang.
71—Shovah vs. steamb't McDonald.
106—Craig vs. tug Victoria.
118—Mattson vs. Bark Pactolus.
128—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. vs. Penna R. R.
129—Hays vs. Flint.

## STATE COURTS.

### New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until April 19.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Chatfield.
2—New York Life Insurance Co. vs. Young.
3—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce.
4—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
5—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank.
6—Eustis vs. Budd-Dobb Tire Co.
7—Lindau vs. Schwab.
8—Woods vs. Woods.
9—Hudson vs. Newton.
10—Heilbroun vs. Herzog.
11—Patten vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
12—Casmento vs. McCallum.
13—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
14—Kiernan vs. Wheeler.
15—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
16—Friedman vs. Clark.
17—Whitman vs. Bates.
18—Winthrop vs. Youmans.
19—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
39—Congregation Beth Tephilla vs. Samilson.
40—N. Y. Elec. Equipment Co. vs. Hoffstadt.
41—Braman vs. Del Monte.
42—Rook vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
43—Patten vs. same.
44—Mooney vs. Bonavia.
45—De Barard vs. Prial.
46—McGrath vs. Washburn.
47—People, &c., vs. Goldberg.
48—Bardon vs. Cohn.
49—In re Fitzpatrick.
50—Abbott vs. Bullock.
51—Rohwerder vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
52—Kirkpatrick vs. McAlpin.
53—In re Chamberlain of City of N. Y.
54—Stanfield vs. Stanfield.
55—Zoccolo vs. Salberg.
56—Cooke vs. De Voe.
57—Lindinger vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
58—Katte vs. Taylor.
59—Episcopo vs. Mayor, &c.
60—Bissell vs. Bissell.
61—Burns vs. Ray.
62—In re Bird.
63—People ex rel. Man. Ry. Co. vs. Barker.
64—Mitchell vs. Conkling.
65—Rubloff vs. Rubloff.
66—Levine vs. Levine.
67—In re Abbey.
68—In re Nelson Av.
69—People, &c., vs. Urfer.
70—Crow vs. Low.
71—Straus vs. Minzesheimer.
72—Abbott vs. Bullock.
73—Willcox vs. Herrmann.
20—Platt vs. Crowe.
21—Brady vs. Schaeffel.
22—Tyler vs. Detroy.
23—Watertown Brass Co. vs. Valentine.
24—Loetsakos vs. Vlasto.
25—Ward vs. Robinson.
26—Lauferty vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.
27—Du Farne vs. McIlvaine.
28—Thalman vs. Bell.
29—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Co.
30—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
31—In re Sheet Metal Works.
32—Hall vs. McDowell.
33—Whitlock vs. Cuthbert.
34—Lippmann vs. Levison.
35—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
36—Lawrence vs. Berham.
37—Phillips vs. Dimon.
38—Sanders vs. Porter.
74—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
75—Barrows vs. same.
76—Neuberger vs. North American Elec. Co.
77—Silver vs. Western Assurance Co. of Toronto.
78—Allison vs. Ackerman.
79—Same vs. Machemer.
80—Mahler vs. Kleume.
81—Zugbaum vs. Kessler.
82—In re Welker.
83—In re Livingston.
84—People ex rel. Rodgers vs. Coler.
85—Wiederman vs. Lapragilo.
86—Same vs. Buccaro.
87—Same vs. Pecararo.
88—Same vs. Caparule.
89—Same vs. Alagretti.
90—People, &c., vs. Sicher.
91—Wechsler vs. City of New York.
92—Hahn vs. Kenney Shoe Co.
93—Hall vs. Toher.
94—People, &c., vs. Miller.
95—Arnoux vs. Phyfe.
96—Olyphant vs. same.
97—Mack vs. Phyfe.
98—Eberhardt vs. Wiarda.
99—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Kaliski.
100—Army and Navy Inv. Co. vs. Wynkoop.
101—Bischoff Printing Press Co. vs. Greenbaum.
102—In re Wheeler.
103—Kosorsky vs. Fordusky.
104—People, &c., vs. Stack.
105—Allaire vs. Allaire.
106—Miller vs. Menn.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar Clear. Motions.

1—Olten vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
2—Bauer vs. Bauer.
3—Same vs. same.
4—Alter vs. Weeks.
5—In re Webster Av.
6—In re Willis Av.
7—In re E. 168th St.
8—In re Edgecombe Road.
9—Scott vs. Scott.
10—Hillender vs. Fay.
11—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
Demurrers.
716—W. P. Fuller & Co. vs. Schrenk.
722—Starke vs. Myers.
723—Same vs. same.
735—Auchincloss vs. Rainier.
711—Eckert vs. Gallier.
732—Castner vs. Lockwood.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
Preferred Causes.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.
6407—Goodwin vs. Coddington.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5058—Maurer vs. Koch.
5479—Prentice vs. Prentice.
6458—Wolper vs. Mueller
5623—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.
6346—Knapp vs. Wiggins
5929—Bellows vs. Bellows.
6490—Streep vs. Streep.
6520—Adams vs. Ball.
6609—Stone vs. Moran.
6661—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
6683—Davis vs. Cong. Beth., &c.
6689—Johnston vs. Robinson.
6694—Gaspard vs. Gaspard.
5834—Bacon vs. Meirowitz.
5849—Libby vs. Meirowitz.
5447—Brown vs. O. J. Gude & Co.
4180—Heyward vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
6311—Wilson vs. McDonald.
6121—Wolfe vs. Wolfe.
6222—Stern vs. Eckstein.
6321—Todd vs. Woodruff.
6067—Breen vs. Hallahan.
4706—Phillips vs. Dimon
426—Fisher vs. Rochester Gaslight Co.
6251—Shepard vs. Arnoldt.
4977—Murphy vs. Christian Press Ass'n.
6053—Ryan vs. Ryan.
6425—Johnson vs. Albers
6426—Johnson vs. Albers
6441—Dudley vs. Wolfe.
6503—Stafford vs. Carrigan.
6522—Collis vs. Drescher
5250—Lewis vs. N. Y. & H. R. R.
6119—Johnston vs. Johnston.
6610—Maisner vs. Maisner.
6625—C. L'Hommedieu Steam Heat Co. vs. Hutter.
6632—West. Union Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
6644—Hilton vs. Hilton.
6649—Behrens vs. Delecker.
6652—Morrison vs. Higginbotham.
6654—Wolfe vs. J. W. Cody & Co.
6665—Greenberg vs. Greenberg.
6669—Barrowe vs. Corbin.
6675—St. Joseph's Apostolic School vs. Goggin.
6699—Miller vs. Miller.
6709—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6721—Brown vs. Garrett.
6723—Erdelyi vs. Szedmaky.
6736—Warren vs. Norris.
5640—Murphy vs. Hadden.
6788—Jewelers' Mercantile Agency vs. Jewelers' Weekly Pub. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Berlinger, and Cowan, for the People.

1—Allessandro Cioramello.
3—Harry Camp, alias Henry Batcock.
4—Herman Pincus.
2—William F. Lennon, Peter Gormes, John Gleaves, Timothy J. Ormsby.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.
12798—Herzfeld vs. Straus.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
15185—Schlanger vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15721—O'Leary vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
15771—Emil vs. Aldhouse
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
14944—Meyer vs. Tamsen.
15690—Horwitz vs. Lindner & R. Mfg. Co.
15555—Schrader vs. Kelly
15671—Zoll vs. Williams.
12810—O'Brien vs. Blaut.
12811—Same vs. same.
15334—Clark vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
782—Weillers vs. Ahrens.
5718—Henderson vs. Solmon.
13723—O'Sullivan vs. Schmitt.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trus. of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Fund.
15611—Claudy vs. Hageman.
15636—Kells vs. Brooks.
13762—Harper vs. Tucker
13753—Same vs. same.
13830—Manning vs. International Nav. Co.
12376—Green vs. Guest.
12377—Green vs. Garrison.
15673—Errington vs. True.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickerson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
3468—Same vs. Morning Journal Association.
7424—Fox vs. Ireland.
3415—Cassidy vs. Blaut.
9279—Higgins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4505—McClane vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4506—Hamilton vs. same
8262—Neihardt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5348—Throckmorton vs. Even'g Post Pub. Co.
5441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer.
9433—Richardson vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
7980—Hecht vs. Zimmerman.
11130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
11161—Delano vs. Saalfield.
11162—Same vs. Saalfield Pub. Co.
11198—F. & M. Schaefer Brew. Co. vs. Shafter.
11245—O'Connell vs. Lenane.
11270—Walsh vs. N. Y. Cab Co.
11302—Goucher vs. Pro-Probst Construction Co.
11344—Fidelity Title and Deposit Co. vs. Sharpe.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., [illegible]

10867—Williams vs. [illegible]
10696—Miller vs. Bellam.
11016—Dickson vs. [illegible]
11019—Tierney vs. [illegible] Piano Co.
4502—Sisley vs. the Mayor, &c.
11127—Daniel vs. Strauss
11048—Moore vs. Detsir.
11050—Davis vs. Gerken.
11124—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
7862—Fogarty vs. Union Railway Co.
11027—O'Brien vs. New York C. & H. R. R. Co.
11148—Elwell vs. Manhattan Chess Club.
11346—Oppenheim vs. Berry.
11372—Ulster Blue Stone Co. vs. Johnson.
11382—Forstal vs. Young.
11388—Deringer vs. Decker.
11362—Runyon vs. Hart.
4814—Fraser vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11061—Marks vs. Lyman
11092—Nat. Life Ins. Co. vs. Walsh.
11100—Oliver vs. Symonds.
7405—Walsh vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII. and IX.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.
1340—Charles Harson.
1349—Albert Guerin.
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Bertha L. B. B. Mackie, John Cochrane, Andrew Barnett, Charles Hacke.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
1348—Henry A. Hurlbut.
1345—Mary A. Cady.
1357—Bernard D. Steinert.
1347—Maria Hulseberg.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

732—Wiederman vs. Dowling.
3384—Gottesegen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
513—Dobbie vs. Dailey.
3280—Goldberg vs. Kashnow.
4792—Burns vs. Auxiliary Safe Mfg. Co.
402—Sehman vs. Koschnopsky.
2319—Harlin vs. Krulich.
3385—Israel vs. Gross.
496—Bayer vs. Duffy.
525—Phillips vs. Rockholtz.
4553—Block vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
206—Gilman vs. Heller.
1117—Hall vs. Keller.
4320—Crowley vs. Steiner.
534—Wilkins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
589—Ehrlich vs. Friedman.
2755—Parlman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
454—George E. Flint Co. vs. Rycroft.
4—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
82—Iselin vs. same.
4658—Schutz vs. Kay.
207—Sandler vs. Met. St. Ry.
412—Schreyer vs. Jordan.
538—Kent vs. Commercial Gas Co.
552—Ralston vs. Kelly.
145—Louis vs. Harris.
1441—Ralston vs. Ludwig.
49—Ablowich vs. Brady.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1057—Bram vs. Morris.
810—Tilldon vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Sands vs. same.
3512—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haff vs. Donlon.
385—Ryer vs. Fenn.
828—Gruel vs. Yetter.
1028—Fancher vs. McCarthy.
1029—Same vs. same.
2352—O'Connor vs. 2d Av. R. R.
333—Kalmuch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
1027—Finch vs. Kerr.
774—Graef vs. Brown.
961—Goldet vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
745—Bell vs. Gordon.
910—Happel vs. Greenberg.
958—Wellman vs. Pollard.
990—Mosher vs. Jones.
1018—Vogle vs. Jones.
1072—Levison vs. Janulowsky.
1017—Macgowan vs. Brainard Pub. Co.
97—Phillips vs. Brunner.
589—Mahlberg vs. Man. Realty Co.
604—Sperling vs. Wise.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele.
460—Dolan vs. Duffy.
1073—Spanga vs. Sollinger.
216—Schlesinger vs. Levin.
847—Lewis vs. Donohue.
516—Hass vs. Lucy.
1105—Duque vs. Collins.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be ready when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4803—Crawford vs. Tucker.
4023—Shephard vs. Strebel.
4746—Mutual Aid Society vs. Palarino.
4718—Mahoney vs. Auntenreith.
4606—Marratte vs. Marratte.
2005—Loew vs. Gammons.
4662—Stern vs. Feyser.
4084—Frank vs. Ames.
4672—Preusky vs. Koehler.
2137—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Lotus.
4420—L. C. Wanamaker Co. vs. Matheson.
3208—Mancebo vs. Stein.
4761—Salvinsky vs. Levin.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
2190—Stengele vs. Gebhardt.
2191—Same vs. same.
1588—A. D. Farmer & Son Type Foundry Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
2082—Zaun vs. Bissell.
4277—Stanley vs. Miner.
4226—Collins vs. Harrington Ry. Bonding Co.
2510—Meyer vs. Rugge.
4400—Fee vs. Copeland.
4457—Eastern Brew. Co. vs. Scheiffstein.
4453—Borst vs. Henderson.
2082—Wright vs. Edwards.
4616—Richey vs. Treu.
1515—Noel vs. Hopkins.
4364—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
3610—Bussel vs. Sagar.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, La Barbier, and Herrmann for the People.

1—Theodore Allen, William Ackerman, Andrew Muller, Frank Crandall, Harry McDonald.
2—Frederick Neiss, John Hutcheon.
3—Frank Kelly, David Tehan.
4—Alexander Feinberg.
5—John Reilly.
6—James Callahan.
7—William O. Reaves.
8—Jacob Kuntz.
9—Stephen Zaczek.
10—Morris Cohen.
11—William Sommers.
Pleadings.
1—John Wilson.
2—John B. Myer.
3—George Wilson.
4—William Bell.
5—Emma Foote.
6—Frederick Meyers.
7—Elsie Wasser.
8—James Edwards.
9—Thaddeus Eager.
10—William H. Amonda.
11—James Healey.
12—James Burke.
13—Paul Brandtstetter.
14—Thomas Kelly.
15—Mitchell Weiss.
16—Max Meltrowitz.
17—Isaac Coleman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Walter C. Harvey.
2—Annie Robinson, Hattie Peters.
3—James Nagle.
4—William O'Connor.
5—Charles Gordon.
6—William M. Burrell.
7—Emanuel Jackson.
8—John Thompson.
9—John Minar.
10—James Williams.
11—Albert Balzer.
12—Rocco Carnovali.
13—Samuel Reichberger.
14—Samuel Steinhardt.
15—William Neaman.
16—William Stout.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—Louis Marcushon.
2—Henry Jaslowsky.
3—Samuel Rogers.
4—Charles F. Thompson.
5—Frank Connolly.
6—Peter Walsh, William Donohue.
7—Charles Rouse.
8—Thomas McCarthy, Edward Wheeler.
9—Issy Putter.
10—Ignaz Neumayer.
11—Abraham Ehrenberg.
12—Otto Kiefer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Samuel Lubinosky.
2—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
3—Peter Brennan.
4—Michael Donnelly.
6—John Scuto.
7—Louis Isaacs.
8—James Keech.
9—Alexander Merculiano.
10—Wolf Yucker.
11—Louis Taub.
12—Abraham Taub.

### Brooklyn Court Calendars.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar. John Vetteo, murder, first degree. Frank Mangan, grand larceny, second degree. Abraham Horton, George Rasmussen, Pat Carney, grand larceny, second degree. William Flohm, burglary, second degree.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S. The wills of William Hefferman, Margery White, William Dunne, John C. Nutbauer, John Lavery, Stefan Meditz, David Polley, Charlotte A. Robinson, Charlotte Albers, Anne Rooney, and Robert Redpath. The accounting of Conrad Scherer, Joseph Bertina, Ellen McCormick et al., and Sarah C. Brown. The estates of Samuel Johnson, Mary O'Neil, Michael McCusker, and Sarah C. Brown. The guardianship of Julia Oldendorf. Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—10—Will of John H. G. Knoblock. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants. 29—Will of Margaret Reardon. 23—Will of Jacob Wahlen. 30—Administration of Joseph Friedner. 31—Accounting of Mary T. Keelly. 25—Will of William Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar—Johnson, J.

422—Maxwell vs. Culin.
352—N. Y. Building, Loan & Banking Co.
379—W. B. Davenport vs. White.
380—Same vs. same.
381—Same vs. same.
449—Prendergast vs. M. S. P. C. A.
439—McNeesy vs. Kings Co. Elev. R. R. Co.
415—Fougera vs. [illegible]
446—Young vs. Atchinson.
444—Kunnemund vs. Kunnemund.
[illegible]
180—Berti vs. Fine.
381—Walsh vs. Reitz.
266—Brown vs. Brown.
388—Kissam vs. Nicholas.
398—Murphy vs. Strain.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

480—Green vs. Nassau Electric R. R. Co.
504—Colvin vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
508—Schloner vs. B. H. R. R. Co.
555—Clera vs. same.
529—Ryan vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Smith, J.

3706—Parascondola vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
3828—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
3565—Moulton vs. B. H. R. R.
3912—O'Brien vs. B. H. R. R.
3868—[illegible]
4040—Manna vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
4011—Quinn vs. B'klyn City R. R.
4045—Deighan vs. same.
2877—Plath vs. same.

[illegible]—Gibney vs. Koesman et al.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs. Nassau R. R.
[illegible]—[illegible]oore vs. McNeill et al.
[illegible]—Kraus vs. Hirsch et al.
[illegible], 3026—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
3130—Herring vs. McNeill.
[illegible]—McCarthy vs. Municipal Electric Co.
[illegible]—Schindel vs. B. H. R. R.
[illegible]—Wise vs. B. H. R. R.
[illegible], 4027—Schroeder vs. B'klyn, Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
4041—McCanna vs. B. H. R. R.
[illegible]—Cropsey vs. Hanneman.
4047—Reiss vs. Landgraff.
4117—Davidson vs. Graham.
4120—Goold vs. Ehrlich.
4125—Sehrman vs. Cody.
4140—Robins Co. vs. Bull.
4142—Sorenson vs. Nassau R. R.
4145—Paturel vs. B. H. R. R.
4157—Hedeback vs. Connecticut Indemnity Assn.
4170, 4178—Blakkan vs. Nassau R. R.
3373—Dewey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3196—Samuels vs. Sweezy's Son & Co.
1825—Abele vs. Hamilton.
5142—General Electric Co. vs. Nassau R. R. et al.
2181—Tracy vs. Abele.

The following causes are held ready for Tuesday:

4193—Furbish vs. De Fere.
4197—Davidson vs. B. H. R. R.
4235—Anderson vs. Vail.
4260—Looff vs. Hofele.
4282—Goldstein vs. Bits.
4289—Carter vs. B. H. R. R.
4294—McNicholas vs. B. H. R. R.
3400—Bromhead vs. Miller.
2229—McGrath vs. Alger.
2657—O'Flaherty vs. Nassau R. R.
3200—Wicks vs. Beck.
3201—Gorman vs. Gorman.
3412—Postelman vs. Pacher et al.
4214—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4320—Lovell vs. B. H. R. R.
4328—Putter vs. Nassau R. R.
4330—Dickoff vs. Nassau R. R.
4336—Grooes vs. McMonegal.
4359—Bergen vs. Roberts.
4365—Downey vs. Low et al.
4367—Eppelein vs. Buttling.
4372—Barber vs. Constable et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for day upon the call:

2582—Henry vs. Nassau R. R.
4926—Heaphy vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
1586—McCallion vs. International Nav. Co.
565—Lyntz vs. Fletcher.
3166, 3167—Meyer vs. Met. Street R. R.
3096—Godkin vs. Becker et al.
2999—Reinhardt vs. Young.
2256½—Owen vs. Ogilvie Pub. Co.
3247—Alexander vs. B. H. R. R.
3074—Winter vs. Nassau R. R.
5169—Fineran vs. Singer Mfg. Co.
3389—Seckels vs. Freedman.
2893—Holland vs. Gouge et al.
4394—Feinberg vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4395—Grambalbo vs. Smith.
4418—Panoff vs. Rosenberg.
4430—Kelly vs. Nassau R. R.
4432—Rourke vs. Jackson's Architectural Works.
4446—Baldwin vs. Long Island R. R.
4454—Blake vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4462—Pierson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4465—Howard vs. O'Donnell.
4470—Schieringer vs. Fulton and Flatbush Storage.
4472—Nassau Brewing Co. vs. Madden.
4473—Boston Buckboard Co. vs. Crotty.
4485—Stevens vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4487—Mendes vs. B'klyn Union Gas Co.
3432—Butt vs. B. H. R. R.
3449—Belts vs. B. H. R. R.
5348—Ledwith vs. McArdle.
5208—McKee vs. Nassau R. R.
5318—Bell vs. Coon et al.
3029—Lennier vs. Nassau R. R.
2553—Woodcock vs. Veneer Seat Co.
2697—Cummings vs. Maryland Steel Co.
4497—Simpson vs. Murphy.
4499—Flanagan vs. Nassau R. R.
4525—Rollins vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4530—Herman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4534—Kastner vs. Belmont.
4536—Bratter vs. Bender.
4537—Blake vs. Reilly.
4538—Smith vs. 10th and 23d St. Ferry.
4539—Reynolds vs. N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge.
4542—Springer vs. Nassau R. R.
4554—Behrens vs. Appell et al.
4564—Blend vs. Manhattan R. R.
4571—Maley vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4588—Thompson vs. Vosburgh.
4590—Folk vs. Buttling.
4592—Kelly vs. Thompson.
4594—Rinaldi vs. Giordano.
4596—Wright vs. Ranken.
4598—Bruno vs. 42d St. and Manhattan R. R.
4599—Nardo vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 4600.

### Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Maddox, J. Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

114—Levy vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Ruppert.
121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.
136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140—Herrmann vs. B. H. R. R.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.
85—Rogers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
145—Brown vs. McBride.
148—Moll vs. Gillen.
157—Schwarz vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
158—Hummel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
162—Baylis vs. Brettler.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if answered ready:

166—Hastings et al. vs. Koch and others.
169—Butler vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
170—Tucker vs. Brush.
171—Miller vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
172—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
175—Weiss vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway: By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 190 feet west of Third Avenue, 30 by 100.11, five-story brick tenement.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, Lot 385 on map of Washingtonville, East Chester, being on the northwest side of Bronx Place, 25.9 by 196 by 25.10 by 198, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,261.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Longfellow Street, west side, 275 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,786.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 1,363 Fifth Avenue, east side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $909; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's sale, 931 Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 73.3 by 100, five-story brick flat; all title and interest of Henry Degener on Feb. 8, 1898.

### CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

**Geo. R. Read**
**REAL ESTATE.**
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

### APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

**THE CLEVELAND.**
**126-130 EAST 24TH ST.**

Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER. Resident.

### CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

**393 WEST END AV.,**
**SOUTHWEST CORNER 79TH ST.**

Corner apartment, eight rooms, elevator service; heat, electric light, and hot water supply; rent, $1,600. Also apartment 7 rooms, $1,350. Superintendent, on premises, or METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 146 Broadway.

### REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A FIRST-CLASS WEST SIDE DWELLING, 3 stories, 20 ft., price, $27,000; mortgage, $15,000 at 4½ per cent., in exchange for one or two lots ready for building. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 234 Columbus Av.

### COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

SARATOGA.—Whether war with Spain makes it undesirable to locate for the Summer at the seashore or not, persons residing on the seaboard will get more benefit from the change of air obtained by renting a furnished cottage at Saratoga. Printed matter and particulars of
LESTER BROTHERS,
Real Estate Brokers,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

### TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

**A.—Fulton St., 73 and 75,**
[illegible] Large and small LIGHT ROOMS; LOW PRICE; steam heat; WITH OR [illegible]

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n23-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 25 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

### LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiffs, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendents, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises dscribed in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.
mh21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of JOHN P. O'BRIEN, as receiver of the Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company for leave to account and be discharged and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of JOHN P. O'BRIEN, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, upon the 25th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation and upon all the persons who may have claims against it upon any open or subsisting engagement, and upon all the stockholders of such corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the said receiver be authorized to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other or further relief as to the court may seem proper.

New York, March 31st, 1898.
DURNIN & YATES,
Attorneys for the Receiver,
No. 31 Nassau Street,
New York City.
ap4-1aw3wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,087 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee.
JAMES A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh28-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth day of March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. EVERETT D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.
mh7-1aw6wM

### LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, Almira H. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel F. Mahony, the City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff. William I. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898.
J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keags and Arthur F. Maffett, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898.
J. BALDWIN HANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A.
m21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 28, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.30, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 Nassau Street, New York City.
m7-1aw7wM

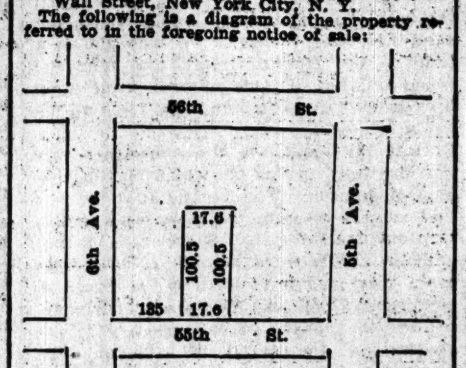
### REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.
ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $17,065 75-100, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.

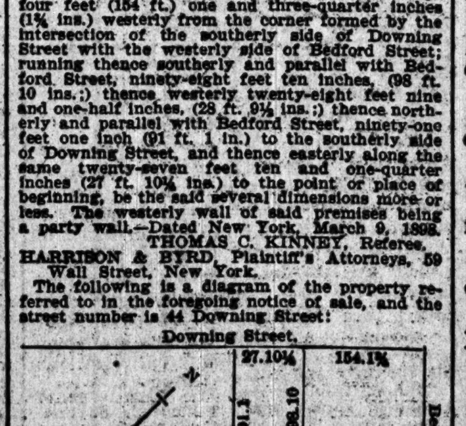
Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.
ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap25

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,683 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $975.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to the 28th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, April 14th, 1898.
[illegible]

### FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 23d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 181 Times.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

#### Caretakers.

CARETAKERS.—By respectable young woman and brother to take care of gentleman's residence for the Summer months; Protestants; highest reference given. H. F., Box 321, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—Gentleman's house to care for the season; by highly respectable widow, with daughter; highest reference. English, Advertisement Office, 1,334 3d Av.

#### Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing to make herself generally useful; no cards. 61 Bank St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and plain sewing; best reference. 964 6th Av., ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and assist in laundry; good city reference. 311 East 62d St.

#### Cooks.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' city references. 121 West 30th St., second flight.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; understands soups, entrées, meat, and desserts; also is a good baker; best city references. 21 West 39th St.

#### Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, any work by day; respectable German woman; reference. Mrs. Ruppel, 416 East 124th St.

#### Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a North German governess; speaks and teaches fluent French and English; willing to take full charge of one or two children or chaperon party abroad. 33 East 30th St.

#### Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid and seamstress or maid to grown children; willing to make herself useful in every way; also willing to travel; best of references. Call on Monday and Tuesday, 10 to 12, 16 East 75th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By refined colored French maid; good dressmaker, good packer and traveler; references best families. E., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable person as lady's maid; excellent hairdresser and good traveler; sewer; would assist with children; city or country; best reference. 686 6th Av., in toy store.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a French lady's maid, or to wait upon young ladies; excellent seamstress; best city reference. 15 West 10th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Six years' reference from present employer. Apply at Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. and 42d St., Room 312, Monday and Tuesday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MAID.—By young American girl just left school as maid to growing children; willing and obliging. Call or address Fox, 613 Columbus Av.

MAID.—By respectable German girl as maid; excellent seamstress; references. 339 East 82d St.

#### Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; understands her business in all its branches; first-class city reference; can be seen at 44 West 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; no other work; best city reference. Call, two days, at 229 10th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant woman as first-class laundress; refined family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to take home family washing; good reference. 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Ladies' or family washing at home; references. Mrs. Lane, 113 West 60th St.

#### Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined American woman as competent nurse for children; short distance in the country no objection; reference. A. F., 332 6th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A Protestant lady wishes to procure a situation for an excellent nurse for infant. Call, Monday, until 1 o'clock, 43 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse for grown children; would like to travel. 17 Greenwich Av., care Mrs. Aleche.

#### Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. P. B., care of More, 302 West 52d St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; can take butler's place; thoroughly experienced; best city reference. C., Box 366, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid. Call, present employer's, 15 East 29th St.

#### Miscellaneous.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman to take charge of a young child or growing children; has the best city reference. Can be seen or address 157 East 86th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Unusually good beginner, living with parents; references. Beginner, 25 East 14th St.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

**NO EXTRA CHARGE.**

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

#### Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal reference. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman in private family; knows duties thoroughly; best city references. J. C., 990 6th Av.

#### Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By married man; small family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; ten years' city reference from present employer. B. M., Box 291, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A lady would like to find place for English coachman; single; honest and reliable; first-class reference from last place. Apply, between 1 and 3, at 34 West 76th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; long experience; first-class city driver; strictly temperate; willing, obliging; city or country; personal reference. Coachman, 786 6th Av., second floor.

COACHMAN.—First-class; leaving on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—28; strong; good appearance; thoroughly understands the care of horses; all round man on private place. Fitzpatrick, 1,896 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; 10 years' references. Apply at previous employer's office, 41 Wall St., top floor.

COACHMAN, &c.—As coachman, useful if required; country preferred; best reference. Coachman, care Miss Hakanson, 352 3d Av.

#### Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By highly recommended single man, (36;) has thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; 14 years' best references. B. K., Box 198 Times.

GARDENER—COOK.—By man and wife; gentleman's place; man, gardener; wife, cook; reliable, in all branches; best reference. Gardener, 316 East 41st St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By experienced gardener and florist; married man; on gentleman's place. 139 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

#### Miscellaneous.

FARM MANAGER.—By an American; married; no children; 32 years old; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Lock Box 1,331, Ansonia, Conn.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class lady's maid; one who thoroughly understands all her duties; hairdressing, packing, and sewing; must be a good traveler; none but those having first-class city references need apply. Monday and Tuesday morning from 11 until 2, 18 East 64th St.

WANTED—An experienced lady's maid to go abroad; French preferred; best personal city references required; state wages and last employer, with copy of reference. B. H., Box 190, Times Office.

### HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, [illegible]

### SUMMER RESORTS.

**Somerset Inn**

AND EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

### AUCTION SALES.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF SALOON FIXTURES, ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a certain chattel mortgage executed by the late George C. Winter to Beadleston & Woerz, the furniture, chattels, and fixtures in the saloon premises No. 76 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, covered by said chattel mortgage, and which are more particularly described in the schedule thereto annexed, will be sold at public auction on the premises, No. 76 Grand Street, by and under the direction of Mark Trautfield, auctioneer, on the 18th day of April, 1898, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

BY ORDER OF MORTGAGEES' ATTORNEYS.

For Prompt Reviews and
the Earliest News
of Books and Art
READ THE
**REVIEW of BOOKS and ART**
PUBLISHED BY
THE NEW YORK TIMES
EVERY SATURDAY.

3 cents per copy, the regular news pages of THE TIMES included.
Sent to any address ONE YEAR for $1.
SIXTEEN PAGES devoted exclusively to Literature and Art.
Sample copy on application.

### SURROGATE NOTICES.

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 258 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d13-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtillmy23

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon | Majestic, May 18, Noon |
| Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon | Germanic, May 25, Noon |
| Teutonic, May 4, Noon | Teutonic, June 1, Noon |
| Britannic, May 11, Noon | Britannic, June 8, Noon |

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

**CUNARD LINE.**

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

| | |
|---|---|
| Campania, Apr. 23, 8 AM | Servia, May 10, 10 AM |
| Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM | Etruria, May 14, 10 AM |
| Lucania, May 7, 2 PM | Campania, May 21, 2 PM |

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

**HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE**

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. AMSTERDAM...Saturday, April 23, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM......Sat., April 30, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., foot of West Houston St.
MOHAWK....................April 23
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

| | |
|---|---|
| Winifreda.......April 23 | Boadicea.........May 14 |
| Victoria...........May 7 | Alexandra.........May 21 |

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

**JAPAN-CHINA.**

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 18, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..............May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..............June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

**EUROPE** HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Iroquois, Tues., Apr. 19 | Seminole, Fri., Apr. 22
Algonquin, Wed., Apr. 20 | Comanche, Mon., Apr. 25
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast, F. & P. Line via Jacksonville [illegible]

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

**NORTH GERMAN LLOYD**

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM |
| Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM | K. Fr'drich, May 24, 9 AM |
| Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 31, 10 AM |

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., May 10, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., May 14, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..............Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigin Luise..........Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Werra...Apr. 23, 10 AM | Ems.....May 14, 10 AM |
| Kai. W. II. Apr. 30, 10 AM | Aller....May 21, 10 AM |
| Fulda....May 7, 10 AM | Werra....May 28, 10 AM |

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

**HAMBURG-AMERICAN**
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM |
| A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 30, 9 AM |
| F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, July 28, 9 AM |

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

| | |
|---|---|
| Patria....Apr. 23, 7 AM | Palatia...May 21, 4 PM |
| Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM | Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM |
| Penns'lv'a, May 14, Noon | Patria......June 4, 4 PM |

Also S. S. Russia..................April 30, 2 P. M.
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 16. From Hamburg July 2.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

**Red Star Line to Antwerp**

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

| | |
|---|---|
| KENSINGTON, April 20 | BERLIN..........May 4 |
| WESTERNLAND, April 27 | NOORDLAND...May 11 |

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

**NEW YORK CENTRAL**
**& HUDSON RIVER R. R.**
**THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.**
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

**8.30** A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

**8.45** A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

**10.00** A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

**10.30** A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

**1.00** P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

**3.30** P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

**5.00** P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo, for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

**6.00** P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

**6.25** P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

**7.30** P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

**9.00** P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

**9.15** P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

**12.10** Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

**WEST SHORE R. R.**

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

**LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.**

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

**"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."**

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:30, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5.20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

**ERIE RAILROAD.**

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Cafe Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 108 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and [illegible]

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

**PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.**

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50, A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

**Central Railroad of New Jersey**

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton,) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (3:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

**ROYAL BLUE LINE.**

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55, A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

**DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN**

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

**BALTIMORE & OHIO.**

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, †10:00 (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

**Albany Evening Line.**

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

# SERMONS ON THE CRISIS

## The Impending Struggle Between This Country and Spain Discussed in City Pulpits.

## DR. EATON ON 'SEALED ORDERS'

### He Praises President McKinley and Says that the People Should Uphold Him as the Nation's Leader.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, in the course of his sermon, preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity, in West Forty-sixth Street, praised President McKinley's self-control and his efforts to avert the threatened war between the United States and Spain. The text of the sermon was, "Ye know not what shall be on the morrow," and the theme of the discourse was "Sealed Orders." The symbolism of the sea and the navy was used to illustrate life.

"Life's destination," the preacher said, "is unknown. We set sail, knowing little of the direction and the end, upon the uneasy bosom of the ocean of life, come peace or war, success or failure.

"After weeks of the intensest excitement stanch and well-equipped warships move from one station to another. No man knows what the morrow will bring forth. No one can predict the outcome of the battle when once it is begun. Who can tell the changed relations of nature, the joys or sorrows of homes, the prosperity or decay of institutions, of commerce, and of education when once the ships of war are cleared for action?

"Sailing, therefore, toward a destination which of necessity is unknown, well does a judicious President hesitate before his awful responsibility. Well would it be if all members of Congress hesitated at precipitancy of action and took counsel with calm reason and self-controlled emotion.

"It is well to remember that we are all under orders, whether as soldiers or sailors, or sons of God. It is our duty to obey. The time will come when the sealed orders are opened, and we are told whether we are to respond to the dread call of war or lie in the gentle moorings of peace. It is our duty to obey. They who sail under sealed orders must also have confidence in the central power from which the orders come. For the navy, the army, and the American people, that central power is President McKinley. Traduced like Washington, the Father of his country, and maligned like Abraham Lincoln, the savior of his country, he has followed them in the nobility of his ideal and in self-contained effort to realize it.

"The security and perpetuity of American institutions rest upon the faith of the people in the administration of the Government and the ability and conscientiousness of its Executive head, whether he be of one party or the other. The signs all point to a final unanimity of feeling on the part of the President and both houses of Congress."

## DR. CHADWICK ON CUBA.

### He Says the Impending War Will Be One of the Most Righteous of Modern Times.

The Rev. John W. Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton and Congress Streets, Brooklyn, declared in his sermon yesterday morning that the war "in which we are about to engage" would be one of the few righteous wars of the world's history. He said:

"Our optimists anticipate a series of brilliant sea fights, bringing the conflict to a quick and happy end. But there was the business of the Maine; have they forgotten that? Many a good ship will go down before the hard pounding is over and before those ships that can pound the hardest have won the victory.

"I hear men talk of this war in which we are about to engage as the most wicked war of modern times. To me it seems one of the least wicked in its fundamental characteristics, one of the most righteous and humane. For fundamentally this is to be an altruistic war; it is to be a war dictated by good will to men, to alleviate the sufferings of the island, and to set the miserable people free. The motive of revenge for the slaughter of the men of the Maine in their sleep, or the motive of commercial interest, the motive of party expediency—none of these prevail with the just and high-minded of our citizens. There is another motive, without which we could never be carried over the brink of war. And that other motive is the passionate indignation that such things can be as the prolonged misgovernment of Cuba and the outrages perpetrated in the name of war.

"If not intervention by force of arms, what then? Are we to stand by in mute or garrulous indifference while this terrible work in Cuba goes on? That is impossible! We want more and better of that peaceful intervention which has done so much to change the character of the war, but if that fails we should not stop there."

## AGAINST SENSATIONAL PAPERS.

### Rev. Dr. Schauffler Says They Are a Curse to the City and the Country.

In the opening prayer in the West End Presbyterian Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw petitioned that the war cloud which hangs over the country be dispelled.

The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of the City Mission, who said that peace would prevail if men kept the spirit of Christianity in their hearts. In his opinion sensational journalism was creating a great deal of mischief in the community. He said:

"The World and The Journal are a curse to the city and to the United States. I wish to say to the members of the congregation which fills this edifice to-day that if I see any of you in a street car, and you happen to be reading The World or The Journal, I do not wish you to speak to me, for I would not wish to speak to you."

Dr. Schauffler declared that there were too many sensational books in the public libraries. Likewise there were too many "dry-as-dust" books. In his opinion it was a great mistake also to expect young people to read deep philosophical and doctrinal works, which were often so deep that they could not be understood by the average doctor of divinity. Newspapers, magazines, and, in fact, all literature, should be made interesting, but not pernicious. The speaker added:

"I have examined many Sunday school libraries, as well as libraries of a secular character, and have been surprised at the uninteresting character of the books on the shelves. In some instances I made inquiry as to the sources from which the supplies came. I ascertained that there are many people who, when they have a particularly uninteresting volume in their private libraries, forthwith pack it off to the public library. Is there any good reason why young people, and old folks, too, should be expected to wade through such literature?"

## FATHER MALONE FOR ACTION.

### He Thinks It a Christian Nation's Duty to Interfere in Cuba.

The Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, at Wythe Avenue and South Second Street, Williamsburg, of which Father Sylvester Malone is pastor, was crowded at the 9 o'clock service yesterday morning, as it was expected that the priest would speak upon the Cuban question. At the close of the service Father Malone said, in part:

"The time has now come when there should be unity among our people, and those who are intrusted with public office should be prudent and wise. If our flag has been insulted and our Nation's honor smirched, then take up your arms and sustain her and all will be well. But before you proceed be sure it is right.

"Our country is doing to-day what any Christian country should do. The starving of thousands of innocent persons, who are not allowed to help themselves, upon the very threshold of our door is a disgrace to modern civilization. In the interest of humanity, this Government has the right to [illegible] robbed of their rights. While we do not desire to see bloodshed, Christianity and faith direct us to give to all their rights."

## WAR OF RIGHTEOUSNESS.

### Dr. Steele at Old Trinity Preaches to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution attended divine service at Old Trinity yesterday afternoon in a body to listen to their annual sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of the church and Chaplain of the chapter. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion with flowers and the Stars and Stripes. Dr. Steele was assisted in the services by the Rev. Dr. Lubdell of Buffalo, formerly of St. Andrew's Church, and the curates. Dr. Steele took his text from the fifteenth verse of the thirtieth chapter of Isaiah: "In quietness and in confidence shall be your strength." In touching upon the present war crisis Dr. Steele spoke as follows:

"The American Nation, thanks be to God, is a Christian nation, a religious nation, and a God-fearing nation. Whatever may be the peculiar tenets of individuals or classes here and there, the American Nation acknowledges God as the great and sovereign ruler. In these trying times that are upon us, apart from jingoism and yellow journalism and individual excitement, the American Nation is going quietly on with firm trust in God, with confidence in Him as the ruler of the destinies of nations, to do all she can to maintain justice, equity, and peace, to relieve human suffering, and establish the principles of righteousness; and if it be that she must take up arms and carry on a war, it will not be for selfish purposes, but because she believes it is right and the only thing to do.

"God grant that the war cloud may lift and vanish, and that Christian nations may settle their difficulties as brethren in Christ."

After the services were concluded the Daughters went into the graveyard, where they placed bunches of Easter lilies and American flags on the graves of the Revolutionary heroes buried there.

## A WAR FOR CIVILIZATION.

### The Rev. Dr. Crowe Says the Conflict with Spain Is a Fight Against Barbarism.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Eternal Hope, West Eighty-first Street, near Columbus Avenue, upon "Christianity and War."

"Christianity, as taught by Christ and St. Paul," he said, "as exemplified in their lives, as understood and practiced by their immediate disciples, condemns war. It insists upon a principle of conduct which would make war impossible. The basic principle of the New Testament, without which it would be a different book, is non-resistance. It need hardly be said that the Christianity of the early Church was not the Christianity of the Gospel. It did not take long for the Church to fashion the cross into a sword hilt. The Church did not love its enemies—it killed them. It did not submit to tyrants, but persecuted on its own account."

Both the strict views of the first Christians and those of the early Church were wrong, Dr. Crowe said. The first Christians believed that the means must always justify the end, the means must be absolutely peaceable and kindly. The Church came to hold precisely the opposite ground. Continuing, Dr. Crowe said in part:

"What we must learn is that circumstances are infinitely more important than theories. What the world requires is moral progress. We must look at the world as it is. War is justified, it is sanctified, if it alone can secure moral progress—and never otherwise. The Church has concluded that the modern world knows a great deal more about the science of government than the New Testament writers did. A war which the conscience of a nation requires is really a religious war.

"It is a fact in history that when the world advancing in moral progress meets an obstacle, the obstacle must give way. There is no question about it—the obstacle must give way. That is evolution. Ignorance will oppose progress; liberty will clash with tyranny—then somebody must get hurt. A people that is unjustly taxed must rebel. A nation that is thrilled by the love of liberty must interfere when a neighboring people is ground beneath tyranny."

Dr. Crowe said that the time had passed when kings and statesmen can make wars. It is the people who force the conflict, and that means the coming together of forces that may have been developing for centuries. The lesson for to-day, from this line of reasoning, Dr. Crowe drew as follows:

"Two forces meet thus at last on some fair field, and there is nothing possible but to fight it out. Every man with a particle of philosophic understanding in him must see all that as regards the past. Men may as well see it when it occurs to-day, for once more it looks as if such a struggle is at hand. We have here the people of the United States, the rulers of the Western Hemisphere, a democratic hemisphere. We have a people instinct with love of liberty and progress. We have on the other hand Spain, the most conservative of monarchies, which maintains a system of tyranny and serfdom that is a menace to peace in this age. If the ocean separated us, perhaps there would be no cause of friction between the two nations. But there is Cuba, which has imbibed the spirit of democracy, which has long chafed under Spanish rule.

"How fondly we have trusted that we had passed the time when we might have to go to war. And we never can go to war with a civilized nation again. Between England and the United States, for instance, there can arise no controversy which the moral sense of the two countries will not arrange peaceably. It is very different in dealing with a nation that is not civilized, a nation of assassins and hypocrites. We have no quarrel with Spain, but with her character. We have appealed to two courts, first patience—and how long we have exercised patience!—and to diplomacy. There is still a chance that diplomacy may secure peace. Heaven grant it—provided that the offense is removed! If that fails, we shall still have the comfort of knowing that he is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just. If ever in history a people has taken up arms in a just cause, it will be so when our brothers go forth to fight, not for a strip of land, not for any sealing grounds, not even for vengeance, but for the destruction of barbarism that has become insufferable, and for the advancement of civilization."

## A PLEA FOR UNITED ACTION.

### Dr. MacArthur Says that If War Must Come the Nation Should Back Up the President.

In Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur, took for his theme "The Church's Duty in the Nation's Crisis." He said, in part:

"Washington, during the last week, was the storm centre of excited political feeling. It was also the place where were spoken some of the most eloquent words on the patriotic duty of the American people which have been heard in a generation.

"Scenes which I witnessed in both houses were unseemly and even disgraceful. It is a thousand pities that partyism should not have given place to patriotism of the highest order. It was also a humiliating fact that at the crucial hour in what was practically a declaration of war there should have been a personal encounter between members of the House and the bitterest personal feeling in expression between members of the Senate. There ought now to be a truce between political parties and the utmost unanimity on the part of all the people toward the common enemy.

"The Church has high and holy duties to perform at this critical juncture in our Nation's history. It is the duty of the Church to seek peace and to maintain it so long as it can be preserved consistently with National honor. War is sometimes a grim necessity. Still it should be resorted to only as the last remedy.

"War is a relic of barbarism. It will fearfully increase the burden of taxation. It will greatly augment the burdens of the people in paying the pensions of the soldiers. Its chief burdens will come upon the [illegible] its sorrows will be borne by widowed women and sorrowing mothers.

"It is the duty of the Church at this moment to urge the Nation to stand by our patriotic, brave, and sagacious President, who has earned for himself the admiration of all true Americans as well as the approval of thoughtful observers in all parts of the world. He can well afford to be maligned for striving to save the country from the horrors of war, and at the same time preserving its honor and securing the advantages of peace. George Washington was maligned even more bitterly than is President McKinley to-day. Not otherwise was it with John Adams. Never was an American President more terribly criticised than was the immortal Lincoln.

"The American Nation has shown marvelous self-restraint. The destruction of the Maine is the blackest crime of the century. It is difficult to see how we can account for that crime without inculpating persons high in the Spanish Government in Cuba. No wonder that American patriotism finds it difficult always to restrain its righteous wrath. A nation of bull fighters in Spain will naturally be a nation of butchers in Cuba. Perhaps the great God means to use the American people as His instrument in driving this tyrant from the Western Hemisphere.

"If war must come, let it not be a war for vengeance. It ought to be a war for justice, for liberty, for God. It ought to be in a very true sense a holy war. The American people will not engage in war for the acquisition of territory, but for the preservation of honor and in the interest of humanity. There will be no North, no South, no East, and no West. The blue and the gray will be blended in one color.

"We must not begin this war, if war must come, by divisions between the House and Senate, or between the President and Congress. We must present an unbroken front to the gaze of the onlooking world."

## DR. STORRS URGES CALMNESS.

### He Says the Nation Should Enter Upon Its Great Duty Judiciously.

The Spanish-American crisis was treated yesterday morning in his sermon by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, at Henry and Remsen Streets, Brooklyn. He said that this Nation now had an opportunity to demonstrate to the world the calmness and moral supremacy of a people confident in the justice of their every action, reverent toward God, humane and generous toward the families of mankind. He deplored the recent outbreak in the House of Representatives as contrary to the spirit of judicial calmness and gravity with which such a great crisis in National affairs should be approached. Before declaring war or taking any steps that might lead to war this country should carefully weigh the results that would follow in their full importance.

"Let the temper of war fury," he said, "not enter our thoughts."

He admitted that intervention is probably necessary to end "the state of chaotic anarchy now existing in Cuba," and declared that America is responsible for the restoration of peace in the island. "This is to be our patriotism," said Dr. Storrs. "We will fight, if fight we must, going into war, if at all, judiciously and determinedly, remembering that God has blessed us in the past, and that only in His blessing are we safe. He has brought us to this crisis, and He has blessed us in the way of using the opportunity as far as the use of the opportunity is right.

"I thanked God the other day that the man at the head of the Nation was what he is, and I thank God again to-day. And I pray that all of us may remember him in our thought, in affection, and in prayer that until the end he may be, whoever else is furious, calm, temperate, and tender."

## HE TRUSTS THE PRESIDENT.

### Dr. Behrends Says in Stress of Storm Sensible People Don't Bother the Captain.

In the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, near Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends preached last night on the subject, "Does the Bible Justify War?" He upheld the right of this country to intervene in Cuba, but the major portion of the sermon was devoted to urging that the President be supported and that the "hotheads" be not listened to. When, in speaking of the right of intervention, he said, "It is somebody's right, it is somebody's solemn duty, to cut with the edge of the sword the sinews which wield the instruments of torture and of inhuman cruelty," there was an outbreak of applause which even the preacher's hand, uplifted in reproof, could not subdue.

"There always have been some," said Dr. Behrends, "who have preached the doctrine of non-resistance. They claim that the use of the sword under any circumstances is un-Christian, and it is easy enough to accumulate sentences from the New Testament which seem to support such a contention. But the New Testament must be read as a whole and not chopped to pieces. The thirteenth chapter of Romans, with its Pauline doctrine of the sword in the hand of the civil ruler, is a part of the New Testament. It cannot be cut out. According to this chapter the sword is God's appointed instrument of wrath, of deserved judgment upon evildoers who are banded together for purposes of cruelty and inhumanity.

"If a bully will not stop his ruffianism on peaceful protest, he who knocks him down is a saint. If an angry mob, as we have seen them in our streets, bent upon murder and pillage, will not disperse peaceably, it is right to use cold steel and Gatling guns. If nations insist upon enforcing claims of sovereignty by policies of slow starvation and merciless extermination, and will not cease at the protest of reason and humanity, I say it is somebody's right, it is somebody's solemn duty, to cut with the edge of the sword the sinews which wield the instruments of torture and of inhuman cruelty. [Applause.]

"When men and nations refuse to listen to reason, and defiantly persist in the practice of cruelty and inhumanity, the time has come when in the name of peace and order and humanity the sword shall smite the evildoer. Has that time come? I don't propose to answer that question, for the simple reason that the responsibility of its answer is not upon me! and I wish everybody would leave it where it belongs. When the vessel is in the stress of the storm, every sensible man keeps out of the Captain's way. He doesn't talk to him. He doesn't ask him questions. The Constitution of the United States has placed this responsibility upon the Chief Magistrate. It is not for me to say; I can but wait and see. I am going to stand by the Captain in this business and keep my mouth shut. I can but trust in the man upon whom the awful responsibility rests. I shall stand by him and by the flag which he is sworn to guard, come what may. For I believe that he will exhaust all the means of honorable, peaceful settlement, and will draw the sword only when he must, in all conscience, and then I pray God to give might to his good right hand.

"And I pray with equal earnestness that God will open the eyes of the Nation to see that the men who in studied phrase and by appeal to the passions are creating a storm of unreasoning and unreasonable wrath are neither patriotic nor humane. It is not humane to shriek for a naval battle. It is not humane to crowd another people to the brink of civil war—to stop inhumanity in Cuba by getting the Spaniards to cut each other's throats. It is not humane to be clamorous for a campaign in which hundreds of thousands of our young men must be wounded and killed and thousands more succumb to disease, with aching and breaking hearts in myriads of now happy homes. There's nothing humane about it.

"And it is not patriotic to come at an intelligent Christian nation with charges which no Judge in our courts would for a moment entertain. The Maine disaster was an awful calamity, but to charge that disaster upon Spain and make it a cause for war, insisting upon full reparation, is in the present state of the evidence unworthy of a self-respecting people. I am glad that one man upon the floor of the Senate had the courage to utter his protest against the assumption that the destruction of our battleship was brought about by Spanish conspiracy. That assumption has done more than anything else to inflame the popular mind; that has been the note struck by the inflammatory press. It may prove to be the truth, and if it should, it would fasten upon Spain the most satanic crime of the century, but until it is proved beyond all reasonable doubt we would tarnish our own good name by making so terrible an indictment.

"Let us be calm, so that in the days to come we shall not have to eat our words and hide our heads before the indignation and contempt of the civilized world. We need nothing so much just now as a baptism of common sense. It is not war that I fear. What I fear is that war may be precipitated by some unbalanced head involving the Nation in undeserved censure. We must [illegible] are in the wrong; it will be a disgrace to us."

## REASONS FOR INTERVENTION.

### The Rev. J. F. Carson Says that Cuba Will Be Freed by a War for Justice.

A sermon strongly in favor of intervention was preached last night by the Rev. J. F. Carson, in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn. The church was crowded, and Mr. Carson was applauded more than once. He said in substance:

"We should intervene first because we have the right to help a starving people. Spain has allowed us to succor her subjects. When she fails in her duty America will perform it for her, and will say to her: 'The conditions which for long years have made possible the wretchedness of the Cubans must be wiped out. We will send food, and if necessary, we will send muskets, and the sending of one will be as truly a following of Christian principles as the sending of the other.'

"Secondly, we should intervene because we have the right to guarantee to an oppressed people the right to have a stable and a free Government. Cuba has for years asked liberty. Spain has again and again promised it to her, but has never carried out the promise. The story of Spain's treatment of Cuba is a story of darkness without one ray of light. At last an avenger has arisen to demand in the name of humanity that the cruel old kingdom shall take her hands off from her bleeding child. And now in the eleventh hour she suggests an armistice. To-morrow, to-morrow! This has always been her cry from the days of Alva and of Pizarro to those of Weyler and Blanco.

"And her history is still, as of old, one of blood. It was Spanish treachery at the bottom of the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in France, and, as every American knows, it was Spanish treachery that was at the bottom of that awful crime by which one of our finest ships was destroyed and 266 of our brave sailors massacred. The beacon lights have been set burning, and from every mountain top they say to the world that Spanish rule shall no longer be allowed to work its damnable outrages on the Western continent. When I read of our sons sacrificed by Spanish treachery in Havana Harbor I am ready to cry, 'Down with the last vestige of that hateful rule in order that the emblem of American freedom may wave supreme in the Western Hemisphere.'

"This Nation is a peaceful one. Peace is the spirit of this Republic. It gives us a throb of thanksgiving to know that our President has been true to that spirit. But when oppression, injustice, and crime have grown so strong that they can be settled only by the sword, then America has never refused to draw the sword. Cuba must be free—that is our ultimatum. If the President calls for soldiers instead of diplomats, and armies and fleets instead of embassies, then he will still be carrying out the American spirit.

"If it is necessary to declare war to free Cuba it will be a different war from any other in the world's history, a war not for territory or political power, but a war for justice. I appeal to the Word of the living God, which denounces treachery in all forms. I appeal to the sublime principles and sublime obligations of Christianity to remember those in bonds as a justification of American intervention to put an end to Spain's unjust rule in Cuba. The time has come in the providence of God, and the power is ready. Then let the impassioned lips of American patriotism say: 'Remember them in bonds.'"

## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

### Tennessee Preparing for the Big Convention at Nashville in July.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Tennessee Endeavorers to make the coming International Christian Endeavor Convention, to be held in Nashville from July 6 to July 11, one of the most successful in the history of religious conventions. The State President, W. L. Noell, and other enthusiastic Tennessee Endeavorers are making arrangements to give the visiting delegates a cordial welcome, and, as it is the first time that a Christian Endeavor Convention has gone so far South, the Tennessee members are determined to show what genuine Southern hospitality means.

Gov. Robert L. Taylor has just issued a message welcoming Endeavorers to his State in July, and Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the movement, has stirred up renewed interest by a visit to Nashville. Chairman Ira Landrith of the International Committee, announces that the United Society has advocated one radical change in the hours of meetings. This is changing the committee conferences, denominational rallies, and similar meetings from the afternoon to hours in the morning. These will be held in the various churches of Nashville, preceded probably by a quiet hour mass meeting and Bible study service in the Tabernacle. The chief meetings will be held in the large buildings in Centennial Park.

New York Endeavorers are making inquiries about routes and rates to the convention. The unusual delay in announcing these is due to the fact that the railway officials have not yet acted upon an application for permission to go by one route and return by another. It is estimated that 500 people will go from this State in the event that war with Spain does not interfere. The route selected is by way of Buffalo to Cincinnati, Chattanooga, Nashville, White Sulphur Springs, Old Point, and a sea voyage to New York.

The New Jersey Endeavorers, besides completing arrangements to take a large delegation by special train to Nashville, are looking ahead to their own State Convention, which is to be held at Asbury Park Sept. 28 to 30. Several speakers have already been engaged, including the Rev. Dr. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church in this city, who will deliver the opening address in the Auditorium. A feature of the closing day will be an Endeavor parade on the famous board walk from Asbury Park to Ocean Grove. The Junior Endeavorers will lead the procession, and upon reaching Ocean Grove a meeting will be held in the large camp meeting Auditorium.

## MOSQUITO WAR DECLARED.

### Staten Island's Swamps to be Invaded by a Crude Oil Army.

While the Administration of the United States is making preparations to go to war with Spain, a number of prominent Staten Islanders have also held an executive session and declared war. The hostilities are to begin within thirty days. The war which has been declared by the Staten Islanders is not against Spain, but against the mosquitoes that infest certain portions of the island every season.

The meeting was held at the home of the Richmond County Country Club, at Garrettson, Richmond, on Saturday night, and was attended by George Cromwell, a wealthy real estate owner; Capt. W. B. Rockwell, President of the Midland Electric Railroad Company, M. J. Wightman, Manager of the Midland Beach Attraction Company, and others.

The committee decided to invade two square miles of the swamp land and woods in the vicinity of Garrettson, and will use crude oil as ammunition, which is to be sprinkled freely in the swamps and woods to bombard the mosquitoes.

Mr. Wightman last year made several successful experiments with the aid of crude oil and succeeded in effectively destroying the hordes of pests which had infested Midland Beach.

It was decided to apply to the Horticulture Department at Washington for an expert, who is to visit the plague infested location and to take charge of the campaign.

### William Jennings Bryan in Town.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in the city at 10 o'clock last night from Boston. He was met at the Grand Central Station by a delegation from Pennsylvania and James Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee. Mr. Oliver escorted Mr. Bryan to the Bartholdi Hotel. Mr. Bryan was assigned to the room occupied by Mayor Van Wyck during the last municipal campaign, and at once retired. Mr. Bryan will leave at 7:30 this morning for Pennsylvania, first going to Scranton.

### Fire at J. Pierpont Morgan's House.

A defective flue caused a slight fire at the house of J. Pierpont Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue, [illegible]

Why hang on to the Winter overcoat any longer?
A good Spring one will last several seasons.
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If not ready for summer underwear, you certainly must be for medium weight.
We're ready with both.
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## SAVONAROLA AS A MARTYR

### Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, Reviews His Life and Achievements.

## SUPERSTITION WAS HIS RUIN

### The Belief in His Clairvoyant Powers, Which He Could Not Prove, Was the Last Stroke That Shattered His Fortunes.

In commemoration of the martyrdom of Girolamo Savonarola, the great Italian reformer and preacher of the Middle Ages, who was burned at the stake May 23, 1498, Prof. Felix Adler lectured yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Hall on the life and achievements of this priest, who, Prof. Adler said, sacrificed himself for the cause of justice and truth, and fell a victim to the vindictiveness of Pope Alexander VI., also known as Roderick Borgia. He presented an exhaustive review of Savonarola's character and the influence it had on the people of his time. He described in graphic terms the luxuries and extravagance of the Italian renaissance period, and, continuing, said:

"One is almost tempted to ask whether under those blue skies in that sunny land human nature underwent an exceptional perversion, or whether there was some radical fault in the Italian character that can account for the enormities that were committed. But nothing of the kind is it necessary to assume. It was simply the attempt to live out one's individuality without restraint, to establish a culture from which the moral element should be omitted, that led to these diabolical consequences."

Speaking then of the manner in which Savonarola accomplished his self-imposed mission of reforming the innumerable abuses that prevailed in his native country, the lecturer said:

"In the first place, he did this by electrifying into life the half-dead conscience of men. And the instrument he used to this end was his mighty eloquence. He was not what is called a born orator. He had not the commanding presence which some perhaps imaginatively ascribe to him. He was of middle stature. He certainly had no beauty. His face was almost repellent at first sight, with the prominent nose, the thick, protruding lips, the bushy eyebrows, and the gray light scintillating and flaming beneath them. His voice was not musical; on the contrary, somewhat harsh. He lacked the purity of the Tuscan accent. His first attempts at public speaking were flat failures. When he began to preach at San Lorenzo his audience dwindled down to twenty-five persons.

### The Secret of His Power.

"What, then, as time went on gave him his unparalleled oratorical power? It was the fact that he completely forgot himself in his subject; that he felt the burden of the message which he had to deliver, upon the acceptance of which he believed the salvation of those he addressed to depend here and hereafter; it was the fact that he felt fearful things, and that the tenor of what he saw painted itself upon his features, and communicated itself to his hearers.

"But the appeal to the conscience was not the only means of which Savonarola availed himself. The regeneration of the individual is essential, is indispensable. But it alone, according to Savonarola, is not sufficient. His mind was cast in a large mold, was capable of forming far-reaching, constructive policies. Two other instrumentalities he believed to be necessary to the renewal of the moral life—the one the cleansing of the Augean stables of politics because of the close relation which subsists between public and private morality; the other the purification of religion. Savonarola was one of the few Christian teachers who ascribed due honor to the State, who revered it as a means of moralizing the life of the citizens.

"The adversaries whom Savonarola had arrayed against him were the following: The aristocratic party in Florence, who desired the re-establishment of the ancient oligarchy; the Arrabbiati, the partisans of the banished Medici, the jeunesse dorée of Florence, to whom Savonarola was a thorn in the flesh on account of his stringent Puritanism; the hireling priests, whom he so bitterly attacked, together with the Popes, whose political ambition he was thwarting.

"But there was one other foe who must be mentioned, and that was an inner foe, an enemy in his own breast. Savonarola's nature was like a fine crystalline vessel that has a certain flaw in it. There was a line of cleavage discernible before ever the rude blow came from without that shattered it. But when the blow was struck, the vessel broke along the line of that flaw which had been there from the beginning. That flaw was his superstitious belief in the miraculous. He believed that he was endowed with supernatural clairvoyance. He imagined that the voices which accosted him and the apparition which haunted him even in his waking moments were communications from on high.

### His Fatal Mistake.

"He did not play or prey upon the credulity of his hearers. He was himself more completely deceived than any one. But he encouraged among the Florentine people a disposition to regard him as a supernatural character. And when dangers thickened around and the foundations of his power had already been undermined by other causes, then the demand of the people that he should live up to his supernatural character was the last stroke that shattered his fortunes and ruined him.

"Superstition marred the work even of a man of such moral grandeur as Savonarola. There is truth in all religious systems. But the errors mixed with it are not harmless. It is not a matter of indifference whether superstition continues to prevail in the world. It is an aim worthy to strive for to free mankind from superstition's baneful thralldom.

"But, on the other hand, it does not follow that those who live under a superior system are therefore superior men. The value of a religious system depends on the amount of moral truth that is infused into it. The worth of a man depends on the degree to which the moral truth embodied in his doctrine quickens him and becomes a reality in his life, on the degree of effort which he puts forth to come up to the standard which he accepts.

"Rated by this measure, Savonarola is lifted high above our heads. Such men as he can never entirely perish. In thousands of hearts the story of his life is remembered. Thousands of eager spirits have drawn inspiration from his deeds. And, in a land which was barely discovered at the time of his death, men, differing from him in language, race, and creed, [illegible]

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Successful Men
Cannot wear tight shoes, for tight shoes disturb one's thoughts, and in these days of fierce competition every man needs all his wit and wisdom and all his bodily activity to gain success. Our Store is filled with easy, graceful shoes that give the utmost wear and the utmost comfort, and help a man to success instead of hindering him; and we charge no more for these successful shoes than ordinary hindering shoes are sold for at other stores.
"The Cornell."
$5.00
Per Pair.
Notice a Successful Man's Shoes
And you will find that they are strong and comfortable; they do not pinch his feet. A shoe that pinches his feet will also pinch his brain, and he don't want his brain pinched, for he knows he needs it all for his daily work, and besides that he must bustle, and he can't bustle in tight shoes. We have these shoes that fit the feet in a proper manner, thus making our customers doubly sure of success; but we charge no more for them than other dealers do for their failure shoes.
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

## CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME.

### Cornerstone of the New Building Laid by Archbishop Corrigan.

The cornerstone of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Name, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, was laid yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan. The basement of the church was built and roofed over some years ago, and it has been used for church services ever since. The old frame church, at the southwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is used for the Sunday school and for society meetings.

The exercises began yesterday at 4 o'clock, when the clergy emerged from the rectory, in the rear of the new church, and the various societies of the congregation marched from the old church. The societies fell in behind the clergy, and the procession marched around the new church. The Archbishop blessed the walls and cornerstone, and finally laid the cornerstone with elaborate ceremonies.

Within the stone there is a box containing the history of the church, together with the name of the President of the United States, the Archbishop, and his Council and Vicars General, the rector, the Mayor, and other municipal officers; also copies of periodicals and newspapers, and various coins of current issues.

The sermon was preached by Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General of the diocese. The music was rendered by the church choir and the Beethoven Liederkranz of Brooklyn, under the direction of Joseph G. Marcks, the organist. The societies which took part in the exercises were the Holy Name Society, the Children of Mary Sodality, the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Society, and the Holy Name Society of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The church will cost about $200,000.

## BROOKLYN'S "MAY WALK."

### President McKinley Will Review the Sunday School Children If Possible.

President McKinley says he will come to Brooklyn to review the great Sunday school parade of May 27 if it is possible for him to do so. So great is the interest in the parade this year that two new divisions have had to be created, and some schools which refused to turn out last year will do so this year, since the children demand it. Secretary Morris estimates that if the day is pleasant 90,000 children will be in line. Last year the divisions were fifteen in number. This year there will be seventeen. The new ones are designated the East End and the Saratoga, the latter in the northeastern part of the city.

The Chief Marshal will be Alfred Tilly, and his chief aides will be J. W. Firth and Charles B. Barnes. Every denomination in Brooklyn will be represented. The school that now promises the largest number of pupils in the parade is the Park Avenue Branch of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, which offers to send 1,950. The second largest is the Baptist Temple, 1,805; the third, the Tompkins Avenue Congregational home school, 1,760; the fourth, the Marcy Avenue Baptist, 1,630; the fifth, the Bushwick Avenue Methodist, 1,575, and then follow the Hanson Place Methodist, 1,475; the Twelfth Street Reformed, 1,200, and the Christ Church Chapel, 900.

The Prospect Park will be, as usual, the largest of the divisions, and will be the one to be reviewed by President McKinley if he is able to be present. The division has been reviewed in other years by Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. About 15,000 persons will be in it this year. Schools that will have large delegations in it are the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, Greenwood Baptist, Eighteenth Street Methodist, Park Congregational, First Reformed, and Atonement Episcopal.

## PASTORS' VACATION PLANS.

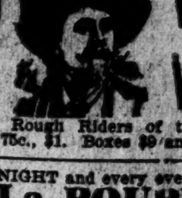
### Will Be Materially Changed in Case of a War with Spain.

The war with Spain, if it comes, will disarrange the Summer plans of a very large portion of the ministers of this city. In some cases their plans have already been made, subject to change if war breaks out. The student conferences at Northfield, Lake Geneva, Asheville, and other centres, the educational Chautauquas, and the young people's conventions at Buffalo and Nashville are receiving very little attention just now, and hotel proprietors in the Catskills, the Adirondacks, and at other centres where church people congregate are in a quandary. There is a general feeling among ministers in this city that in the event of hostilities their place is at home. The case of the Rev. E. S. Tipple of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, is a typical one. This congregation has long joined in union services with the Mount Morris Baptist, the Pilgrim Congregational, and the Puritan and Harlem Presbyterian churches, and plans have already been effected to do so this year. But the pastor of St. James's Church, who had arranged to spend his vacation in the Adirondacks, says that in the event of war he will remain in the city, keep his church open, and hold services as usual.

About twenty ministers, including the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson of the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, all of Brooklyn, had planned to attend the Keswick meetings in the English lake district, with a view of starting a similar movement in this country upon their return. So far as heard from, but two of the party will now go. The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association was expecting large delegations to Europe to attend meetings in London and Basel. Almost all bookings made before the war situation became acute have been canceled, and scarcely any are making.

New York ministers say they are not unduly alarmed, but that they feel their [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.



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BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST
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Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Boxes $9 and $12.

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La POUPEE,
A musical comedy with an impossible story, by Maurice Ordinneau and Arthur Sturges. Music by Edmond Audran. Played at Prince of Wales Theatre, London. With James Powers, Frank Celli, Herbert Gresham, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Miss Catherine Lewis and Mabelle Gilman in the cast. Mats. WED. & SAT.

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MRS. FISKE,
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ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. BOXES, $3, $4, $5. WED. MAT., 25c.
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Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
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25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Hayes and Lytton, O'Brien and Havel, Joe Cawthorne, Thatcher and Marble, Sig. Vanni, Carr and Jordan, Goggin and Davis, Binns and Binns, The Electro-Rama, and others.

WALLACK'S Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
The BOSTONIANS
In the ever Popular Opera, ROBIN HOOD.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night and Tues., Strauss's "The Bat"; Wed., Thur., Fri., and Sat. mat., Musical Comedy as Benefit for Franz Mueller, "Ladies Trice Swimmers"; Sat. eve., only time, as benefit for Miss Braga, Manager Conried as "Dr. Klaus."

OLYMPIA. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Wed. Mat., 25c. and 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
MIRTH, MUSIC, and MAGNETISM.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION..............25c

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wed. & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

BIJOU MATINEES WED. & SAT. TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT
MY FRIEND FROM INDIA.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
LAST WEEK. Last Sat. Mat. THE CONQUERORS.
Next Wed. Mat.—"Under the Red Robe."
Apl. 25—W. H. Crane, in "His Honor the Mayor."

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison av.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
HENRY MILLER. LAST WEEK. THE MASTER.
April 25—Richard Mansfield, in "The First Violin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA. THE BRIDE-ELECT.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. MAT. SAT.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE,
and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

CASINO! IN GAY N.Y. Walter Jones & Great Co. Last 6 Nights! Last Mat. Sat.
Nxt Mon. Brilliant Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

FAIR—ADATH ISRAEL—OF WEST HARLEM.
A GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, 43d St. & Lex. Av.
Opens 7:30 this eve. One week, afternoon & eve.
Concerts by Old Guard Band and others.

Manhattan. BROADWAY & 33D ST. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
WAY DOWN EAST

14TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. 6th av. Mat. Wed. & Sat
DIGBY BELL, With Laura Joyce Bell and original company in
THE HOOSIER DOCTOR.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

COLUMBUS NEVER AGAIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
GETTYSBURG.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
RUSSELL—FOX—DE ANGELIS.
in THE WEDDING DAY. Regular Prices.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
ADA REHAN,
To-night, The Country Girl and Lilli Tse.

Baseball Polo Grounds To-day, 4 P. M.
Boston vs. New York. Admission 50c.—Adv.

## LUTHERAN CHURCH DEDICATED.

### The Rev. F. H. Knubel Installed as Pastor of the Church of the Atonement.

The dedication services of the new Lutheran Church of the Atonement, at Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, were held yesterday. There was a morning service at 10:30 o'clock, at which the dedication sermon was preached, an afternoon service, at which the presentation of the building was made, with the usual ceremonies, and an evening service for the installation of the pastor, the Rev. F. H. Knubel.

There was a special musical programme arranged for the morning service. The Rev. A. S. Hartmann, D. D., General Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, delivered an "address of greeting" to the congregation. The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. M. W. Hamma, D. D., President of the General Synod of the United States, and a service of offerings was conducted by the Rev. H. H. Weber, General Secretary of the Board of Church Extension.

The afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. E. E. Neudowitz, pastor of Holy Trinity Church of Jersey City, and addresses were delivered by several other clergymen and by C. A. Schieren of Brooklyn and J. F. Miller, President of the Martin Luther Society. The Luther League Choral Union, under the direction of Thomas E. Schmauck, rendered several hymnal selections.

At the evening service the charge to the pastor was made by the Rev. J. J. Young, the pastor of the "mother church," and the charge to the congregation was delivered by the Rev. M. W. Hamma. The installation of Pastor Knubel followed. A service of offerings was conducted by the Rev. H. H. Weber.

[illegible]

# The New York Times.

## WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898. EIGHT PAGES.

### STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| Stocks week ending April 16.. | 1,436,897 |
| Same week last year......... | 815,611 |
| Stocks to date this year...... | 21,836,774 |
| Corresponding date last year. | 13,393,192 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds for the week.......... | $6,941,900 |
| Same week last year......... | 4,175,100 |
| Bonds to date this year...... | 256,954,081 |
| Corresponding date last year. | 124,597,498 |

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@4; at three months, 5; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

## IRON TRADE OUTLOOK.

### How the Industrial Situation Shows the Effects of International War Possibilities.

"The safest of all barometers as to general business conditions and as to the security market is the iron trade." This was the saying of Jay Gould, and it has become almost Gospel in Wall Street.

Of especial interest, therefore, are current reviews by iron trade authorities quoted herewith.

Mr. Stephen W. Baldwin, New York agent of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, says:

"An outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain will bring about some disarrangement of business, inasmuch as there will be a change in the channels through which business will be carried on. We are likely to find a falling off in the regular volume of trade, but Government demands will have so increased in various directions that the decline in regular business will very probably be in various ways compensated for. At the present time considerable work is being done by us for the Government, giving us all we can do to fill the orders already in. But outside of this feature of our business we are able to say that there has been a generally better demand for steel and one which seems to promise further increase.

"While the company's product finds its way largely into railroad uses—more so, in fact, than in any other direction—there is a very good general business being done. Railroads are ordering very largely. The home trade is showing signs of improvement. From the railroads come exceptionally good orders for equipment. In the field of modern railroad construction and equipment many important improvements are being effected and our railroads are keeping pace with these improvements. We have reached the point now where cars are made almost entirely of steel. The great improvement in the railroad demand for steel is felt to a larger extent in this department of equipment than anywhere else. Orders for rails are of moderate character. Whatever depression may occur in any department of the steel trade will, I think, be more than made up by additional activity in other departments of it, and I am in expectation of seeing a change for the better, taking the business as a whole."

⁂

Mr. F. C. Dininny, Jr., President of the Alleghany Iron Company, says:

"The principal effect of the war rumors that have been in circulation for some weeks past appears to me to have made itself felt in the direction of causing money to be tight. There is a general indisposition in the pig iron trade now, and has been for some time past, to undertake anything in the way of new business. The war outlook has engendered a spirit of conservatism, ultra-conservatism, everywhere. It is interfering with business enterprise to a serious extent. The business man is placed in such a position that he is unwilling to do other than look on and await developments. The continued unsettled condition of affairs is clearly showing us that as long as this uncertainty as to the future remains unchecked by a positive turn of events for the better matters will gradually grow worse.

"Early in the year business looked very promising, and throughout January it was in quite a flourishing condition. At the present time it is fair, owing to the fact that a great many orders are being worked upon that have been received in past months. The coming in of new [illegible] turbed the progressive conditions heretofore prevailing.

"Iron export business is being hurt by the necessity of taking war risks. Shipments abroad have almost entirely been stopped. It is not easy to see how iron can be regarded as contraband of war, but the delays and uneasiness that result from war fears have an effect prejudicial to the export business.

"Viewing the iron situation in a general sense and briefly, I regard the existing uncertainty as the chief factor in whatever disturbance has taken place. If war is to come, it would be a great deal better that it should come soon. Business men will then cut their cloth according to the circumstances that confront them."

⁂

Mr. J. Mitchell Clark of the firm of Naylor & Co. says:

"Very little new business is doing. It has been deferred by the prevailing rumors of war. I cannot say that I have heard of any cancellations of old business. Steel mills are well booked for many months to come, and I believe the business already taken will be put through, though here and there it may be that deliveries will be delayed. No interference with old business is at all likely.

"In regard to new orders, naturally, in a condition of affairs like the present, there is much dullness. Things are very quiet. It is not possible to get the financial accommodations now which people could have obtained before the war talk was rampant and war probabilities became apparent. At any rate, it is not possible to get them on the favorable terms that they could have been had formerly. Banks are disposed to say, 'Take what you need and don't take any more.'

"Capital is timid. New enterprises will be checked for the time being in the event of war, although I think that actual war would be preferable from the business standpoint than a condition of uncertainty. If we are to have a war let us have it. For me, I do not want war, but if it must come let it come soon. Almost any certainty is better than suspense. People can adapt themselves to circumstances when they know what is before them. I do not think war would bring with it any interference with our export trade, the greater part of it going in foreign bottoms. I have heard something to the effect that the steel construction trade is being injured, but I cannot speak with intimate knowledge on that subject."

⁂

Mr. A. R. Whitney of A. R. Whitney & Co. (structural steel and iron) says:

"At the present time there is what may be called a suspension of business. You cannot do any business for thirty days ahead. What an aggravation of the existing condition may bring I do not care to say. We must prepare to govern ourselves according to the events that may develop. Nobody is buying more goods at present than may be actually needed for immediate wants. Nobody is willing to run into debt. It is uncertainty and nothing else that causes this.

"Up to the disturbance and threat of war business was very good and the prospects for the future were excellent. The iron business was on the verge of a season of prosperity when this unfortunate interruption occurred.

"During the civil war money was lavishly spent and everything increased in price. The country put up the money for it. Price stiffening and trade paralysis went together. If we are to have war now we cannot afford to export in American bottoms owing to high insurance rates. The shipping interest will be practically dead. And, of course, the more you restrict the outlet the worse for business. However, the American people can adapt themselves to anything, and they will adapt themselves to new conditions whether of peace or war."

⁂

Mr. George H. Hull, President of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company, says:

"It seems to me that the immediate effect of a state of war will be a duller market. But perhaps it will not prove any duller than it has been in the last few weeks under the prospect of war. Ultimately the effect should be, I think, to raise prices. War cannot be carried on without large supplies of iron and steel. Our stock of iron and steel in this country is small, and the stock in Great Britain is also comparatively small. It is only a few weeks since some of the English papers were writing about an iron famine as within the bounds of probability if there should be a revival of general business. Improvement in demand for iron and steel is likely in case of war, and with the present stocks I regard higher prices as certain to follow any good demand. Iron dropped in 1861, but soon the demand carried the price to the highest figure the country has known.

"Our foreign iron trade has been increasing very rapidly. It goes mostly as ballast in cotton ships and in foreign bottoms. I do not know exactly what to think the effect upon that trade would be were war upon us, but I am inclined to believe that the American Navy would keep our ports open and that business would uninterruptedly continue. I hardly think Spain will undertake to touch anything going in an English bottom even if the law of nations may permit them. Our cotton and iron will be as much needed abroad in the future as they have been while the excellent trade already built up was receiving attention."

⁂

Mr. Edwin C. Saunier, manager of the Clinton Iron and Steel Company, (inspected foundry irons,) says:

"There is falling off recently in the trade in iron for foundry purposes, to be attributed, I believe, to nothing else than war excitement and foreign complications. As far as I can learn it is also having an injurious effect on every other department of the business. Our reports show that it is a difficult thing to get any one to make new contracts. The irons we handle are high grade, with consumption greater now than it has been for a long time. Yet there is dullness being experienced, brought about in one sense through the unprecedented production—a million tons a month—and the stagnation resulting from the relationships with Spain.

"Uncertainty is the worst feature to be contended with. Many people are holding back orders on this account, and to the extent of this holding back is the trade losing business. I regard this as but a temporary condition, and when the present difficulties are brought to an end things will be better and will remain better."

⁂

Mr. W. R. Thomas of the Thomas Iron Company of Pennsylvania says:

"Hesitation has been caused in many quarters by war talk, and as a result there is being experienced a large curtailment of business. With war itself I do not see that there can be other than a reduction in the volume of manufacturing in the line of foundry and forge irons. A falling off in the export of pig iron is to be expected now that the cotton ballast trade is almost over. Coastwise carrying of iron is certain to be seriously affected by high insurance rates.

"We find considerable inquiry notwithstanding the hesitation referred to, and look for a large demand for home consumption if the difficulty with which the country is now presented were settled. Giving the United States a fair chance to continue its onward march in the paths of business progress, I believe that, even with our tremendous output, the advance to generally make itself felt would be such that we could use this production at home. It seems as though there would never be a clear sky for the business community. It is Venezuela now and silver again, then Cuba or some other obstacle. Peace is what business most needs for its proper development. The chief barrier to business expansion is the prevailing hesitation which is spreading dullness all around where there is plenty of opportunity for profitable activity."

⁂

Mr. W. R. Washburn, (sales agent,) Cambria Iron Company, says:

"I do not know that any old established lines of business have been affected by war fears. I have no doubt that new enterprises find uncertainty regarding the future a somewhat serious obstacle. And those who find that they are obliged to put down cash also defer taking action until they see what developments may bring about. I do not think that the foreign demand for iron, either in Europe or South America, will be appreciably lessened. Railroad building in Mexico, Australia, South America, and elsewhere is making the present demand for iron extensive, and it will doubtless so continue."

⁂

Mr. Frederick Snare, Secretary of the Pencoyd Iron Works, says:

"As far as I can judge of the effect of the war scare on bridge work and in the demand for structural material, it has chiefly been an injurious one in regard to new enterprises. The condition of uncertainty which is prevailing has certainly checked the putting up of new buildings and the making of railroad improvements. I do not think the ordinary business in iron and steel has been much affected. Interference with the supply of our iron to foreign countries is scarcely probable."

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

**Monday, April 18.**

Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Books close.
Sprague Electric Company—Books close.

**Tuesday, April 19.**

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
St. Charles Street, New Orleans, Railway—Dividend payable.

**Wednesday, April 20.**

Chicago and North Michigan and Chicago and West Michigan Railroads—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.
United Electric Securities Company—Books close.

**Thursday, April 21.**

Chicago and North Michigan and Chicago and West Michigan Railroads—Books open.
Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad—Books close.
Mexican Telephone Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Texas and Pacific Coal Company—Books open.

**Friday, April 22.**

Henry R. Worthington Company—Books close.
United States Rubber Company—Books close for annual meeting.

**Saturday, April 23.**

Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg—Books close.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Books close.

### TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 16, total transactions included 1,436,897 shares of stock, $6,941,900 bonds, with $97,800 Government and $30,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

| | April 17, '97. | April 16, '98. | Differences. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & Mis.. | 815,611 | 1,436,897 | Inc. | 621,286 |
| Banks ........ | 13 | 15 | Inc. | 2 |
| Mining ....... | 1,385 | 5,400 | Inc. | 4,015 |

BONDS.

| | April 17, '97. | April 16, '98. | Differences. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. R. & Mis.. | $4,175,100 | $6,941,900 | Inc. | $2,766,800 |
| State ......... | 21,000 | 30,000 | Inc. | 9,000 |
| Government . | 82,000 | 97,800 | Inc. | 15,800 |

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Tobacco pf..... | 1 | Ore. Imp., all in. pd. | 1 |
| Brook. Un. Gas..... | 2¾ | Pullman Car......... | 1 |
| Lake Shore.......... | 1½ | St. L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 1¼ |
| N. J. Central........ | 2½ | U. S. Rubber pf..... | 3 |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil pf.. | 1½ | Louis. & Nash...... | 1⅜ |
| Am. Sug. Refs...... | 2½ | Manhattan ......... | 2⅝ |
| Brook. Rap. Trans.. | 1½ | Met. Street Ry..... | 1½ |
| Can. Southern...... | 1 | Mich. Cent.......... | 2½ |
| Ches. & Ohio........ | 1 | Mo. Pacific......... | 1 |
| Chi. & Northwest... | 1½ | National Lead...... | 2½ |
| Chi., Bur. & Qy.... | 1½ | National Lead pf.... | 1½ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P.. | 1½ | N. Y. Central...... | 1½ |
| Chi., M. & St. P. pf. | 1½ | Norf. & West. pf... | 1½ |
| Del. & Hudson...... | 1½ | People's Gas, Chi... | 1½ |
| Detroit Gas......... | 11 | Reading 1st pf...... | 1 |
| General Electric.... | 1½ | St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 3 |
| Hawaiian Sugar..... | 4½ | Southern Ry. pf..... | 1 |
| Kan. C., P. & G.... | 1½ | Third Avenue....... | 8½ |
| Laclede Gas......... | 2½ | | |

⁂

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bonds Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chi., Mil. & St. P. 1st, D. & G. So. 5s. | 1 | Minn. & St. L. Con. | 1 |
| Int. & G. Nor. 2d... | 1½ | N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s. | 1 |
| Iowa Central 1st.... | 1½ | West. Un. col. tr. 5s. | 1 |

**Bonds Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Can. Southern 2d... | 1½ | Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, B......... | 1 |
| Erie gen. lien........ | 1 | Rio Gr. West. 4s... | 1 |
| Ft. W. & D. C. 1st. | 1 | St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st. | 1 |
| Manhattan 4s........ | 1 | St. L. & San F. 4s. | 1 |
| Mo., Kan. & T. 2d.. | 1 | St. L. S. W. 1st... | 1½ |
| N. Y., Sus. & West. Term. ............ | 1½ | Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. ............... | 1½ |
| Norf. & West. Con. | 2½ | Tex. Pac. 2d........ | 1 |
| Or. Sh. Line Con. 5s. | 2½ | Ulster & Del. Con.. | 1 |
| Or. Sh. Line Inc. A. | 1½ | Wabash 1st.......... | 1 |
| Or. Sh. Line Inc. B. | 1 | | |
| Or. Sh. Line 1st 6s.. | 2 | | |

### BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at [illegible]. No sales.

Bar silver in London, [illegible] per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, [illegible] per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at [illegible].

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds [illegible] ounces of silver bullion.

# Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 16, 1898.

| Range for Year 1898. Highest. | Range for Year 1898. Lowest. | Closing Sat., April 16. Bid. | Closing Sat., April 16. Ask'd. | Net Ch'ge Past Week. | STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending April 16, [illegible] | Amount Outstanding. | Last Dividend. Date. | Last Dividend. Per Cent. | Week Ending April 16. First. | Week Ending April 16. High. | Week Ending April 16. Low. | Week Ending April 16. Last. | Closing a Year Ago. | Sales For W'k End. Apl. 16, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Feb. 10. | 100 Feb. [illegible] | 99 | [illegible] | — | **Adams Express** | [illegible] | †Mch. 1, '98. | $3 | 101½ | 101½ | 100 | 100 | 150 | 65 |
| [illegible] Jan. 10. | [illegible] | 16 | 17½ | — ¼ | American Cotton Oil | [illegible] | — | — | 17 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 10⅝ | 250 |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 65 [illegible] | 67½ | 70 | — 1½ | American Cotton Oil preferred | [illegible] | Dec. 1, '97. | 3 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 57 | 300 |
| [illegible] Feb. 14. | 117½ Jan. [illegible] | 122 | 127 | — | American Express | 18,000,000 | Jan. 2, '98. | $3 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 111½ | 20 |
| [illegible] Apl. 6. | [illegible] | 9 | 9¼ | — ½ | American Spirits Manufacturing | 28,000,000 | — | — | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9¼ | 13½ | 2,810 |
| [illegible] Feb. 17. | [illegible] | 21½ | 25 | + ½ | American Spirits Manufacturing preferred | 7,000,000 | — | — | 21 | 25 | 21 | 25 | 31½ | 328 |
| [illegible] Jan. 7. | 107⅞ Mch [illegible] | 115⅝ | 115⅞ | — 2⅝ | American Sugar Refining Company | [illegible] | Apl. 2, '98. | 3 | 120 | 120⅞ | 115½ | 115⅝ | 111½ | 277,588 |
| [illegible] Jan. 6. | [illegible] Mch [illegible] | 107 | 108 | + ½ | American Sugar Refining Company preferred | [illegible] | Apl. 2, '98. | 1¾ | 108 | 108¾ | 107 | 108 | 108 | 946 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | *90 Mch [illegible] | ... | 91 | — | American Telegraph & Cable Company | 14,000,000 | Mch 1, '98. | 1¼ | 91 | 91 | 90 | 90 | 88 | 7 |
| 117 Apl. 14. | 88⅝ Jan. 24. | 100¼ | 100½ | — 1⅝ | American Tobacco | 17,900,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 2 | 102 | 117 | 99⅝ | 100¼ | 71 | 230,402 |
| [illegible] Feb. 18. | *112 Jan. [illegible] | 112 | 117 | + 1 | American Tobacco preferred | 11,935,000 | Feb. 2, '98. | 2 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 107½ | 215 |
| [illegible] Feb. 7. | 24 Jan. 6. | 24 | 25 | — | Ann Arbor preferred | 4,000,000 | — | — | 24½ | 24½ | 24 | 24 | 22 | 228 |
| 13½ Feb. 7. | 10⅝ Feb. 24. | 11¼ | 11⅜ | — ⅛ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé | 102,000,000 | — | — | 11½ | 11½ | 11 | 11¼ | 9⅝ | 1,156 |
| [illegible] Feb. 8. | 22⅞ Mch 12. | 24⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅝ | Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred | [illegible] | — | — | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | 24⅜ | 25 | 18⅝ | 12,828 |
| 19 Feb. 3. | 13⅞ Jan. 25. | 16½ | 17⅛ | — ⅝ | **Baltimore & Ohio** | 25,000,000 | Nov., '94. | 2½ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17 | 13 | 1,895 |
| 5⅛ Jan. 21. | 2⅝ Mch 21. | 2⅞ | 3 | — | Bay State Gas | 50,000,000 | — | — | 3¼ | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3 | 8 | 4,640 |
| 42½ Jan. 18. | 35 Mch 12. | 37⅝ | 37¾ | — 1¼ | Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 20,000,000 | — | — | 38⅝ | 39 | 36⅜ | 37¼ | 20¼ | 22,947 |
| 125 Jan. 24. | 106 Mch 26. | 113 | 115 | + 2⅝ | Brooklyn Union Gas | 15,000,000 | Dec. 1, '97. | 3 | 111 | 113 | 110⅝ | 113 | 103½ | 530 |
| 57⅝ Feb. 5. | 44½ Mch 12. | 46½ | 47½ | — 1 | **Canada Southern** | 15,000,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 47 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 47 | 440 |
| 90½ Jan. 29. | 79 Mch 14. | 79½ | 80 | — ½ | Canadian Pacific | 65,000,000 | Apl. 1, '98. | 2½ | 81 | 81¼ | 80½ | 80½ | ... | 750 |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 17¼ Mch 26. | 18¾ | 19⅝ | — 1 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 60,533,400 | — | — | 19¼ | 19½ | 18½ | 18½ | 15⅝ | 7,170 |
| 165½ Feb. 11. | *150 Mch 14. | 154 | 160 | — | Chicago & Alton | 18,764,800 | Mch. 1, '98. | 1¾ | 155½ | 155 | 151½ | 155 | 169 | 12 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | 85⅝ Mch 26. | 91⅝ | 91½ | — 1⅛ | Chicago, Burlington & Quincy | 82,062,800 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1½ | 94 | 94⅝ | 90⅝ | 91½ | 71½ | 127,467 |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 50 Apl. 12. | 51 | 58 | — | Chicago & Eastern Illinois | 6,197,800 | — | — | 50½ | 50½ | 50 | 50 | ... | 300 |
| [illegible] Feb. 1. | 102 Jan. 7. | 104½ | 107 | — ½ | Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred | 4,830,700 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1½ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106½ | 95 | 220 |
| 16⅝ Jan. 6. | 9¼ Feb. 24. | 10½ | 10⅝ | — ½ | Chicago Great Western | 21,300,145 | — | — | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | 10½ | 10⅝ | ... | 4,085 |
| [illegible] Jan. 28. | 28 Mch 15. | ... | ... | — | Chicago Great Western preferred A | 11,160,000 | — | — | 26 | 29 | 29 | 29 | ... | 110 |
| [illegible] Jan. 22. | 23 Apl. 16. | 23 | 25 | — | Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred | 2,882,750 | — | — | 23½ | 23½ | 23 | 23 | ... | 290 |
| 97⅞ Jan. 12. | 85⅜ Mch 12. | 87⅞ | 88 | — 1⅜ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul | 46,027,261 | Oct. 21, '97. | 3 | 90⅝ | 91 | 86⅞ | 87⅞ | 71½ | 137,890 |
| [illegible] Feb. 16. | 141 Apl. 15. | 141 | 142 | — 1½ | Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred | 31,066,400 | Oct. 21, '97. | 3½ | 143 | 143 | 141 | 141 | 132½ | 511 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | 113⅝ Mch 12. | 117¼ | 117⅞ | — 1⅝ | Chicago & Northwestern | 39,087,883 | Jan. 7, '98. | 2½ | 120 | 120 | 116⅝ | 117⅝ | 108 | 9,546 |
| *176 Mch 2. | 168 Jan. 8. | ... | ... | — | Chicago & Northwestern preferred | 22,367,600 | Apl. 6, '98. | 1¾ | 174 | 174 | 171½ | 172½ | 154½ | 70 |
| 94½ Jan. 28. | 80 Mch 25. | 84⅝ | 85½ | — ⅛ | Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific | 46,156,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 86⅝ | 86⅞ | 84¼ | 85 | 61½ | 29,100 |
| 9⅝ Mch 8. | 4½ Jan. 3. | 7½ | 8½ | — | Chicago Terminal & Transfer | 13,000,000 | — | — | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | ... | 100 |
| 33 Feb. 5. | 22⅝ Jan. 3. | 27⅝ | 29 | + ½ | Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred | 17,000,000 | — | — | 28 | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | ... | 600 |
| 35⅝ Jan. 31. | 25 Mch 12. | 27 | 28½ | — | Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 28,000,000 | Aug., '93. | 1½ | 28 | 28¾ | 27½ | 27½ | 28¾ | 605 |
| 13½ Jan. 12. | 11¼ Mch 26. | 11⅝ | 12 | — | Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling | 8,000,000 | — | — | 11½ | 12⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | ... | 6,600 |
| 26⅝ Jan. 11. | 17 Mch 12. | 18½ | 21 | + | Colorado Fuel & Iron | 9,250,000 | — | — | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 17 | 100 |
| 7½ Jan. 12. | 4½ Mch 26. | 5 | 6 | — | Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instalm'ts pd | 4,171,000 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ... | 100 |
| 195½ Jan. 25. | 167 Mch 26. | 177 | 179 | — | Consolidated Gas | 36,239,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 2 | 179 | 180½ | 175 | 178 | 160½ | 5,887 |
| 37½ Jan. 24. | 27½ Mch 26. | 28½ | 28⅝ | — ⅛ | Consolidated Ice | 6,500,000 | Feb. 10, '98. | 1 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 | — | 255 |
| 114½ Feb. 3. | 106 Mch 12. | 106½ | 108⅝ | — 1⅜ | **Delaware & Hudson** | 35,000,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106½ | 108 | 590 |
| 13 Jan. 12. | 11⅜ Apl. 14. | 10⅝ | 11 | — | Denver & Rio Grande | 38,000,000 | — | — | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | ... | 300 |
| [illegible] Feb. 10. | 41½ Mch 26. | 42½ | 43 | — ½ | Denver & Rio Grande preferred | 23,650,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | — | 170 |
| 62 Apl. 8. | 51 Apl. 16. | 50 | 56 | —11 | Detroit Gas | 1,645,700 | — | — | 61½ | 62 | 51 | 51 | — | 2,150 |
| ‡125 Jan. 20. | *118 Apl. 11. | ... | ... | — | **Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y.** | 8,811,400 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1½ | 118 | 121 | 118 | 121 | 106½ | 34 |
| 16¼ Feb. 1. | 11⅝ Mch 26. | 12 | 12½ | — ⅜ | Erie | 109,861,400 | — | — | 12½ | 12½ | 12 | 12 | 12 | 690 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | 31½ Mch 25. | 32 | 33½ | — ½ | Erie first preferred | 88,552,800 | — | — | 33 | 33 | 32 | 32½ | 29 | 850 |
| [illegible] Feb. 11. | 16 Mch 26. | 15½ | 17 | — | Erie second preferred | 16,000,000 | — | — | 16½ | 16½ | 16 | 16 | — | 800 |
| *41 Jan. 11. | *37 Apl. 13. | 37 | 42 | — | Evansville & Terre Haute preferred | 1,284,000 | Apl. 15, '97. | 1 | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | — | 36 |
| 14½ Feb. 14. | *9½ Apl. 15. | — | — | — | **Flint & Pere Marquette** | 3,298,200 | — | — | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — | 19 |
| 23 Mch 5. | 19½ Jan. 24. | — | — | — | Fort Worth & Denver City | 2,555,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 2 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | — | 21 |
| 39⅝ Feb. 7. | 29¼ Mch 12. | 31⅝ | 32½ | — 1½ | **General Electric** | 30,460,000 | Aug., '93. | 2 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 31¼ | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 5,045 |
| 36½ Feb. 15. | 19 Apl. 16. | 19 | 20 | — 4⅝ | **Hawaiian Sugar** | 10,000,000 | — | — | 23 | 23½ | 19 | 19 | — | 1,390 |
| 108⅝ Jan. 31. | 96⅝ Mch 26. | 98⅝ | 100 | — ½ | **Illinois Central** | 50,000,000 | Mch 1, '98. | 2½ | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 98⅝ | 98½ | 92 | 1,429 |
| 9½ Jan. 13. | 7¼ Mch 18. | 7 | 7⅝ | — ½ | Iowa Central | 8,480,600 | — | — | 7½ | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 6 | 100 |
| 24½ Feb. 10. | 18⅜ Mch 24. | 18 | 19⅝ | — 1¼ | **Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf** | 23,000,000 | — | — | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — | 200 |
| 48 Jan. 19. | 37½ Mch 25. | 40 | 41 | — 2½ | **Laclede Gas** | 7,500,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1½ | 42 | 43⅝ | 39½ | 40 | 22 | 5,740 |
| 18⅝ Feb. 1. | 12½ Mch 14. | 13¼ | 15 | — ⅝ | Lake Erie & Western | 11,840,000 | — | — | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | 15½ | 210 |
| 76⅝ Feb. 8. | 66 Mch 14. | 69½ | 70 | — ½ | Lake Erie & Western preferred | 11,840,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 62⅝ | 230 |
| 194⅝ Jan. 29. | 170⅝ Jan. 4. | 176 | ... | + 1⅝ | Lake Shore | 49,466,500 | Feb. 1, '98. | 3 | 180½ | 180½ | 179⅝ | 180⅝ | 165 | 1,906 |
| 60½ Jan. 31. | 45 Mch 26. | 48 | 48½ | — 1⅝ | Louisville & Nashville | 52,800,000 | Aug., '93. | 2 | 50⅝ | 51½ | 47⅝ | 48½ | 43⅝ | 43,045 |
| 120¾ Jan. 14. | 91 Mch 26. | 94⅝ | 95⅝ | — 2⅜ | **Manhattan Consolidated** | 30,000,000 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1 | 98 | 99¼ | 94½ | 95 | 84¼ | 50,755 |
| 51 Feb. 2. | 45 Mch 28. | 45 | 55 | — | Maryland Coal preferred | 1,876,000 | Jan. 3, '98. | 2 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ... | 2 |
| *147 Mch 10. | 140 Mch 9. | ... | ... | — | Mergenthaler Linotype | 10,000,000 | Mch 31, '98. | 5 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | ... | 10 |
| 171½ Feb. 14. | 125¼ Mch 26. | 137½ | 138¼ | — 1⅝ | Metropolitan Street Railway | 30,600,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 141½ | 142 | 136½ | 138 | ... | 36,287 |
| 114⅝ Feb. 8. | 99½ Mch 12. | 102 | 103 | — 2¼ | Michigan Central | 18,738,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 2 | 105 | 105½ | 101½ | 102⅝ | 98 | 835 |
| 30⅝ Feb. 15. | 24 Mch 11. | 24 | 25½ | — | Minneapolis & St. Louis | 6,000,000 | — | — | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 25 | — | 300 |
| 88⅝ Feb. 15. | *80 Apl. 11. | 80¼ | 84⅝ | — | Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred | 2,500,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 2½ | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | ... | 25 |
| 59⅝ Feb. 15. | 46 Mch 26. | 49 | 52 | — ½ | Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred | 4,000,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 1½ | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | ... | 200 |
| 65 Feb. 4. | 57 Jan. 20. | 58½ | 63½ | — ⅝ | Minnesota Iron | 16,500,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 88 | 205 |
| 14¼ Jan. 26. | 10 Apl. 13. | 10½ | 11½ | — | Missouri, Kansas & Texas | 52,450,000 | — | — | 10½ | 10½ | 10 | 10½ | 11 | 720 |
| 41 Jan. 28. | 28⅜ Mch 12. | 30½ | 32⅝ | — ¼ | Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred | 13,000,000 | — | — | 32½ | 33½ | 30⅝ | 32½ | 26⅝ | 2,280 |
| 35⅝ Jan. 28. | 22 Mch 12. | 25⅝ | 26 | — 1 | Missouri Pacific | 47,507,000 | July 1, '91. | 1 | 26⅝ | 27½ | 25½ | 25⅝ | 15 | 11,825 |
| *175 Jan. 14. | *167½ Jan. 4. | 171 | 175 | — | Morris & Essex | 15,000,000 | Jan. 3, '98. | 3½ | 175 | 175 | 175 | 175 | 164 | 36 |
| 37⅝ Jan. 7. | 26¼ Mch 26. | 28 | 28½ | — 1⅛ | **National Lead Company** | 14,905,400 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1 | 30⅝ | 31 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 22½ | 2,762 |
| 109½ Feb. 10. | 101½ Mch 14. | 102 | 102½ | — 1⅝ | National Lead Company preferred | 14,904,000 | Mch. 15, '98. | 1¾ | 104 | 104 | 102½ | 102½ | 91½ | 607 |
| 19 Jan. 24. | 15 Mch 25. | 14 | 18 | — | National Linseed Oil | 18,000,000 | Sept. 16, '95. | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 13 | 100 |
| 8¼ Feb. 7. | 6¼ Apl. 15. | 6⅝ | 7¼ | — | New Central Coal | 5,000,000 | — | — | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | ... | 100 |
| 98½ Jan. 8. | 86½ Mch 26. | 93 | 95 | + 1½ | New Jersey Central | 22,497,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1 | 92 | 93 | 91 | 93 | 77 | 2,256 |
| 26 Jan. 24. | 14 Apl. 5. | ... | ... | — | New York Air Brake | 5,000,000 | 1896. | 6 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | ... | 300 |
| 119⅝ Jan. 28. | 105 Mch 26. | 109⅝ | 110 | — 1⅛ | New York Central | 100,000,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1 | 111½ | 112½ | 109 | 109⅝ | 99 | 18,654 |
| 15⅝ Jan. 31. | *11½ Mch 24. | 12 | 14 | — | New York, Chicago & St. Louis | 14,000,000 | — | — | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 12 | 50 |
| 56¼ Feb. 7. | 42½ Mch 12. | 44⅝ | 45 | — 1¼ | Norfolk & Western preferred | 23,000,000 | Feb. 23, '98. | 1 | 46 | 46½ | 44½ | 44⅝ | 23⅝ | 1,918 |
| 6⅝ Feb. 17. | 4½ Jan. 15. | 5¼ | 5½ | + ⅛ | North American | 39,738,600 | — | — | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 3⅝ | 1,910 |
| 28⅝ Jan. 31. | 19 Feb. 24. | 22½ | 22⅝ | — ¼ | Northern Pacific | 79,800,000 | — | — | 23 | 23⅝ | 21⅝ | 22⅝ | 11½ | 18,305 |
| 69 Jan. 31. | 56⅝ Mch 12. | 60⅝ | 61 | — ⅝ | Northern Pacific preferred | 75,000,000 | Mch. 3, '98. | 1 | 62⅝ | 63⅝ | 59⅝ | 60⅝ | 34½ | 38,313 |
| 18⅝ Feb. 2. | 13⅝ Mch 25. | 14¼ | 14½ | — ⅛ | **Ontario & Western** | 58,113,982 | — | — | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14½ | 13½ | 1,875 |
| 30½ Jan. 22. | 19 Jan. 3. | 27½ | 28⅝ | + 1 | Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid | 7,500,000 | Aug. 1, '90. | 1 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | — | 200 |
| 54¼ Feb. 1. | 35½ Jan. 7. | 43½ | 47 | — 2 | Oregon Railroad & Navigation | 24,000,000 | — | — | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | — | 50 |
| 32⅝ Feb. 4. | 22 Mch 26. | 23½ | 24 | — ½ | **Pacific Mail** | 20,000,000 | Dec. 1, '97. | 1 | 24½ | 24⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | 26⅝ | 2,686 |
| 120⅝ Feb. 7. | 110⅝ Mch 12. | 112⅝ | 113⅝ | — ⅝ | Pennsylvania Railroad | 129,303,250 | Nov. 30, '97. | 2½ | 114 | 114 | 112¼ | 113 | ... | 1,676 |
| 99½ Feb. 11. | 86½ Mch 26. | 90⅝ | 90½ | — 1⅝ | People's Gas, Chicago | 25,000,000 | Feb. 25, '98. | 1½ | 92 | 92¼ | 89⅝ | 90 | 81 | 15,706 |
| 1½ Feb. 11. | ⅞ Jan. 7. | ⅞ | 1¼ | — | Peoria, Decatur & Evansville | 8,400,000 | — | — | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | ... | 35 |
| 46¼ Feb. 7. | 38⅝ Jan. 5. | 43 | 46½ | — | Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis | 24,347,100 | — | — | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | ... | 100 |
| 189⅝ Feb. 11. | 165 Mch 12. | 170 | 174 | + 1 | Pullman Palace Car Company | 36,000,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 2 | 174 | 174 | 172 | 172 | 159 | 409 |
| 2¼ Jan. 27. | 2 Jan. 26. | 2 | 3½ | — | **Quicksilver** | 5,708,700 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 100 |
| 23⅝ Jan. 6. | 15½ Mch 25. | 16⅝ | 16½ | — ⅛ | **Reading** | 69,900,000 | — | — | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 15⅝ | 16⅝ | 18¼ | 6,397 |
| 54½ Feb. 3. | 36 Mch 12. | 38 | 39 | — 1 | Reading first preferred | 28,000,000 | — | — | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 37⅝ | 38½ | 40 | 3,300 |
| 29 Jan. 6. | 18⅜ Mch 26. | 19½ | 20½ | — ¼ | Reading second preferred | 42,000,000 | — | — | 21 | 21 | 19½ | 20⅝ | 23½ | 1,907 |
| 8⅝ Feb. 11. | 5½ Mch 7. | 5⅝ | 6¼ | — | **St. Joseph & Grand Island** | 4,600,000 | — | — | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | 6¼ | — | 300 |
| 56 Feb. 10. | 45 Feb. 24. | 47 | 50 | — 3 | St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred | 5,491,000 | Dec. 31, '97. | 2½ | 48 | 48 | 46 | 46 | ... | 240 |
| 22½ Feb. 11. | 15 Mch 11. | 15 | 15⅞ | — | St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred | 3,500,000 | — | — | 15½ | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | 15½ | ... | 162 |
| 7⅝ Jan. 8. | 6 Mch 26. | 6¼ | 7 | + ⅛ | St. Louis & San Francisco | 26,440,330 | — | — | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | ... | 101 |
| 58½ Feb. 7. | 52¼ Mch 12. | 56 | 57 | + 1¼ | St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred | 5,000,000 | Jan. 3 '98. | 3 | 56½ | 56½ | 56 | 56½ | 33 | 500 |
| 28 Feb. 8. | 22½ Feb. 24. | 25⅝ | 26¼ | — ½ | St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred | 14,335,700 | — | — | 26 | 26½ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | 12⅝ | 1,500 |
| 5 Feb. 2. | 3⅝ Jan. 24. | 4 | 4⅝ | — | St. Louis Southwestern | 16,500,000 | — | — | 4¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 2⅝ | 120 |
| 11 Jan. 27. | 7⅝ Mch 12. | 8 | 9½ | — 1 | St. Louis Southwestern preferred | 20,000,000 | — | — | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 6½ | 200 |
| 138 Mch 5. | *121½ Jan. 6. | 129 | 134 | — | St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba | 20,000,000 | Feb. 1, '98. | 1½ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 130¼ | 115 | 100 |
| 79 Feb. 11. | 65 Mch 12. | 68 | 71 | + ½ | St. Paul & Omaha | 21,403,293 | Feb. 21, '98. | 3 | 70 | 70 | 69½ | 69½ | 57⅝ | 200 |
| 22 Jan. 12. | 12 Apl. 13. | 12½ | 13½ | — ⅝ | Southern Pacific | 108,232,270 | — | — | 14 | 14½ | 12 | 13½ | 14 | 2,980 |
| 9⅝ Feb. 10. | 7½ Mch 26. | 7½ | 8 | — ½ | Southern Railway | 119,900,000 | — | — | 8 | 8⅜ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 2,045 |
| 33¼ Feb. 11. | 23⅝ Mch 26. | 25½ | 25⅝ | — 1 | Southern Railway preferred | 57,290,000 | Jan. 20, '98. | 1 | 27 | 27 | 25½ | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 6,773 |
| 5⅝ Feb. 16. | 3½ Jan. 3. | 3½ | 4 | — | Standard Rope & Twine | 12,000,000 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 6⅝ | 100 |
| 28½ Jan. 11. | 17 Mch 12. | 19½ | 20 | — ¼ | **Tennessee Coal and Iron** | 20,000,000 | Jan., '87. | 1 | 20½ | 20⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | 21½ | 3,746 |
| 12⅝ Feb. 15. | 8⅝ Mch 12. | 10 | 10½ | — | Texas Pacific | 38,706,700 | — | — | 10 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10 | 8½ | 1,960 |
| 194½ Feb. 17. | 160 Mch 26. | 160 | 165 | — 8½ | Third Avenue | 10,000,000 | Feb. 28, '98. | $2 | 167 | 167 | 160 | 160 | — | 380 |
| 22⅝ Feb. 15. | 16¼ Mch 25. | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅝ | **Union Pacific Railway** | 61,000,000 | — | — | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 19 | 19½ | — | 8,870 |
| 63⅝ Feb. 2. | 45⅞ Mch 12. | 51⅝ | 51⅞ | — ⅛ | Union Pacific Railway preferred | 75,000,000 | — | — | 53¼ | 54½ | 50⅝ | 51⅝ | ... | 147,496 |
| 10⅝ Feb. 18. | 6⅝ Apl. 6. | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | — ½ | Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts | 27,894,100 | — | — | 7 | 7½ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | ... | 50,430 |
| *49 Feb. 8. | 38 Apl. 14. | 38 | 41 | — | United States Express | 10,000,000 | Nov. 1, '97. | 1½ | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38 | 38 | 40 | 250 |
| 7⅝ Feb. 5. | 5½ Mch 12. | 5½ | 5¾ | — ⅛ | United States Leather | 61,500,900 | — | — | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6⅝ | 330 |
| 67 Jan. 31. | *53¾ Mch 26. | 56 | 57 | — ½ | United States Leather preferred | 60,909,900 | Apl. 1, '98. | 1¼ | 58½ | 58½ | 56½ | 56⅝ | 54 | 690 |
| 21⅝ Feb. 15. | 14¼ Mch 12. | 16 | 17 | + ⅛ | United States Rubber | 20,166,600 | Feb. 15, '97. | 2 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 15 | 300 |
| 74⅝ Feb. 15. | 60 Mch 12. | 66 | 68 | + 3 | United States Rubber preferred | 19,400,500 | Jan. 15, '98. | 2 | 67 | 68 | 65¾ | 68 | 65⅝ | 776 |
| 19⅝ Jan. 13. | 14¾ Mch 7. | 15¼ | 15⅝ | — ⅝ | **Wabash preferred** | 24,000,000 | — | — | 16 | 16 | 15¼ | 15¼ | 11⅝ | 870 |
| *120 Feb. 14. | *113 Jan. 10. | 114 | 118 | — | Wells-Fargo Express | 8,000,000 | Jan. 15, '98. | 3 | 115 | 116 | 115 | 115¼ | 102 | 95 |
| 102⅝ Jan. 8. | 89⅝ Mch 25. | 89 | 90 | — ⅝ | West Chicago Street | 13,189,000 | Feb. 15, '98. | 1½ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90 | 90 | ... | 2,460 |
| [illegible] Jan. 13. | 7½ Jan. 5. | 7⅝ | 8¼ | — | Western Union Beef | 13,600,000 | Nov. 23, '97. | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6½ | 935 |
| [illegible] Jan. 10. | 82½ Mch 26. | 85⅝ | 86 | — ⅝ | Western Union Telegraph | 97,370,000 | Apl. 15, '98. | 1¼ | 87 | 87½ | 85¼ | 85½ | 80⅝ | 5,069 |
| 26 Jan. 12. | 9½ Mch 12. | 8⅝ | 10⅝ | — | Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., $1 ass't paid | 8,316,000 | May 15, '94. | 2 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | ... | 105 |

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds. ‡Sale at buyer 3 days.

# Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 16, 1898.

## BONDS.

**Sales W'k Ending April 16. $7,069,700**

| BONDS. | First | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week Ending April 16, 1898. | | | | |
| **American Tobacco scrip** | 90 | 94 | 82 | 82 | 441 |
| Ann Arbor 4s | 83⅝ | 83⅝ | 83 | 83 | 5 |
| Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s | 87½ | 88½ | 86⅛ | 86⅝ | 626 |
| Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s | 59 | 59½ | 57½ | 58 | 682½ |
| Austin & Northwest 1st 5s | 83 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | 32 |
| **Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, t. r.** | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 1 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg B'ch | 100⅞ | 101¼ | 100⅞ | 101 | 47 |
| Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 5 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas 5s | 112 | 112½ | 112 | 112 | 12 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s | 92½ | 93 | 92 | 92 | 47 |
| Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg general 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 2 |
| Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North, 1st 5s | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 1 |
| **Canada Southern 1st 5s** | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 3 |
| Canada Southern 2d 5s | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 105 | 105 | 10 |
| Central of Georgia 1st income | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 5 |
| Central of Georgia 2d income | 11½ | 12½ | 11 | 12 | 15 |
| Central of Georgia 1st 5s | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 2 |
| Central of New Jersey general 5s | 112½ | 112½ | 111½ | 111½ | 27 |
| Central of New Jersey general 5s, reg. | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 6 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s | 102 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 5 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s | 77½ | 78 | 76⅛ | 76½ | 38 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio con 5s | 113½ | 113½ | 113 | 113½ | 16 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s | 114 | 114⅝ | 114 | 114⅝ | 5 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 4 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s | 96½ | 96½ | 95⅝ | 96½ | 7 |
| Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 1 |
| Chicago & Erie 1st 5s | 111¼ | 111½ | 111¼ | 111½ | 2 |
| Chicago & East Illinois general 5s | 105 | 105½ | 105 | 105½ | 9 |
| Chicago & East Illinois con. 6s | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | 2 |
| Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 6 |
| Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 2 |
| Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s | 82½ | 82½ | 81½ | 81⅝ | 18 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 1st., Cin., W. & Mich. 4s. | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 2 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 2 |
| Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r. | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 1 |
| Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 5 |
| Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $65 paid. | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ | 1 |
| **Denver & Rio Grande 4s** | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 2 |
| Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | ½ |
| Detroit Gas Company 5s | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 2 |
| **East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s** | 109½ | 109½ | 109 | 109 | 7 |
| Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | 1 |
| Erie 3d mortgage | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 1 |
| Erie prior lien 4s | 87½ | 88 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 62 |
| Erie general lien 3-4s | 69 | 69 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 8 |
| Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s | 82 | 82½ | 82 | 82½ | 2 |
| **Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s** | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 10 |
| Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 | 7 |
| Flint & Pere Marquette 6s | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 1 |
| **Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s** | 96¼ | 96½ | 96 | 96¼ | 37 |
| Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s | 119½ | 119½ | 118 | 118 | 3 |
| General Electric debenture 5s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 3 |
| **Houston & Texas general 4s** | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78 | 78 | 22 |
| **International & Great Nor. 2d 4½-5s** | 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 6 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1951 | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | 3 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1952, registered | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 1 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1952 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 7 |
| Illinois Central, Western lines, 4s | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 3 |
| Illinois Central 4s, 1953 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 3 |
| Illinois Central 3½s, registered | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | 8 |
| Iowa Central 1st 5s | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 4 |
| **Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s** | 75 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | 12 |
| Kansas & Texas 1st 4s | 87 | 87 | 86¾ | 86¾ | 118 |
| Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s | 61⅛ | 61⅛ | 59 | 59 | 86½ |
| Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 1 |
| Kentucky Central 4s | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 1 |
| **Laclede Gas 1st 5s** | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 1 |
| Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon | 107 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | 7 |
| Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 10 |
| Long Dock 6s | 133½ | 133½ | 133½ | 133½ | 10 |
| Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s | 86½ | 86½ | 85 | 85 | 39 |
| Louisville & Nashville general 6s | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 117⅝ | 4 |
| Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 102⅝ | 1 |
| **Manhattan Consolidated 4s** | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 92 | 17 |
| Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s | 115½ | 115½ | 115 | 115½ | 9 |
| Metropolitan Street Railway 5s | 109½ | 109½ | 109⅛ | 109½ | 26 |
| Mexican International consol. 4s | 73½ | 74 | 73 | 73¾ | 120 |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s | 104 | 105 | 104 | 105 | 7 |
| Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 93⅝ | 6 |
| Missouri Pacific consol. 6s | 95½ | 95½ | 94⅝ | 94⅝ | 45 |
| Missouri Pacific 3d 7s | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108 | 108 | 85 |
| Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s | 64 | 64 | 64 | 64 | 5 |
| Mobile & Ohio general 4s | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 7 |
| Morris & Essex consol. 7s, gtd | 139¼ | 139¼ | 139¼ | 139¼ | 5 |
| **New York Central deb. 5s** | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 5 |
| New York Central 1st 7s, coupon | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 7 |
| New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | 101½ | 101½ | 6 |
| New York, New Haven & H. deb. certs., 4s | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | 1 |
| New York, N. Haven & H. deb. certs., small. | 145 | 145 | 145 | 145 | *8 |
| New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s | 106¼ | 106½ | 106 | 106½ | 16 |
| New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s | 97 | 97¼ | 97 | 97¼ | 7 |
| New York, Susquehanna & West. refdg 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 1 |
| New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s. | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | 2 |
| New York, Sus. & West. Term. 1st 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 18 |
| Norfolk & Western con. 4s | 79 | 79 | 77 | 77 | 6 |
| Northern Pacific general lien 3s | 60 | 60 | 59 | 59⅝ | 143½ |
| Northern Pacific prior lien 4s | 93⅛ | 93⅝ | 92½ | 92⅝ | 60 |
| Northern Pacific 1st 6s | 113 | 114 | 113 | 114 | 9 |
| Northern Railway of California 5s | 100⅝ | 101 | 100⅝ | 100⅝ | 30 |
| **Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, tr. recets.** | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 31 |
| Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid | 54 | 55 | 52 | 53¼ | 162 |
| Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s | 92½ | 92½ | 92 | 92 | 19 |
| Oregon Short Line con. 5s | 99¼ | 99½ | 97½ | 97½ | 28 |
| Oregon Short Line 6s | 120 | 120 | 118 | 118 | 3 |
| Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 36 |
| Oregon Short Line inc. B & col. trust | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 15 |
| **Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon** | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 5 |
| Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | 3 |
| Peoria, Dec. & Evans. 1st trust recets | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 | 2 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. 1st 4½s, Series B | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 1 |
| Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s | 81 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 10 |
| **Reading general 4s** | 80 | 80⅝ | 79½ | 79⅝ | 265 |
| Rio Grande Western 1st 4s | 81 | 81½ | 80 | 80 | 32 |
| Rock Island 5s, coupon | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106½ | 170 |
| Rock Island 5s, registered | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 10 |
| Rock Island debenture 5s | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ | 10 |
| Rochester & Pittsburg Consol. 6s | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 1 |
| Richmond & Danville con. 6s | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 1 |
| **St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s** | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 5 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s | 87½ | 88 | 86½ | 86⅝ | 132 |
| St. Louis & Iron Mount. gen. 5s, stamped | 87½ | 88½ | 87½ | 87½ | 8 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 8 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | 1 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco 4s | 73 | 73 | 71½ | 71½ | 21 |
| St. Louis & San Francisco trust 5s | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 2 |
| St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 72⅝ | 73 | 7 |
| St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 | 2 |
| St. Paul, Mineral Point Div. 5s | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ | 2 |
| St. Paul 1st, Wis. & Minnesota Div. 5s | 112 | 112 | 112 | 112 | 7 |
| St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 32 |
| St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div 6s | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 3 |
| St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 2 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st, East Minn. Div. | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 4 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana Ext. 4s | 97 | 97 | 97 | 97 | 12 |
| St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 10 |
| San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | 3 |
| Scioto Valley & New England 4s | 83 | 84 | 82 | 82 | 10 |
| South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ | 1 |
| Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s | 96½ | 96½ | 96 | 96 | 30 |
| Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s | 107½ | 107½ | 107 | 107 | 30 |
| Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 10 |
| Southern Railway 5s | 90½ | 90⅝ | 88½ | 89 | 42 |
| Standard Rope & Twine income | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 |
| **Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. 6s** | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 24 |
| Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95 | 95 | 22 |
| Texas & Pacific 1st 5s | 100 | 100 | 98½ | 99 | 21 |
| Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s | 31½ | 31½ | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| Terminal of St. Louis consolidated | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 5 |
| Third Avenue 5s | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 3 |
| Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 6 |
| Toledo, St. L. & Kan. C. 5s trust receipts | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85⅝ | 5 |
| Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ | 100 | 9 |
| Union Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 11 |
| **Union Pacific new 4s** | [illegible] | 81½ | [illegible] | 80 | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| United States Leather 6s | [illegible] | 114 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Virginia Midland general 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 |
| Virginia Midland gen. stamped | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| BONDS. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Week ending April 16, 1898. | | | | |
| Wabash 2d 5s | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76½ | 76½ | 39 |
| Wabash 1st 5s, Det. & Chi. Ext. | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | 1 |
| West Shore guaranteed 4s | 107½ | 107½ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 30 |
| West Shore gtd 4s, registered | 107 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 27 |
| Western Union col. trust 5s | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 1 |
| Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s | 97½ | 97⅝ | 97¼ | 97⅝ | 6 |
| Wisconsin Central 1st | 88 | 88½ | 87½ | 88 | 40 |
| Total sales | | | | | $6,941,900 |

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 16, 1898.**

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 109¼ | 109¼ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | *25.1 |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 110½ | 110½ | 109 | 109½ | *29.2 |
| United States 4s, 1925, registered | 121½ | 121½ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 13½ |
| United States 4s, 1925, coupon | 121⅝ | 122¼ | 119 | 119 | 30 |
| Total sales | | | | | $97,800 |

### STATE BONDS.

**Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 16, 1898.**

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Virginia funded deb. 2-3s of 1991 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 30 |
| Total sales | | | | | $30,000 |
| Grand total | | | | | $7,069,700 |

*In $100.

## GOVERNMENT BONDS.

**HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 2s, registered | 98½ | Mch. 22 | 98 | Apr. 4 | 98 | Apr. 4 |
| United States 4s, 1907, registered | 113½ | Feb. 4 | 108½ | Apr. 6 | 109½ | Apr. 16 |
| United States 4s, 1907, coupon | 114¾ | Feb. 8 | 110 | Mch. 25 | 110 | Apr. 14 |
| United States 4s, 1925, registered | 129½ | Jan. 11 | 118⅛ | Mch. 26 | 118⅛ | Apr. 16 |
| United States 4s, 1925, coupon | 129¾ | Jan. 12 | 118½ | Mch. 26 | 119 | Apr. 16 |
| United States 5s, 1904, registered | 115 | Jan. 12 | 111⅛ | Mch. 31 | 111½ | Apr. 9 |
| United States 5s, 1904, coupon | 115 | Jan. 14 | 110¼ | Mch. 26 | 111⅛ | Apr. 6 |
| United States currency 6s, 1899 | 104 | Jan. 22 | 103 | Mch. 11 | 103 | Mch. 11 |
| District of Columbia 3-65s | 115 | Mch. 28 | 115 | Mch. 28 | 115 | Mch. 28 |

## STATE BONDS.

**HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A | 108½ | Mch. 8 | 108½ | Mch. 8 | 108½ | Mch. 10 |
| Alabama, Class C | 100 | Feb. 28 | 100 | Feb. 28 | 100 | Feb. 28 |
| Louisiana Consolidated 4s | 103 | Jan. 17 | 101 | Mch. 22 | 101 | Mch. 25 |
| Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small | 100½ | Mch. 14 | 98 | Mch. 3 | 100½ | Mch. 14 |
| North Carolina 6s, 1919 | 128 | Feb. 23 | 128 | Feb. 23 | 128 | Feb. 23 |
| North Carolina Consolidated 4s | 101 | Jan. 6 | 101 | Jan. 6 | 101 | Jan. 6 |
| Tennessee Settlement 3s | 90 | Jan. 18 | 89 | Mch. 8 | 89 | Mch. 18 |
| Tennessee Sett. 3s, small | 88 | Jan. 5 | 88 | Jan. 5 | 88 | Feb. 5 |
| Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991 | 71¼ | Jan. 31 | 67 | Apr. 14 | 67 | Apr. 14 |
| Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts | 5 | Jan. 13 | 4½ | Feb. 15 | 4½ | Feb. 15 |

Last sales in 1897 of State bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

| | Sales. | Date. | | Sales. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama, Class A, (small) | 107⅞ | Oct. 9 | North Car. con. 4s, (small) | 100 | Oct. 4 |
| Alabama, Class B | 104⅝ | July 26 | Virginia deferred 6s | 5 | Apr. 1 |

## BANK STOCKS.

**Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.**

| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America | 356 | Mar. 9 | 350 | Jan. 25 | 356 | Mar. 9 |
| American Exchange | 175 | Mar. 11 | 170 | Jan. 6 | 175 | Mar. 11 |
| Columbia | 150 | Apr. 4 | 150 | Apr. 4 | 150 | Apr. 4 |
| Chatham | 295 | Mch. 2 | 294 | Mch. 2 | 295 | Mch. 2 |
| Commerce | 210 | Mch. 1 | 202½ | Mch. 29 | 203 | Apr. 5 |
| Continental | 130 | Jan. 4 | 130 | Jan. 4 | 130 | Jan. 27 |
| Corn Exchange | 290 | Feb. 4 | 290 | Feb. 4 | 290 | Feb. 4 |
| Market & Fulton | 233 | Mch. 4 | 230 | Feb. 16 | 233 | Mch. 4 |
| Mechanics' | 185 | Feb. 11 | 185 | Feb. 11 | 185 | Feb. 11 |
| Merchants' | 148½ | Jan. 4 | 146 | Mar. 8 | 146 | Mar. 8 |
| New York | 235 | Apr. 14 | 235 | Apr. 14 | 235 | Apr. 14 |
| Ninth | 92½ | Feb. 9 | 90 | Mar. 9 | 90 | Mar. 9 |
| North America | 135¼ | Feb. 15 | 135¼ | Feb. 15 | 135¼ | Feb. 15 |
| Park | 312 | Mar. 23 | 263 | Jan. 28 | 300 | Apr. 15 |
| Republic | 157 | Mch. 31 | 157 | Mch. 31 | 157 | Mch. 31 |
| Shoe & Leather | 100 | Jan. 13 | 99½ | Jan. 20 | 99½ | Jan. 20 |
| Tradesmen's | 110 | Feb. 15 | 105 | Jan. 21 | 110 | Feb. 15 |
| West Side | 275 | Jan. 10 | 275 | Jan. 10 | 275 | Jan. 10 |
| Western National | 155 | Jan. 28 | 145 | Mch. 30 | 150 | Apr. 1 |

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

| | | Date. | | | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broadway | 242 | Nov. 19 | Importers & Traders' | 535 | March 28 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | 98 | Nov. 27 | Manhattan | 230 | Nov. 13 |
| Central National | 162 | Nov. 23 | Metropolis | 475 | April 21 |
| Chemical | 4300 | Feb. 2 | New York County | 800 | March 23 |
| Citizens' | 132 | Nov. 19 | Phenix | 100 | Dec. 24 |
| East River | 140 | Nov. 26 | Seaboard | 170 | July 19 |
| Fourth National | 195 | Nov. 30 | State of New York | 114 | Dec. 2 |
| Gallatin | 310 | Aug. 19 | Third National | 85 | March 14 |

### SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 200 |
| Comstock | .03 | .03 | .03 | .03 | 2,000 |
| Comst'k T. 4s. | .03½ | .04 | .03½ | .04 | 4,000 |
| Standard | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 200 |
| Total sales | | | | | 6,400 |

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .02 | .02 | .02 | .02 | 400 |
| Anaconda | .36 | .36 | .20 | .20 | 900 |
| Belcher | .23 | .23 | .18 | .18 | 400 |
| Breece | .85 | .85 | .85 | .85 | 100 |
| Comstock | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | 1,600 |
| Con. Cal. & V. | .75 | .75 | .75 | .75 | 200 |
| Creede & C. C. | .04 | .04 | .04 | .04 | 8,300 |
| Cripple C. con. | .10 | .10 | .09 | .09 | 3,000 |
| Lacrosse | .17 | .17 | .17 | .17 | 4,500 |
| Leadville | .08 | .08 | .08 | .08 | 300 |
| Little Chief | .15 | .15 | .15 | .15 | 1,700 |
| Mexican | .35 | .35 | .35 | .35 | 400 |
| Mollie Gibson | .22 | .22 | .22 | .22 | 300 |
| Mount Rosa | .12 | .12 | .12 | .12 | 1,000 |
| Ophir | .72 | .72 | .72 | .72 | 200 |
| Pharmacist | .07 | .07 | .07 | .07 | 1,300 |
| Potosi | .41 | .41 | .30 | .30 | 900 |
| Sierra Nevada | .95 | .95 | .70 | .70 | 500 |
| Small Hopes | .90 | 1.00 | .90 | 1.00 | 700 |
| Standard | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.70 | 500 |
| Syndicate | .05 | .05 | .05 | .05 | 200 |
| Union | .10 | .10 | .10 | .10 | 500 |
| Union Consol. | .40 | .40 | .40 | .40 | 500 |
| Utah | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 | 500 |
| Total sales | | | | | 23,800 |

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

| | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamo | .02½ | .02¾ | .01¾ | .02¾ | 54,000 |
| Anaconda | .27 | .27½ | .20 | .21½ | 6,500 |
| Anchoria | .65 | .65 | .65 | .65 | 2,600 |
| Cannon Ball | .004 | .004½ | .004 | .004½ | 55,000 |
| Cripple C. Con. | .08⅝ | .09 | .08½ | .08⅝ | 74,000 |
| Elkton | [illegible] | .63 | [illegible] | .63 | 4,200 |
| Garfield Gr. | [illegible] | .05⅝ | .05½ | .05¼ | 48,000 |
| Gold Magnet | .035 | .035 | .02¾ | .035 | [illegible] |
| Golden Fleece | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4,700 |
| Havana | .75 | .75½ | .75 | .75½ | 1,900 |
| Isabella | .15 | .15 | .14½ | .15 | 2,200 |
| Jefferson | .04 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Justine | [illegible] | [illegible] | .01 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lillie | .31 | .31½ | [illegible] | [illegible] | 7,700 |
| Mollie Gibson | .19½ | .20 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mount Rosa | .12 | .12 | [illegible] | .11 | [illegible] |
| Old Gold | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Portland | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Work | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Yukon | .11 | .11 | .11 | .11 | [illegible] |
| Total sales | | | | | [illegible] |

### BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $2,309,600. The banks now hold $37,346,075 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $7,697,900, an increase in specie of $4,554,400, and a decrease in legal tenders of $3,824,200, a decrease in deposits of $6,317,600, and an increase in circulation of $55,000.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

| | April 16, '98. | April 9, '98. | April 17, '97. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $580,085,400 | $587,783,300 | $506,988,300 |
| Specie | 147,531,400 | 142,977,000 | 86,624,300 |
| Legal tenders | 55,694,500 | 59,518,700 | 102,557,400 |
| Net deposits | 663,519,300 | 669,836,900 | 568,859,200 |
| Circulation | 13,989,100 | 13,934,100 | 15,454,800 |

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

| | April 16, '98. | April 9, '98. | April 17, '97. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $147,531,400 | $142,977,000 | $86,624,300 |
| Legal tenders | 55,694,500 | 59,518,700 | 102,557,400 |
| Total res've | $203,225,900 | $202,495,700 | $189,181,700 |
| Reserve required ag'st deposits | 165,879,825 | 167,459,225 | 142,214,800 |
| Excess of reserve above legal req'rements | $37,346,075 | $35,036,475 | $46,966,900 |

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] | $27,138,100 |
| Jan. 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 22,845,550 |
| Jan. 22 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 27,678,500 |
| Jan. 29 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 29,622,400 |
| Feb. 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Feb. 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 35,818,575 |
| Feb. 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 28,627,050 |
| Feb. 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 24,422,150 |
| March 5 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 22,224,500 |
| March 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| March 19 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 19,042,675 |
| March 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| April 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17,006,975 |
| April 9 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 17,931,250 |
| April 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

# [illegible] Exchange, Week Ending April 16, 1898.

| | Range for Year 1898. | | | | Last Sale. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest. | | Lowest. | | | | | |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do., registered | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. |
| Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic & Pacific income | [illegible] | Jan 7 | [illegible] | Jan 7 | [illegible] | Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Feb., 96 | .. | .. |
| Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950 | [illegible] | Feb 16 | [illegible] | Jan 5 | [illegible] | Apr 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919 | [illegible] | Feb 11 | [illegible] | Apr 6 | 101 | Apr 16 | 101 | [illegible] |
| Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925 | 105 | Feb 9 | 90 | Jan 12 | 98 | Mar 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., coupons off, registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 78 | Dec 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., eng. certs. of deposit | 96⅝ | Feb 10 | 90 | Jan 20 | 92½ | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 95 | Feb 4 | 95 | Feb 4 | 95 | Feb 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1988 | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | [illegible] | .. |
| Do., J. P. M. Co. certs. | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | 97 | Apr 6 | [illegible] | .. |
| Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990 | 84 | Jan 11 | 84 | Jan 11 | 84 | Jan 11 | .. | [illegible] |
| West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| B. & O. S. W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990 | 100 | Jan 10 | 98½ | Jan 17 | 99 | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | Jne 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 47½ | Nov., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series B, 2043 | 9½ | Feb 8 | 9½ | Feb 8 | 9½ | Feb 8 | .. | .. |
| Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104¼ | July, 92 | .. | .. |
| Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930 | 90 | Jan 27 | 90 | Jan 27 | 90 | Jan 27 | 90 | .. |
| Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102½ | Nov., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., coupon off | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | Nov 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | Oct 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | No 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con 7s, 1898 | 105⅝ | Jan 8 | 104 | Jan 20 | 105⅝ | Jan 31 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 121 | Dec 18,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905 | 107½ | Feb 10 | 105 | Mar 9 | 105 | Mar 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | April, 92 | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Sep 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924 | 87½ | Feb 9 | 79 | Apr 8 | 79 | Apr 15 | .. | 80 |
| Do., Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d g. 5s, 1915 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 43 | Jne 19, 97 | .. | .. |
| Sea. & B.B. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 70½ | Dec 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Union El. Tr. Co. cts. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 | 87½ | Feb 8 | 80 | Apr 14 | 80 | Apr 15 | 79 | 80 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945 | 97 | Feb 18 | 91 | Apr 2 | 92 | Apr 14 | 91 | 92 |
| Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 74 | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937 | 106 | Feb 25 | 104⅛ | Jan 18 | 105 | Apr 13 | 104½ | 106 |
| Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 127 | Jan 26 | 127 | Jan 26 | 127 | Mar 2 | 121 | .. |
| Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 123 | Feb 2 | 123 | Feb 2 | 123 | Apr 12 | 118 | .. |
| Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | Apr 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Feb., 96 | .. | .. |
| Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906 | 109 | Feb 4 | 105¾ | Mar 28 | 106 | Apr 13 | 105 | 107 |
| Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934 | 109 | Jan 17 | 107⅞ | Jan 6 | 109 | Jan 24 | 105 | .. |
| Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 140 | Feb 14,97 | .. | .. |
| C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Dec 10,97 | 102 | .. |
| Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1920 | 105 | Jan 4 | 105 | Jan 4 | 105 | Jan 4 | .. | .. |
| Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908 | 111 | Jan 10 | 108⅝ | Mar 29 | 109¾ | Apr 15 | 109½ | 110 |
| Do., 2d 5s, 1913 | 111 | Feb 17 | 105 | Apr 16 | 105 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106 | Jan 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937 | 93½ | Feb 16 | 91½ | Feb 23 | 91½ | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945 | 119½ | Jan 13 | 114 | Mar 25 | 115 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1945 | 92½ | Jan 22 | 86¾ | Apr 4 | 86¾ | Apr 4 | .. | 86 |
| Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 44½ | Jan 6 | 38 | Mar 25 | 38¾ | Apr 15 | .. | 38½ |
| Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 15½ | Jan 6 | 11 | Apr 11 | 12 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945 | 8½ | Jan 21 | 7¼ | Feb 5 | 7⅝ | Mar 2 | .. | .. |
| Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 | 92 | Jan 6 | 92 | Jan 6 | 92 | Jan 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 | 95⅝ | Jan 19 | 95⅝ | Jan 19 | 95⅝ | Jan 19 | .. | .. |
| Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899 | 104⅝ | Feb 2 | 104⅝ | Jan 4 | 104½ | Mar 25 | 103 | .. |
| Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 113⅞ | Dec 3, 97 | 110 | 115 |
| Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908 | 110½ | Feb 15 | 110½ | Feb 15 | 110½ | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987 | 114½ | Feb 10 | 110 | Jan 4 | 111½ | Apr 15 | 111¼ | 112½ |
| Do., do., registered | 114¾ | Feb 14 | 110 | Jan 6 | 110¾ | Apr 16 | 110¾ | .. |
| Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con. ass. 7s, 1900 | 103½ | Feb 18 | 90⅞ | Mar 18 | 100 | Apr 4 | 99 | 100 |
| Do., 5s, 1912 | 93 | Feb 18 | 90 | Jan 5 | 90 | Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 | 116 | Mar 4 | 111 | Apr 4 | 111 | Apr 4 | .. | 115½ |
| N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104 | No 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs. | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898 | 103⅛ | Feb 23 | 103 | Feb 18 | 103 | Feb 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898 | 102 | Feb 21 | 102 | Feb 21 | 102 | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100½ | Dec 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900 | 105 | Feb 23 | 105 | Feb 23 | 105 | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 84½ | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900 | 100½ | Feb 23 | 100 | Feb 23 | 102 | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918 | 101 | Jan 18 | 101 | Jan 18 | 101 | Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899 | 103 | Feb 28 | 101 | Mar 17 | 101 | Mar 17 | 100½ | .. |
| North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 98 | Aug 6, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938 | 102½ | Feb 3 | 100 | Jan 6 | 100⅝ | Apr 16 | 100 | .. |
| Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938 | 40 | Feb 2 | 40 | Feb 2 | 40 | Feb 2 | .. | .. |
| Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898 | 101½ | Jan 7 | 101½ | Jan 7 | 101½ | Jan 7 | 101½ | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908 | 120½ | Feb 14 | 119¼ | Mar 3 | 119¼ | Mar 3 | 115 | 116 |
| Do., g. 6s, 1911 | 120¾ | Jan 21 | 119½ | Mar 7 | 119½ | Mar 7 | 115 | 116 |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 117 | Feb 11 | 112½ | Mar 26 | 113¾ | Apr 14 | 113 | 113½ |
| Do., do., registered | 114½ | Jan 31 | 113 | Jan 3 | 114 | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992 | 84½ | Feb 15 | 73½ | Mar 26 | 76½ | Apr 16 | 76 | 76½ |
| Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989 | 105 | Jan 21 | 101½ | Apr 4 | 102 | Apr 11 | 101½ | .. |
| Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989 | 94 | Jan 12 | 92 | Mar 14 | 93½ | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940 | 99½ | Feb 7 | 95½ | Jan 13 | 99½ | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902 | 104 | Jan 13 | 97½ | Apr 11 | 97½ | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903 | 112½ | Feb 7 | 112½ | Feb 7 | 112½ | Mar 1 | .. | .. |
| Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900 | 111 | Jan 7 | 107 | Mar 23 | 107 | Mar 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | No 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104⅝ | Mar 25,97 | .. | .. |
| Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926 | 110¼ | Jan 5 | 105 | Mar 25 | 105 | Mar 25 | 102¾ | .. |
| Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903 | 116¼ | Feb 4 | 114 | Mar 25 | 114¾ | Apr 14 | 113 | 114⅞ |
| Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901 | 107 | Feb 24 | 104¼ | Feb 1 | 107 | Feb 24 | 102 | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1913 | 109 | Feb 7 | 105 | Mar 24 | 105 | Apr 12 | 105 | .. |
| Do., convertible 5s, 1903 | 112 | Jan 13 | 104½ | Mar 25 | 105¼ | Apr 14 | 105½ | .. |
| Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919 | 109½ | Feb 17 | 109½ | Feb 17 | 109½ | Feb 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., do., 4s, 1919 | 104 | Feb 4 | 98 | Apr 4 | 98 | Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922 | 101½ | Jan 7 | 97 | Apr 1 | 97 | Apr 1 | 92 | .. |
| Do., 4s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 93¾ | Dec 3, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Jan., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927 | 100 | Jan 14 | 95 | Mar 25 | 96½ | Apr 15 | 95½ | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 97¼ | Mar 19 | 97¼ | Mar 19 | 97¼ | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911 | 123 | Jan 29 | 119 | Mar 9 | 119 | Mar 9 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink. fd. cur. 6s, 1907 | 116½ | Feb 3 | 116¼ | Jan 14 | 116¼ | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 | 130 | Jan 3 | 122½ | Apr 16 | 122½ | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937 | 108 | Feb 10 | 101¼ | Jan 11 | 105¼ | Apr 16 | .. | 105¼ |
| Do., do., registered | 105 | Apr 5 | 101 | Jan 4 | 105 | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936 | 109 | Feb 11 | 100¼ | Jan 14 | 109 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville— | | | | | | | | |
| Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910 | 113½ | Feb 16 | 112 | Feb 25 | 112 | Mar 11 | 112 | .. |
| Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947 | 89 | Feb 10 | 80 | Mar 12 | 82 | Apr 2 | 82 | .. |
| Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947 | 105 | Feb 10 | 96 | Mar 29 | 96 | Mar 29 | 98 | .. |
| Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul— | | | | | | | | |
| Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902 | 143 | Feb 10 | 140 | Jan 29 | 141 | Apr 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899 | 140½ | Mar 17 | 137½ | Jan 3 | 140½ | Mar 28 | 140 | .. |
| Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903 | 144 | Feb 16 | 140 | Jan 13 | 141 | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905 | 143 | Mar 30 | 138 | Jan 4 | 141½ | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 | 142½ | Feb 9 | 139¼ | Jan 5 | 141 | Mar 16 | 140 | .. |
| Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909 | 119⅝ | Jan 19 | 118¼ | Jan 19 | 119⅝ | Jan 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919 | 110 | Mar 14 | 110 | Mar 14 | 110 | Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910 | 121 | Feb 8 | 116 | Mar 17 | 116 | Apr 12 | 116 | .. |
| Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 | 130⅛ | Jan 13 | 130 | Feb 3 | 130 | Feb 3 | 128 | .. |
| Do., do., 5s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | Oct 5, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 | 121 | Jan 28 | 118 | Mar 11 | 118 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 | 117 | Jan 10 | 113½ | Apr 1 | 115 | Apr 16 | 114 | 115½ |
| Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926 | 117 | Feb 10 | 114½ | Jan 5 | 114½ | Mar 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910 | 110 | Jan 17 | 107 | Jan 5 | 109½ | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921 | 113½ | Mar 2 | 113⅛ | Mar 2 | 113⅛ | Mar 2 | .. | .. |
| Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 | 115⅛ | Feb 11 | 112 | Apr 6 | 112 | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914 | 115 | Feb 7 | 111 | Apr 1 | 111 | Apr 1 | 113½ | .. |
| Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924 | 127¼ | Jan 27 | 127⅛ | Jan 5 | 127¼ | Jan 27 | .. | .. |
| Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106½ | July 9, 97 | 105 | .. |
| Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916 | 113½ | Jan 17 | 109 | Apr 7 | 110 | Apr 12 | 108 | 111 |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989 | 107 | Feb 4 | 103½ | Apr 1 | 103½ | Apr 1 | 103 | 106 |
| Do., do., registered | 105½ | Feb 19 | 104¾ | Feb 1 | 105½ | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910 | 122½ | Jan 19 | 120 | Mar 15 | 120 | Mar 18 | .. | 121 |
| Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913 | 123 | Feb 7 | 122 | Mar 11 | 122 | Mar 11 | .. | 121 |
| Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915 | 145 | Jan 10 | 141 | Mar 3 | 142 | Apr 9 | .. | 141½ |
| Do., gold 7s, 1902 | 116½ | Feb 15 | 114½ | Mar 31 | 114½ | Apr 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 116½ | Feb 15 | 115½ | Mar 7 | 115½ | Mar 7 | .. | 115 |
| Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929 | 118½ | Mar 10 | 116¾ | Jan 7 | 117 | Mar 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 117½ | Jly 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929 | 111½ | Feb 2 | 106 | Apr 2 | 106 | Apr 2 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109½ | Dec 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933 | 119 | Feb 2 | 117⅛ | Jan 5 | 117¾ | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 119 | Feb 21 | 117 | Mar 8 | 117 | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1909 | 110½ | Feb 9 | 107¾ | Mar 23 | 107¾ | Mar 23 | 108½ | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109½ | Mar 19 | 109½ | Mar 19 | 109½ | Mar 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Dec 13,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 117¾ | Feb 7 | 117¾ | Feb 7 | 117¾ | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926 | 107 | Feb 4 | 104 | Mar 8 | 104 | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901 | 107 | Mar 18 | 107 | Mar 18 | 107 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898 | 102¼ | Apr 12 | 101½ | Jan 3 | 102¼ | Apr 12 | 102¼ | .. |
| Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 127 | Au 17, 96 | .. | .. |
| Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905 | 117 | Jan 12 | 117 | Jan 12 | 117 | Jan 12 | .. | .. |
| Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909 | 109 | Mar 3 | 109 | Mar 3 | 109 | Mar 3 | .. | .. |
| Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Sep 30, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 137 | Jan 6 | 136 | Mar 2 | 136 | Mar 23 | .. | 134 |
| Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Feb 24,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929 | 117½ | Feb 24 | 116½ | Feb 8 | 117½ | Feb 24 | 112½ | .. |
| Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 | 134 | Mar 22 | 133 | Mar 22 | 134 | Mar 23 | .. | .. |
| Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925 | 135 | Feb 26 | 135 | Feb 26 | 135 | Feb 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., incomes, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110¼ | July 2, 97 | 106 | .. |
| Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917 | 131 | Mar 29 | 130 | Mar 11 | 131 | Mar 29 | 131 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 131¼ | Jan 29 | 128 | Apr 2 | 128 | Apr 2 | .. | 130 |
| Do., ext. & col. 5s, 1934 | 106½ | Apr 13 | 105¼ | Jan 6 | 106½ | Apr 15 | 106½ | 106⅝ |
| Do., do., registered | 106½ | Apr 15 | 105½ | Jan 8 | 106½ | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 5s, 1921 | 107⅞ | Feb 2 | 104¾ | Mar 25 | 105½ | Apr 13 | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| Do., general gold 4s, 1988 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | 100 | 105 |
| Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905 | 92 | Feb 4 | 85 | Jan 15 | 92 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 2½s, 1905 | 70½ | Feb 11 | 69¼ | Jan 10 | 70 | Feb 28 | 70 | .. |
| Do., extension 4s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 83 | Mar 15,97 | .. | .. |
| Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923 | 109 | Feb 17 | 106½ | Jan 10 | 108⅝ | Feb 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., small | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Apr 15,97 | .. | .. |
| Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930 | 138 | Jan 24 | 133 | Mar 16 | 133 | Mar 16 | 128 | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Sioux City [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr 16 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi. & W. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Jly 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932 | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | Feb 7 | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr 15 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Nov., 96 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. s. fd. 7s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119 | Oct [illegible], 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Mar [illegible],97 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 111¼ | Feb 11 | 110¼ | Jan [illegible] | 111 | Mar 23 | .. | [illegible] |
| City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Apr., 95 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs. for 1st 5s, 1917 | [illegible] | Feb 4 | 70 | Jan 25 | [illegible] | Mar 2 | .. | .. |
| Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Oct 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 90 | Jan [illegible] | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | 90 | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis Div. 1st col trust g. 4s, 1990 | [illegible] | Feb 14 | [illegible] | Apr 7 | [illegible] | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | [illegible] | Mar 15 | [illegible] | Mar 24 | [illegible] | Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 87 | Oct., 96 | .. | .. |
| White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 | [illegible] | Jan [illegible] | 87½ | Jan 11 | [illegible] | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991 | 90 | Mar 9 | 89 | Feb [illegible] | 90 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936 | 102 | Feb 11 | 101 | Jan 20 | 102 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Nov., 94 | .. | .. |
| Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Oct 7, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Feb 15,97 | .. | .. |
| Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940 | 78⅝ | Feb 2 | 70 | Mar 14 | 76 | Apr 11 | 75 | 76 |
| Do., income 4s, 1990 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 21 | Au 20, 97 | .. | .. |
| C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899 | [illegible] | Mar 5 | [illegible] | Jan 25 | [illegible] | Mar 5 | 105 | .. |
| Do., con. 7s, 1914 | 137 | Jan 17 | 132 | Mar 7 | 132 | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | No 26, 97 | .. | .. |
| Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Oct 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 | 102½ | Jan 11 | 100 | Mar 18 | 100 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Col. Mid. Tr. Co. cts. 1st g. 6s, assd., 1936 | 93 | Feb 15 | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr 13 | 80 | [illegible] |
| Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ass'd, all in pd. | 21¼ | Jan 7 | 17½ | Mar 8 | 19¾ | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Col., Hock. Val & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | My 15, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. ctfs., $55 paid | 77 | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr 1 | 72½ | Apr 11 | 71½ | 75 |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904 | 61 | Feb 14 | 54 | Jan 11 | 61 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Dec., 95 | .. | .. |
| Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 | 128 | Jan 15 | 122 | Apr 4 | 122 | Apr 4 | 120 | 129 |
| Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906 | 125¼ | Jan 8 | 125¼ | Jan 8 | 125¼ | Mar 2 | 120 | 125 |
| Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 | 144 | Jan 4 | 140 | Mar 15 | 140 | Mar 15 | 136 | .. |
| Do., 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109 | No 22, 97 | 108 | .. |
| Do., 7s, 1871-1901 | 113½ | Feb 28 | 113½ | Feb 28 | 113½ | Feb 28 | 107 | 110 |
| Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 | 142 | Feb 21 | 137 | Mar 28 | 139¼ | Apr 14 | 135 | 140 |
| Do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 138 | July, 92 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921 | 138⅞ | Jan 20 | 138 | Feb 26 | 138 | Feb 26 | 137 | 140 |
| Do., construction 5s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 118½ | No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Warren 2d 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112 | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 137½ | Au 31, 97 | 138 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 143 | May 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906 | 125½ | Jan 25 | 125¼ | Feb 11 | 125¼ | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1906 | 118½ | Jan 27 | 117 | Feb 23 | 117 | Feb 23 | .. | 117 |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 116½ | Mar 22,97 | .. | .. |
| Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 148¾ | Au 18, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 145 | Feb 18 | 144¾ | Feb 15 | 145 | Feb 18 | .. | .. |
| Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 | 95¾ | Feb 2 | 89 | Apr 8 | 89¼ | Apr 15 | 89 | 90 |
| Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900 | 110½ | Feb 11 | 108 | Apr 5 | 108 | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928 | 93 | Feb 2 | 85½ | Jan 3 | 89⅝ | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917 | 100 | Mar 30 | 97 | Jan 6 | 100 | Mar 30 | 98 | 102 |
| Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911 | 17½ | Jan 12 | 17¼ | Jan 12 | 17¼ | Apr 4 | 15 | 18 |
| Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937 | 107⅝ | Mar 9 | 104 | Jan 3 | 107⅝ | Mar 9 | .. | 105 |
| Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928 | 92¾ | Feb 11 | 92¼ | Feb 11 | 92¾ | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Duluth. So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937 | 107 | Mar 8 | 102 | Apr 8 | 102 | Apr 8 | .. | 105 |
| Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 | 116 | Feb 2 | 112½ | Jan 4 | 113 | Feb 28 | .. | 116 |
| Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 116½ | Dec 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 | 108 | Apr 11 | 108 | Apr 11 | 108 | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 120½ | Oct 29, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 | 104½ | Feb 21 | 104½ | Feb 21 | 104½ | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 | 147¾ | Feb 11 | 141½ | Mar 29 | 141½ | Mar 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 | 143 | Jan 13 | 142½ | Jan 11 | 143 | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935 | 139 | Feb 25 | 133½ | Apr 12 | 133½ | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 141 | Sep 10,97 | 130 | .. |
| Jefferson RR. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909 | 106 | Feb 11 | 106 | Feb 11 | 106 | Feb 11 | 102 | .. |
| Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 | 113 | Feb 10 | 110 | Apr 1 | 111¼ | Apr 15 | 110 | 111½ |
| N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Aug., 96 | .. | .. |
| N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | Oct 2, 97 | .. | .. |
| Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996 | 93 | Feb 7 | 85½ | Apr 2 | 87¼ | Apr 13 | 86 | 87 |
| Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996 | 74½ | Feb 11 | 68½ | Mar 14 | 68¾ | Apr 16 | 67½ | 69 |
| Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 65 | No 19, 97 | .. | .. |
| Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921 | 117 | Jan 11 | 114 | Apr 9 | 114 | Apr 9 | 114 | 117 |
| Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942 | 82½ | Mar 4 | 82 | Apr 13 | 82½ | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | May, 93 | .. | .. |
| Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Sept., 91 | .. | .. |
| Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926 | 78 | Feb 14 | 77½ | Feb 16 | 77½ | Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920 | 117 | Feb 9 | 112½ | Apr 16 | 112½ | Apr 16 | 110 | 113 |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 | 95 | Feb 8 | 89¾ | Jan 7 | 94½ | Feb 16 | .. | 86 |
| Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 92½ | Mar 4 | 83 | Jan 5 | 85 | Apr 9 | 86 | 90 |
| Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Au 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 80½ | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941 | 105 | Mar 11 | 105 | Mar 11 | 105 | Mar 11 | 106 | .. |
| Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921 | 75 | Jan 26 | 65 | Mar 17 | 67 | Apr 16 | 66½ | 67 |
| Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928 | 59½ | Feb 1 | 54½ | Jan 5 | 56 | Apr 16 | 55½ | 57 |
| Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913 | 92 | Feb 15 | 88¾ | Jan 26 | 90 | Mar 17 | 86 | .. |
| Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Au 11, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 83 | Jun 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A | 49 | Jan 27 | 43 | Mar 14 | 43 | Mar 14 | .. | .. |
| Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B | 6½ | Jan 26 | 5 | Jan 18 | 6½ | Jan 31 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 115 | Mar 10 | 113½ | Feb 14 | 115 | Mar 10 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112½ | Jly 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951 | 105 | Mar 16 | 105 | Mar 16 | 105 | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 102½ | Apr 15 | 101 | Feb 24 | 102½ | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 4s, 1952 | 102 | Feb 21 | 101⅝ | Apr 8 | 101⅝ | Apr 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 103 | Jan 25 | 103 | Jan 25 | 103 | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 4s, 1953 | 102¼ | Feb 2 | 100 | Mar 31 | 100 | Mar 31 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L., N.O. & T., 1953 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | 100 | .. |
| Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100½ | Jan 4, 97 | 95 | .. |
| Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 105 | Jan 28 | 103 | Mar 4 | 103 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102½ | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101½ | Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 116½ | Aug., 95 | .. | .. |
| Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951 | 123¼ | Feb 15 | 120½ | Mar 17 | 120½ | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 118¼ | Apr 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951 | 103½ | Jan 24 | 103½ | Jan 24 | 103½ | Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 104 | Jan 10 | 98 | Mar 7 | 98 | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939 | 88 | Jan 4 | 86 | Jan 22 | 86 | Jan 22 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 94¼ | Nov., 95 | .. | .. |
| Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919 | 123¼ | Jan 13 | 121¾ | Jan 12 | 123 | Feb 18 | .. | 121 |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909 | 90 | Feb 3 | 78 | Mar 23 | 80 | Apr 14 | 79 | .. |
| Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921 | 60 | Feb 7 | 44 | Jan 14 | 47 | Mar 23 | 47 | 50 |
| Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938 | 103½ | Feb 19 | 97 | Mar 26 | 99 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923 | 81¾ | Feb 14 | 74 | Apr 1 | 75 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g. 5s, 1925 | 50 | Jan 5 | 45 | Feb 7 | 45 | Mar 10 | .. | .. |
| Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929 | 38 | Jan 25 | 35 | Mar 11 | 35 | Mar 11 | .. | 38 |
| Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 117¼ | Feb 9 | 115¼ | Jan 4 | 116¼ | Mar 14 | .. | 117 |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941 | 103½ | Jan 10 | 99⅞ | Mar 28 | 99⅞ | Mar 31 | 98 | 99½ |
| Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945 | 100½ | Jan 6 | 100½ | Jan 6 | 100½ | Jan 6 | .. | 103½ |
| Lake Shore & Michigan Southern— | | | | | | | | |
| Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898 | 102½ | Jan 3 | 102¼ | Jan 7 | 102¼ | Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 120½ | Dec 22,97 | .. | .. |
| Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899 | 106½ | Feb 11 | 106 | Jan 14 | 106 | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900 | 110 | Mar 9 | 107 | Apr 5 | 107½ | Apr 16 | 107 | 108 |
| Do., do., registered | 109⅝ | Feb 9 | 105½ | Apr 4 | 105½ | Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903 | 120½ | Feb 23 | 119 | Jan 6 | 119 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 119⅝ | Mar 1 | 119 | Jan 6 | 119 | Apr 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 3½s, 1997 | 106⅝ | Jan 18 | 102 | Apr 7 | 103 | Mar 29 | 101 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 106 | Feb 21 | 103 | Mar 29 | 103 | Mar 29 | .. | .. |
| Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108¼ | Dec 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 125 | Dec 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940 | 104⅝ | Feb 17 | 100½ | Apr 5 | 100½ | Apr 5 | .. | 102 |
| Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 112½ | Feb 16 | 111 | Jan 26 | 111 | Mar 28 | .. | 107½ |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | No 26, 97 | .. | .. |
| Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933 | 92½ | Mar 22 | 92¼ | Mar 22 | 92½ | Mar 22 | .. | .. |
| Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945 | 92 | Feb 18 | 92 | Feb 18 | 92 | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 99½ | Feb., 93 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | Sep 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 95 | Feb., 93 | .. | .. |
| L., R. & M. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 25 | Apr., 96 | .. | .. |
| Long Island 1st 7s, 1898 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101⅝ | No 29, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931 | 120 | Feb 2 | 117¾ | Jan 17 | 120 | Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938 | 89 | Feb 28 | 85¼ | Jan 12 | 88 | Apr 4 | 88 | .. |
| Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922 | 90 | Jan 31 | 86¾ | Apr 1 | 86¾ | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | My 25, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 40 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con. g. 5s, 1935 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Dec 15,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 5s, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Jly 16, 96 | .. | .. |
| L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103½ | June, 95 | .. | .. |
| L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r. | 33 | Feb 18 | 32 | Jan 6 | 33 | Feb 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 9½ | Aug 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898 | 105 | Feb 18 | 102¼ | Jan 7 | 103¼ | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106 | No 11, 97 | 101 | .. |
| Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930 | 122 | Feb 17 | 120⅝ | Jan 6 | 121½ | Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930 | 107½ | Feb 2 | 107½ | Feb 2 | 107½ | Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g. 6s, 1919 | 117 | Feb 9 | 113 | Mar 29 | 113 | Apr 5 | 112 | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930 | 120 | Feb 10 | 117 | Jan 3 | 117 | Apr 1 | 116 | 118 |
| Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103½ | Sep 24,97 | 100 | .. |
| Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 121 | Jly 12, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 67 | May, 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Dec 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 94¼ | Jan., 92 | .. | .. |
| Do., gold 5s, 1937 | 104½ | Feb 8 | 101¼ | Jan 12 | 104 | Apr 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., unified g. 4s, 1940 | 91½ | Feb 11 | 85 | Mar 7 | 85 | Apr 16 | 84 | 85 |
| Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921 | 109 | Jan 8 | 100 | Mar 24 | 100 | Mar 24 | 98½ | 100½ |
| Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931 | 108¾ | Feb 24 | 101½ | Apr 6 | 102¼ | Apr 13 | 101 | .. |
| Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106½ | Sep 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 95 | Feb 9 | 87½ | Apr 5 | 87½ | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936 | 98¼ | Feb 18 | 94 | Feb 5 | 95 | Mar 10 | 94 | .. |
| Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978 | 91 | Feb 14 | 85 | Apr 12 | 85 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930 | 109 | Mar 19 | 108 | Mar 9 | 109 | Mar 19 | .. | .. |

| | Range for Year 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | | Bid. | As'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931 | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | 103 | Jan 18 | .. | .. |
| **M**anhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990 | 98½ | Jan 13 | 92 | Mar 25 | 92 | Apr 14 | .. | 92 |
| Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908 | 119½ | Feb 8 | 114¼ | Apr 6 | 115⅛ | Apr 15 | 115 | 116¼ |
| Do., 2d 6s, 1899 | 105 | Jan 26 | 102¼ | Mar 26 | 102½ | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997 | 116¼ | Jan 14 | 109 | Mar 14 | 109½ | Apr 12 | 109 | .. |
| B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943 | 122½ | Jan 14 | 118 | Apr 4 | 118¼ | Apr 5 | .. | .. |
| Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993 | 123¼ | Jan 14 | 117 | Mar 11 | 117¾ | Apr 13 | 116 | 118 |
| Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993 | 123¾ | Jan 12 | 117 | Mar 12 | 117¾ | Apr 13 | 117 | 117¾ |
| Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911 | 66 | Feb 10 | 66 | Feb 10 | 66 | Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 39 | April, 90 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 11⅛ | Sep 16, 96 | .. | .. |
| Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977 | 74 | Apr 12 | 70⅝ | Feb 10 | 73¼ | Apr 16 | 73 | .. |
| Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902 | 123 | Jan 28 | 113 | Mar 25 | 113 | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902 | 106⅝ | Feb 1 | 105½ | Mar 16 | 105½ | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., 6s, 1909 | 122 | Feb 25 | 122 | Feb 25 | 122 | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 5s, 1931 | 127 | Jan 10 | 127 | Jan 10 | 127 | Jan 10 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 125½ | Jan 20 | 125½ | Jan 20 | 125½ | Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., 4s, 1940 | 106 | Feb 25 | 106 | Feb 25 | 106 | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 42⅜ | No 12, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 13 | Jly 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Jan 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 143 | Jly 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934 | 108¼ | Feb 1 | 104 | Apr 4 | 105 | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 127 | No 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 129 | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 121¼ | Au 31, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990 | 91¾ | Feb 4 | 84¾ | Mar 26 | 86¼ | Apr 16 | 86¼ | 87 |
| Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990 | 67½ | Jan 27 | 57 | Mar 25 | 59 | Apr 16 | 59 | 59½ |
| Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944 | 83¾ | Jan 28 | 83¾ | Jan 28 | 83¾ | Jan 28 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s.1942 | 85½ | Feb 18 | 80 | Mar 12 | 80 | Apr 12 | .. | 81 |
| Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990 | 74 | Mar 1 | 71 | Jan 4 | 74 | Mar 4 | 73 | 75 |
| Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940 | 84¼ | Feb 18 | 80 | Jan 8 | 81¾ | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 99½ | Feb 14 | 93½ | Apr 1 | 93¾ | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920 | 100⅛ | Feb 15 | 93 | Mar 28 | 94¾ | Apr 16 | 94¼ | 95 |
| Do., 3d 7s, 1906 | 109 | Jan 22 | 107¼ | Jan 6 | 108 | Apr 15 | 107½ | 108 |
| Do., trust g. 5s, 1917 | 79½ | Feb 8 | 65½ | Jan 19 | 79 | Feb 23 | 65 | .. |
| Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920 | 72 | Feb 4 | 62 | Mar 14 | 64 | Apr 12 | 62 | 64 |
| Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938 | 106 | Jan 31 | 102 | Mar 23 | 103 | Apr 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938 | 106½ | Feb 3 | 106½ | Feb 3 | 106½ | Feb 3 | 103½ | 110 |
| St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947 | 110½ | Jan 7 | 107½ | Feb 7 | 107½ | Feb 25 | 103 | 110 |
| Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946 | 105 | Feb 23 | 104 | Feb 28 | 105 | Mar 16 | .. | 110 |
| Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935 | 108 | Feb 8 | 102 | Mar 26 | 102 | Mar 28 | 105 | .. |
| Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.grt.g.5s,1931 | 94⅞ | Feb 9 | 86 | Apr 6 | 86½ | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931 | 92½ | Feb 15 | 86 | Feb 26 | 87½ | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927 | 123 | Feb 7 | 120 | Mar 11 | 120 | Mar 11 | .. | 118 |
| Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119 | Dec 6, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938 | 80½ | Feb 5 | 72 | Mar 26 | 74 | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 84 | April, 96 | 82 | .. |
| **N**ash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913 | 131¼ | Feb 3 | 128 | Apr 4 | 128 | Apr 4 | 127 | .. |
| Do., 2d 6s, 1901 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105⅝ | De 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928 | 105 | Feb 10 | 100 | Apr 8 | 100 | Apr 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.,1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | Aug., 94 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903 | 117¼ | Feb 8 | 115 | Mar 26 | 115 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 117¼ | Feb 8 | 115 | Apr 5 | 115 | Apr 5 | 113½ | 116 |
| Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904 | 112 | Feb 23 | 106½ | Apr 7 | 107½ | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 111¾ | Feb 8 | 106 | Apr 1 | 106 | Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904 | 108¾ | Feb 19 | 108½ | Feb 21 | 108½ | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905 | 105 | Feb 9 | 102 | Apr 9 | 102 | Apr 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | .. | .. |
| Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905 | 105 | Feb 8 | 102 | Apr 9 | 102 | Apr 9 | 102 | .. |
| Do., registered | 105 | Feb 7 | 104 | Mar 26 | 104 | Mar 26 | 101½ | .. |
| West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361 | 110½ | Feb 17 | 106⅞ | Apr 15 | 106⅞ | Apr 15 | 106½ | 107 |
| Do., registered | 110 | Feb 7 | 106 | Mar 26 | 106 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108½ | No 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 86 | No 15, 97 | .. | 95 |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104 | Jly 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Harlem 1st 7s, 1900 | 109½ | Feb 3 | 109¼ | Feb 24 | 109½ | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 109⅛ | Jan 27 | 109⅛ | Jan 27 | 109⅛ | Jan 27 | .. | .. |
| N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | May 7, 97 | .. | .. |
| Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922 | 123 | Jan 24 | 120 | Mar 18 | 120 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Jan., 97 | .. | .. |
| Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Oct., 94 | .. | .. |
| Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Oct 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Mar., 96 | .. | .. |
| New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927 | 126 | Feb 14 | 126 | Feb 14 | 126 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937 | 107½ | Jan 12 | 101 | Apr 5 | 101½ | Apr 15 | 101 | 102½ |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Nov 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104½ | Oct 7, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000 | 150 | Jan 24 | 145 | Jan 6 | 145 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., small ctrs., $100 | 146 | Jan 6 | 145 | Jan 6 | 146 | Jan 14 | .. | .. |
| Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 123 | Jne 16,97 | 123 | .. |
| New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 125½ | Feb 6, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905 | 119 | Feb 11 | 119 | Feb 11 | 119 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 6s, 1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | My 27, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 108¼ | Jan 6 | 106 | Mar 7 | 106½ | Apr 15 | 106 | .. |
| Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992 | 102¼ | Feb 11 | 96 | Mar 10 | 97¼ | Apr 16 | 97¼ | .. |
| N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937 | 108¾ | Feb 11 | 103 | Jan 6 | 105 | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937 | 91 | Feb 4 | 84¾ | Jan 6 | 90 | Mar 8 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940 | 98 | Feb 7 | 86 | Apr 7 | 88 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943 | 111½ | Jan 28 | 110 | Apr 15 | 110 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942 | 101⅞ | Feb 8 | 93¼ | Jan 3 | 97⅞ | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | 121 | Jan 4 | 120 | Jan 10 | 121 | Feb 16 | 116 | 118 |
| Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 119½ | Feb 9 | 112 | Mar 25 | 114 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 119 | Feb 11 | 112 | Mar 28 | 112 | Mar 28 | 112 | 114 |
| St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 128 | Dec 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do. registered certificates | .. | .... | .. | .... | 126 | No 3, 97 | .. | .. |
| Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997 | 97¾ | Feb 11 | 92½ | Mar 25 | 92⅝ | Apr 16 | 92½ | 93 |
| Do., registered | 97¼ | Feb 7 | 93 | Apr 6 | 93 | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047 | 63½ | Jan 31 | 57½ | Mar 12 | 59⅝ | Apr 15 | 58 | 59½ |
| Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933 | 107¾ | Feb 16 | 104 | Jan 5 | 106¼ | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941 | 105 | Mar 5 | 105 | Mar 5 | 105 | Mar 5 | 102 | .. |
| Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931 | 125½ | Jan 17 | 120 | Mar 15 | 120 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932 | 118 | Mar 17 | 118 | Mar 17 | 118 | Mar 17 | 118 | .. |
| Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934 | 119¾ | Jan 20 | 117 | Feb 9 | 117 | Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | Feb 23,97 | 102 | .. |
| Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989 | 87½ | Feb 8 | 82 | Apr 14 | 82 | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996 | 85 | Feb 8 | 77 | Apr 14 | 77 | Apr 14 | 77 | .. |
| **O**gden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 94 | April, 96 | 91 | .. |
| Do., do., small | .. | .... | .. | .... | 82 | Feb., 87 | .. | .. |
| Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936 | 102¼ | Jan 26 | 102 | Jan 12 | 102¼ | Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 85 | Dec 16,97 | .. | .. |
| Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921 | 84⅞ | Feb 21 | 80 | Jan 13 | 84⅞ | Feb 21 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921 | 15 | Jan 20 | 10½ | Jan 7 | 14½ | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs | 14¾ | Jan 20 | 10 | Mar 31 | 10 | Mar 31 | .. | .. |
| Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901 | 82 | Jan 3 | 76½ | Mar 28 | 76½ | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Sep 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit | 112¾ | Feb 8 | 108½ | Jan 5 | 106 | Apr 15 | 105 | .. |
| Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid | 62½ | Feb 15 | 51 | Mar 12 | 53½ | Apr 15 | 52½ | 53 |
| Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 120 | Dec 13,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 5s, 1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | My 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946 | 102 | Feb 17 | 96½ | Jan 3 | 97½ | Apr 16 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946 | 69 | Feb 7 | 58 | Jan 5 | 62 | Apr 15 | 61 | 63 |
| Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust | 49¾ | Mar 4 | 39 | Jan 4 | 46 | Apr 15 | 45 | 46½ |
| Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909 | 115 | Jan 26 | 112¾ | Jan 3 | 113⅛ | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946 | 97 | Feb 7 | 92 | Apr 13 | 92 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923 | 127½ | Jan 29 | 118 | Apr 16 | 118 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| **P**anama sink. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101½ | Dec., 96 | .. | 107 |
| Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921 | 114 | Jan 26 | 109 | Apr 6 | 109¾ | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112¼ | Dec 21,97 | .. | .. |
| P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A | 113 | Feb 8 | 111 | Mar 28 | 111 | Mar 28 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942 | 113 | Jan 21 | 109½ | Apr 16 | 109½ | Apr 16 | 109 | 109½ |
| Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | Jne 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Oct 9, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900 | 106⅜ | Mar 1 | 106⅜ | Mar 1 | 106⅜ | Mar 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 109¾ | Apr 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912 | 140¼ | Jan 25 | 140 | Jan 10 | 140¼ | Jan 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d 7s, 1912 | 140 | Jan 4 | 140 | Jan 4 | 140 | Mar 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., 3d 7s, 1912 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 126 | Aug., 96 | .. | .. |
| C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110½ | July 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110½ | July 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 118½ | April, 96 | .. | .. |
| St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898 | 102 | Jan 24 | 102 | Jan 24 | 102 | Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898 | 102¾ | Mar 7 | 102¾ | Mar 7 | 102¾ | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 110 | Jne 27, 96 | .. | .. |
| Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | No 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | My 12, 97 | .. | .. |
| U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944 | 115½ | Feb 14 | 115½ | Feb 14 | 115½ | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r. | 100½ | Mar 3 | 95 | Apr 12 | 95 | Apr 12 | 95 | 100 |
| Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100 | Dec 22,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs | 98 | Feb 15 | 98 | Feb 15 | 98 | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 14½ | Dec 30,97 | .. | .. |
| Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112½ | Mar 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921 | 85½ | Feb 23 | 85½ | Feb 23 | 85½ | Feb 23 | .. | .. |
| Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 137 | No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105½ | April, 93 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 124 | Mar., 93 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Mar., 93 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 117 | Mar., 89 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 95½ | April, 95 | .. | .. |
| Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940 | 109 | Feb 14 | 104 | Apr 2 | 105¾ | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 98 | Jly 14,97 | .. | .. |
| Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 | 86 | Feb 9 | 77 | Jan 7 | 80 | Apr 15 | .. | 80 |
| Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 88½ | Mar 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| **R**eading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997 | 87½ | Feb 8 | 79 | Mar 28 | 79¾ | Apr 16 | 79½ | 80 |
| Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 | [illegible] | Feb 8 | 79 | Mar 12 | 80 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939 | 94¾ | Feb 10 | 93¼ | Feb 2 | 94¾ | Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940 | 54 | Feb 2 | 54 | Feb 2 | 54 | Feb 2 | .. | .. |
| **S**t. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947 | 70 | Feb 15 | 60 | Apr 14 | 60 | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| St. L., A. & T. H. 1st [illegible] 1914 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105 | Dec 23,97 | 105½ | .. |
| Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, [illegible] | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Jan [illegible] | 115½ | .. |
| C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | Jly 1, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | No 12, 97 | [illegible] | .. |
| Do., 2d income 5s, [illegible] | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. |
| [illegible] Class A, 1906 | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar 14 | [illegible] | Mar 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do., [illegible] Class B, [illegible] | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do., [illegible] Class C, [illegible] | [illegible] | Feb [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do., [illegible] | .. | .... | .. | .... | [illegible] | [illegible] | .. | .. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Apr [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987 | 97¼ | Feb 15 | 92½ | Apr 14 | 92½ | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 105 | Oct 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996 | 77 | Feb 7 | 70½ | Mar 26 | 71½ | Apr 16 | 71 | 77 |
| St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947 | 96 | Feb 15 | 90 | Apr 6 | 90 | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989 | 76⅝ | Feb 8 | 72 | Jan 4 | 73 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989 | 30 | Feb 3 | 25 | Mar 25 | 26 | Mar 30 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 90 | Nov 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931 | 117 | Mar 7 | 115 | Mar 12 | 117 | Mar 14 | 112 | 12 |
| Do., 2d 5s, 1917 | 109 | Feb 16 | 107¾ | Jan 4 | 109 | Feb 21 | 104 | 109 |
| St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909 | 122¾ | Jan 28 | 122⅜ | Jan 7 | 122¾ | Jan 29 | 115 | 118¾ |
| Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910 | 122 | Jan 20 | 118½ | Mar 25 | 118½ | Mar 25 | 118 | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933 | 129 | Feb 24 | 128 | Jan 5 | 128 | Feb 26 | 125 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119¾ | Sept., 96 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s | 108¼ | Feb 15 | 106 | Jan 4 | 107 | Mar 21 | 105 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106½ | M'r 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937 | 100½ | Mar 4 | 94½ | Jan 10 | 97 | Apr 11 | 95 | 97 |
| Do., do., registered | 96 | Feb 19 | 96 | Feb 19 | 96 | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922 | 122½ | Jan 13 | 122½ | Jan 13 | 122½ | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937 | 130 | Feb 4 | 127 | Jan 21 | 127¼ | Feb 8 | 120 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Apl 24,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 109½ | Mar 18 | 108 | Jan 14 | 108 | Apr 15 | 105 | .. |
| Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908 | 108½ | Jan 14 | 105½ | Apr 12 | 105½ | Apr 12 | 104½ | .. |
| Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | No 23, 97 | 106 | .. |
| Do., do., registered | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115 | Apr 24,96 | .. | .. |
| San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 100½ | Oct 20, 97 | .. | .. |
| Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Jan 25,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 104½ | Oct 18,97 | .. | .. |
| Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | 104¾ | Feb 5 | .. | .. |
| Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd. | 80 | Jan 21 | 42 | Jan 6 | 80 | Jan 25 | .. | .. |
| South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919 | 98 | Feb 8 | 93 | Mar 30 | 94½ | Apr 12 | .. | .. |
| Southern Pacific Co.— | | | | | | | | |
| Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910 | 107 | Jan 20 | 107 | Jan 20 | 107 | Jan 20 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905 | 105 | Mar 5 | 100 | Jan 17 | 105 | Mar 5 | 101 | .. |
| Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931 | 96½ | Apr 16 | 92 | Jan 4 | 96¼ | Apr 16 | 95 | .. |
| Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Nov., 94 | 125 | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937 | 110⅝ | Jan 22 | 108½ | Mar 15 | 110 | Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912 | 107 | Mar 18 | 107 | Mar 18 | 107 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921 | 80 | Jan 11 | 76¾ | Apr 2 | 78 | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | No 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st 7s, 1918 | 127 | Feb 26 | 127 | Feb 26 | 127 | Feb 26 | .. | .. |
| Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927 | 75 | Jan 6 | 75 | Jan 6 | 75 | Jan 6 | .. | .. |
| San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943 | 62½ | Jan 21 | 56¼ | Mar 28 | 57⅝ | Apr 13 | 56 | 57½ |
| Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905 | 110 | Mar 17 | 110 | Mar 17 | 110 | Mar 17 | .. | .. |
| Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106¼ | No 17, 97 | 105 | .. |
| Do., con. g. 5s, 1943 | 98⅝ | Feb 21 | 96½ | Jan 3 | 98 | Apr 15 | 98 | .. |
| So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10 | 104¼ | Mar 17 | 100¼ | Jan 4 | 104 | Apr 13 | 103 | .. |
| So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12 | 110 | Jan 24 | 110 | Jan 24 | 110 | Jan 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937 | 97 | Feb 19 | 92½ | Jan 6 | 96 | Apr 15 | 96 | .. |
| Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941 | 87¼ | Jan 15 | 82½ | Apr 15 | 82½ | Apr 15 | 80 | 85 |
| So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911 | 108½ | Feb 17 | 105¼ | Jan 5 | 107 | Apr 16 | 106 | .. |
| Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994 | 94½ | Feb 10 | 87½ | Mar 26 | 89 | Apr 15 | 88½ | 89 |
| East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938 | 100 | Feb 3 | 96 | Jan 19 | 100 | Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 112¼ | Au 17, 97 | .. | .. |
| Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 119 | Dec 22,97 | .. | .. |
| East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900 | 107 | Jan 31 | 106¼ | Mar 16 | 106¼ | Mar 16 | 105 | 106½ |
| Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930 | 115 | Feb 10 | 112½ | Feb 28 | 112½ | Apr 5 | 112 | 114 |
| Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956 | 111½ | Feb 9 | 108½ | Mar 25 | 109 | Apr 16 | .. | 109½ |
| Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922 | 121 | Feb 17 | 118 | Apr 13 | 118 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925 | 117½ | Feb 18 | 116 | Mar 2 | 116 | Mar 2 | 114¾ | .. |
| Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915 | 125 | Feb 14 | 118 | Apr 16 | 118 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | No 22, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927 | 105 | Feb 19 | 105 | Feb 19 | 105 | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936 | 105½ | Feb 26 | 100 | Mar 24 | 102⅛ | Apr 14 | 101 | .. |
| Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936 | 105½ | Feb 21 | 102 | Apr 14 | 102 | Apr 14 | 101 | .. |
| Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 84 | Au 10, 97 | .. | .. |
| West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914 | 116½ | Jan 11 | 112¾ | Jan 3 | 115⅝ | Jan 21 | .. | .. |
| Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6s,1939 | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | 92 | .. |
| **T**erm. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939 | 110½ | Feb 19 | 110⅜ | Jan 12 | 110½ | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944 | 109¼ | Jan 12 | 105½ | Apr 14 | 105½ | Apr 14 | 105½ | .. |
| St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 103 | Oct 27, 97 | .. | .. |
| Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905 | 110¼ | Feb 14 | 109 | Jan 18 | 110¼ | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000 | 102¾ | Feb 8 | 96½ | Mar 12 | 99 | Apr 16 | 98½ | 100 |
| Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000 | 35 | Feb 19 | 28 | Jan 4 | 30 | Apr 14 | 30 | 31 |
| Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 124 | Feb 21 | 122 | Jan 5 | 123 | Apr 13 | .. | 123 |
| Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 104¾ | Feb 18 | 102¼ | Jan 3 | 104½ | Feb 26 | .. | .. |
| Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935 | 103½ | Jan 7 | 102½ | Jan 3 | 103½ | Jan 21 | .. | .. |
| Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990 | 82½ | Feb 23 | 79 | Jan 4 | 80 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917 | 72½ | Jan 7 | 69½ | Mar 22 | 70 | Apr 15 | .. | .. |
| Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r. | 90 | Jan 10 | 85½ | Apr 4 | 85½ | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| **U**lster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928 | 104 | Jan 7 | 98¾ | Apr 11 | 100 | Apr 13 | .. | 103¾ |
| U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps | 127½ | Feb 10 | 116½ | Jan 7 | 127½ | Feb 10 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat. cps | 126¼ | Feb 14 | 113½ | Jan 4 | 126¼ | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1898,T.C. cts.,ex mat. cps. | 124 | Jan 29 | 115 | Jan 5 | 124 | Jan 29 | .. | .. |
| Do., g. 6s, 1899,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps. | 129¼ | Feb 9 | 116½ | Jan 5 | 129¼ | Feb 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908 | 100 | Feb 1 | 100 | Feb 1 | 100 | Feb 1 | 100 | .. |
| Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 83 | Au 31, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918 | 51 | Feb 28 | 45 | Mar 23 | 45½ | Mar 30 | .. | .. |
| Do., purchase money cts | 126¾ | Feb 2 | 111⅞ | Jan 3 | 126 | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101½ | Au 14, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., c.t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr.pd. | 50½ | Feb 7 | 43 | Jan 3 | 50½ | Feb 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., Tr.Co. cts., ext. s.f. g. 8s,1899 | 134½ | Feb 5 | 113¾ | Jan 4 | 134½ | Feb 5 | .. | .. |
| Union Pacific Ry. 4s | 95⅝ | Feb 8 | 88⅞ | Mar 26 | 90 | Apr 16 | 89⅝ | 90 |
| Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 115¼ | Au 13, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps | 122½ | Feb 9 | 118 | Jan 21 | 122½ | Feb 9 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 114 | Sep 29,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. eng.T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps | 125 | Feb 11 | 112 | Jan 12 | 125 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899 | 130½ | Feb 15 | 120 | Jan 24 | 130½ | Feb 15 | .. | .. |
| Do., do. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp. | 131¼ | Feb 18 | 117 | Jan 19 | 120 | Mar 24 | .. | .. |
| Do., T.C. cts., 1st con. g. 6s, 1919 | 115⅝ | Feb 15 | 84½ | Jan 4 | 105½ | Mar 30 | .. | .. |
| Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 93 | Jan., 90 | .. | .. |
| Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r. | 38 | Feb 11 | 32 | Feb 25 | 35 | Mar 4 | .. | .. |
| U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918 | 39 | Feb 17 | 33 | Jan 10 | 35 | Feb 26 | .. | .. |
| U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939 | 59 | Mar 1 | 48½ | Jan 6 | 53 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| **W**abash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939 | 110 | Feb 11 | 104½ | Mar 12 | 106 | Apr 16 | 106 | 106½ |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939 | 82¾ | Feb 11 | 74½ | Mar 24 | 76½ | Apr 16 | 76 | 77 |
| Do., deb., Series B, 1939 | 29⅞ | Jan 12 | 22½ | Mar 11 | 24 | Mar 28 | 23 | 25 |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941 | 104½ | Feb 11 | 99 | Jan 4 | 100¼ | Apr 11 | .. | .. |
| St. L., K.C.&N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908 | 110 | Jan 5 | 108½ | Mar 12 | 108½ | Mar 12 | .. | .. |
| West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937 | 108½ | Jan 21 | 106 | Jan 8 | 108½ | Mar 4 | 106 | 109 |
| Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943 | 55 | Feb 7 | 48 | Jan 8 | 52½ | Apr 2 | 50 | 53 |
| Do., inc. 5s, 1943 | 16 | Feb 7 | 10 | Jan 7 | 13½ | Mar 10 | .. | .. |
| West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 99 | De 28, 97 | .. | .. |
| West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107½ | Oct 21,97 | .. | .. |
| Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926 | 101½ | Feb 16 | 100½ | Jan 11 | 101½ | Mar 7 | .. | .. |
| Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts | 103 | Mar 1 | 100 | Mar 18 | 100 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928 | 90 | Mar 18 | 90 | Mar 18 | 90 | Mar 18 | .. | .. |
| Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930 | 92½ | Mar 11 | 92½ | Mar 11 | 92½ | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., con. g. 4s, 1992 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 62¼ | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 34 | No 16, 97 | .. | .. |
| Do., eng. Trust Co. cts | 47½ | Jan 18 | 33½ | Jan 8 | 38 | Apr 15 | 37 | 39 |
| Do., income g. 5s, 1937 | 7½ | Jan 17 | 5 | Jan 14 | 6½ | Jan 19 | .. | .. |

## MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

| | Range for Year 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | | Bid. | As'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900 | 109 | Jan 10 | 102½ | Mar 14 | 106½ | Apr 1 | .. | .. |
| American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915 | 77 | Feb 14 | 64 | Mar 14 | 67 | Apr 5 | 67½ | 70½ |
| Boston Un. Gas tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939 | 91 | Jan 7 | 90¼ | Jan 26 | 90¼ | Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945 | 114½ | Feb 4 | 112 | Mar 10 | 112 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945 | 100½ | Jan 28 | 94 | Mar 19 | 94 | Mar 30 | .. | .. |
| Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937 | 106¾ | Jan 24 | 103 | Mar 28 | 104 | Apr 16 | .. | .. |
| Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915 | 105 | Jan 7 | 105 | Jan 7 | 105 | Jan 7 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con.g.6s,1900 | 100½ | Jan 25 | 95 | Jan 6 | 98 | Apr 2 | .. | .. |
| Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co.gtd.5s,1909 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 59 | May, 93 | .. | .. |
| Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943 | 84 | Jan 12 | 81 | Jan 3 | 81 | Feb 11 | .. | .. |
| Colorado Fuel Co., gen. g. 6s, 1919 | 104 | Jan 13 | 100 | Jan 10 | 104 | Jan 13 | .. | .. |
| Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 75 | April, 96 | .. | .. |
| Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397 | 105½ | Feb 3 | 104 | Jan 6 | 105¼ | Feb 3 | .. | .. |
| Do., registered | 104 | Feb 16 | 104 | Feb 16 | 104 | Feb 16 | .. | .. |
| Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1936 | 105½ | Feb 10 | 102 | Mar 14 | 102 | Apr 8 | .. | .. |
| Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918 | 103 | Feb 2 | 92 | Apr 14 | 92 | Apr 14 | .. | .. |
| Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910 | 112¾ | Feb 18 | 108 | Apr 9 | 108 | Apr 9 | .. | 109¾ |
| Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995 | 117 | Jan 7 | 114½ | Mar 25 | 114½ | Apr 6 | .. | .. |
| Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 118½ | Jly 23, 97 | .. | .. |
| Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd.g.6s,1905 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107 | De 24, 97 | .. | .. |
| Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st | 102 | Feb 14 | 102 | Feb 14 | 102 | Feb 14 | .. | .. |
| Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s | 98¼ | Mar 9 | 98¼ | Mar 9 | 98¼ | Mar 9 | .. | .. |
| Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922 | 101½ | Feb 9 | 100 | Mar 29 | 101 | Apr 11 | .. | 99½ |
| Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 95¼ | Jan 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Hend'sn Bdge. Co. 1st sk. fd.g.6s,1931 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | Au 23,97 | .. | .. |
| Illinois Steel Co., deb. 5s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 97 | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 70 | Apl 28,97 | .. | .. |
| Jeff'sn & ClearfdCoal&Ir.1st g.5s,1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107 | My 22,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 80 | May 4,97 | .. | .. |
| Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919 | 105¼ | Jan 31 | 100⅝ | Mar 26 | 101⅛ | Apr 11 | .. | 100¾ |
| Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 102 | Jly 8, 97 | .. | .. |
| Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen.g.4s,1940 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 55 | July, 96 | .. | .. |
| Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st. g. 5s, 1942 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 85 | Jun 5, 97 | .. | .. |
| Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911 | 111 | Mar 16 | 111 | Mar 16 | 111 | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920 | 106¾ | Feb 1 | 105 | Jan 11 | 106 | Mar 14 | 105¼ | .. |
| N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g.5s,1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 108 | Jne 4, 97 | .. | .. |
| N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 92¼ | May, 96 | .. | .. |
| Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 107 | Mar., 89 | .. | .. |
| Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s,1904 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 111 | No 16,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904 | 109 | Feb 4 | 102 | Mar 29 | 102 | Mar 29 | .. | 109½ |
| Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943 | 120 | Jan 19 | 116½ | Jan 3 | 119¼ | Feb 19 | .. | .. |
| Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106¾ | Oct., 95 | .. | .. |
| Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940 | 113 | Apr 4 | 113 | Apr 4 | 113 | Apr 4 | .. | .. |
| So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 101 | Feb 19,97 | .. | .. |
| Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946 | 61¾ | Jan 12 | 51 | Mar 12 | 56 | Apr 1 | 55 | .. |
| Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946 | 16½ | Feb 17 | 11 | Mar 28 | 13 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T.Div. 1st g.6s,1917 | 88 | Feb 23 | 81 | Mar 26 | 84½ | Mar 28 | 78 | 81 |
| Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917 | 87 | Jan 31 | 79 | Mar 25 | 81 | Apr 15 | 80 | 81 |
| Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g.6s,1922 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 81 | Nov 6, 96 | .. | .. |
| De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd. g.6s,1910 | 88 | Jan 26 | 88 | Jan 26 | 88 | Jan 26 | .. | .. |
| U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913 | 116 | Feb 15 | 112½ | Apr 16 | 113½ | Apr 16 | 110 | .. |
| Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900 | 105½ | Feb 25 | 105¼ | Feb 25 | 105¼ | Feb 25 | .. | .. |
| Do., do., registered | 105½ | Jan 14 | 105 | Mar 11 | 105 | Mar 11 | .. | .. |
| Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900 | .. | .... | .. | .... | 106 | Sep 20,97 | .. | .. |
| Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938 | 111 | Jan 14 | 109 | Apr 9 | 109 | Apr 13 | .. | .. |
| Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar 16 | [illegible] | Mar 16 | 101 | Mar 16 | .. | .. |
| Wheel. L.E. & Pitts.Coal 1st g.5s,[illegible] | .. | .... | .. | .... | .. | ........ | [illegible] | .. |

[illegible] the exports are for the week ended on Tuesday:

### Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | [illegible] |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | [illegible] |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | [illegible] |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | [illegible] |

### Exports of General Merchandise.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 12, 1898 | [illegible] |
| Week ended April 13, 1897 | [illegible] |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | [illegible] |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | [illegible] |

### Imports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $5,562,850 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 5,262 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 40,360,154 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 1,107,474 |

### Exports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $566,802 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 10,000 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 4,415,821 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 1,070,321 |

### Net Imports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $4,996,048 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 35,944,333 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 37,153 |

### Net Exports of Gold.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | $4,738 |

### Imports of Silver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $46,232 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 48,203 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 851,914 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 639,074 |

### Exports of Silver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $819,780 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 964,560 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 12,558,893 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 13,711,047 |

### Net Exports of Silver.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $773,548 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 916,357 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 11,706,979 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 13,071,973 |

### Total Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $5,609,082 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 53,465 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 41,212,078 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 1,746,548 |

### Total Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | 1,386,582 |
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | 974,560 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 16,974,714 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 14,781,368 |

### Total Net Imports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 15, 1898 | $4,222,500 |
| From Jan. 1, 1898 | 24,237,364 |

### Total Net Exports of Specie.

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ended April 16, 1897 | $921,005 |
| From Jan. 1, 1897 | 13,034,820 |

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 6 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

The Bank of England lost £2,598,484 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 37.25, became 38.40 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,525,000f gold and 1,925,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market quiet. Posted rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual rates were $4.79¾@$4.80 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83½ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 93 11-16@93¾ and 94 5-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—15@17c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

## THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

| | Gold. | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| **BANK OF ENGLAND.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | £29,436,468 | ...... |
| April 15, 1897 | 36,397,813 | ...... |
| **BANK OF FRANCE.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 74,173,064 | £48,617,637 |
| April 15, 1897 | 76,571,790 | 48,809,839 |
| **BANK OF GERMANY.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 28,556,000 | 14,711,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 28,784,000 | 14,828,000 |
| **RUSSIA.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 112,819,000 | 4,318,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 93,560,000 | 3,523,000 |
| **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 36,693,000 | 12,538,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 31,276,000 | 12,606,000 |
| **SPAIN.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 9,644,000 | 10,473,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 8,528,000 | 10,530,000 |
| **ITALY.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 15,597,000 | 1,837,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 14,958,000 | 2,355,000 |
| **NETHERLANDS.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 2,807,000 | 6,878,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 2,631,000 | 6,789,000 |
| **BELGIUM.** | | |
| April 14, 1898 | 2,756,000 | 1,378,000 |
| April 15, 1897 | 2,841,333 | 1,420,667 |
| Total for the week | £212,486,532 | £100,750,637 |
| Total preceding week | 213,279,718 | 101,262,082 |
| Corresponding week last year | 205,547,936 | 100,858,506 |

# OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or dealt in at the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable unlisted brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Street Railways.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Avenue gen. 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Avenue con. 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Avenue imp. 6s | 80 | .. |
| Bleecker St. & Fulton F'y stock | [illegible] | 35 |
| Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | [illegible] | 212 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st | 108 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d | 111 | 113 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 117 |
| Broadway Surface 2d 5s | 105 | 107 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s | 84 | 87 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | [illegible] | 201 |
| Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s | [illegible] | 114 |
| B'klyn City & Newtown stock | [illegible] | 196 |
| B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s | 113 | 115 |
| Brooklyn Ht. l. r. 3d ass't p'd | 10 | 12½ |
| B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s | [illegible] | 105 |
| Buffalo Crosstown 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Buffalo St. Ry. stock | 78 | 80 |
| Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols | 108 | 111 |
| Central Cross-Town | [illegible] | .. |
| Central Cross-Town 1st 6s | [illegible] | .. |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 177 | 185 |
| Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s | 110 | 113 |
| Christopher & Tenth Street | 160 | 165 |
| Christopher & Tenth Street 1st | 100 | 105 |
| Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s | 77 | 80 |
| Cleveland City Railway | 55 | 60 |
| Cleveland Cable 1st 5s | 100 | 102 |
| Cleveland Electric Railway | 50 | 53 |
| Cleveland Electric con. 5s | 101 | 104 |
| Coney Island & Brook. stock | 185 | 195 |
| Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s | 103 | 105 |
| C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs | 101 | .. |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 45 | 48 |
| Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s | 97 | 98 |
| Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s | 95 | 97 |
| Consolidated Traction, N. J. | 43 | 46 |
| D. D., E. B'way & B. stock | 175 | 200 |
| D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s | 114 | 117 |
| D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip | 100 | 102 |
| Eighth Avenue | 310 | 325 |
| Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip | 104 | 110 |
| 42d St. & Grand Street | 335 | 360 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av. | 57 | 62 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st | 113 | 116 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d | 80 | 83 |
| Kings County Elevated | 1½ | 2½ |
| Louisville St. Ry. com. | 45 | 50 |
| Louisville St. Ry. pref. | 90 | 100 |
| Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s | 48 | 50 |
| Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn) | 100 | 101 |
| New Orleans Traction com. | 2 | 3 |
| New Orleans Traction pf. | 8 | 11 |
| New Orleans Traction notes | .. | 75 |
| North Shore Traction com. | 10 | 13 |
| North Shore Traction pf. | 70 | 77 |
| Ninth Avenue | 192 | 194 |
| Providence & Pawtucket 1st | 103 | 105 |
| Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s | 73 | 76 |
| Rochester Ry. | 15 | 18 |
| Rochester Ry. con. 5s | 95 | 98 |
| Second Avenue stock | 162 | 170 |
| Second Avenue 1st m. 5s | 107 | 109 |
| Second Avenue debenture 5s | 102 | 106 |
| Scranton Traction | 7 | 10 |
| Sixth Avenue R. R. stock | 200 | 220 |
| South Ferry 1st 5s | 107 | 111 |
| S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s | 107 | .. |
| S. I. Rapid Transit 2d | 60 | 70 |
| Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 117 |
| Third Avenue Railroad | 160 | 165 |
| Twenty-third Street | 300 | .. |
| Twenty-third Street deb. 5s | 103 | 107 |
| Twin City R. Transit Co. com. | [illegible] | 20 |
| Twin City R. Transit Co. pf. | 90 | 100 |
| Union Railway | 175 | 180 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s | 111½ | 114 |
| West Chicago Street | 89 | 90 |
| West End (Boston) | 79½ | 80½ |
| West End (Boston) pf. | 102 | 103 |
| Worcester Traction common | 14 | 17 |
| Worcester Traction pf. | 90 | 93 |

### Ferry Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken Ferry stock | 84 | 87 |
| Hoboken Ferry 5s | 106 | 108 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s | 94 | 96 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock | 69 | 71 |
| Union Ferry | 55 | 56 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 102 | 104 |

### Trust Companies, &c.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| American Surety | 170 | 177½ |
| Atlantic | 130 | .. |
| Bond & Mort. Guar. Co. | 180 | 190 |
| Brooklyn | 400 | 405 |
| Central | 1350 | 1400 |
| Colonial | 190 | 200 |
| Continental | 180 | .. |
| Farmers' Loan & Trust | 875 | .. |
| Fifth Avenue | .. | 340 |
| Franklin | 225 | 235 |
| German-American R. E. | 20 | 30 |
| Guaranty | 450 | 490 |
| Hamilton | 230 | 235 |
| Kings County | 275 | 290 |
| Knickerbocker | 225 | .. |
| Lawyers' Surety | 102 | 110 |
| Lawyers' Title Ins. | 150 | 155 |
| Long Island Loan & Trust | 220 | .. |
| Manhattan | 150 | .. |
| Manufacturers', Brooklyn | 235 | .. |
| Mercantile | 425 | .. |
| Metropolitan | 300 | .. |
| Nassau | 155 | .. |
| National Surety | .. | 202 |
| N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. | 1200 | .. |
| N. Y. Surety & Trust | 365 | .. |
| People's | 250 | 258 |
| Produce Exchange | .. | 202 |
| Real Estate Trust Co. | 200 | .. |
| State | 200 | 210 |
| Title Guarantee & Trust | 285 | 290 |
| Union | 1025 | .. |
| U. S. Mortgage & Trust | 275 | 290 |
| United States | 1175 | .. |
| Washington | 225 | .. |

### Insurance Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens' | 105 | 110 |
| Commonwealth | 104 | 108 |
| Continental | 420 | .. |
| Eagle | 240 | 250 |
| Empire City | 95 | 100 |
| Farragut | .. | 100 |
| German-American | 430 | .. |
| Germania | 250 | 255 |
| Greenwich | 160 | .. |
| Hamilton | 109 | 115 |
| Hanover | 140 | 150 |
| Home | 195 | 200 |
| Kings County | 170 | 180 |
| Nassau, Brooklyn | 150 | .. |

### Insurance Companies—Continued.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Niagara | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North River | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Peter Cooper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Phenix, Brooklyn | [illegible] | 173 |
| Rutgers | 110 | 115 |
| Stuyvesant | 75 | 85 |
| United States | 115 | .. |
| Westchester | 230 | .. |
| Williamsburg City | 400 | 425 |

### Banks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| America | 350 | .. |
| American Exchange | 169 | 172 |
| Astor Place | 235 | .. |
| Bowery | 305 | 312 |
| Broadway | 225 | 235 |
| Butchers & Drovers' | 90 | 100 |
| Central | 165 | 170 |
| Chase | 400 | .. |
| Chatham | 290 | 300 |
| Chemical | .. | 4000 |
| Citizens' | 125 | 135 |
| City | 625 | .. |
| Colonial | 125 | .. |
| Columbia | 150 | .. |
| Commerce | 200 | 207 |
| Continental | 125 | .. |
| Corn Exchange | 275 | 285 |
| East River | 125 | .. |
| Eleventh Ward | 225 | .. |
| Fifth Avenue | 2900 | 3300 |
| Fifth National | 225 | .. |
| First National | 2500 | .. |
| First National of Staten Island | 125 | 150 |
| Fourth National | 175 | 185 |
| Fourteenth Street | 120 | 160 |
| Gallatin | 300 | .. |
| Gansevoort | .. | 100 |
| Garfield | 850 | .. |
| German-American | 112 | 117 |
| Germania | 325 | .. |
| German Exchange | 225 | .. |
| Greenwich | 165 | .. |
| Hamilton | 120 | 130 |
| Hanover | 390 | .. |
| Hide & Leather | 90 | 95 |
| Home | .. | 155 |
| Hudson River | 145 | .. |
| Importers & Traders' | .. | 515 |
| Irving | 147½ | .. |
| Leather Manufacturers' | 170 | 180 |
| Liberty | 140 | .. |
| Lincoln | 750 | 800 |
| Manhattan | 225 | 230 |
| Market & Fulton | 225 | 235 |
| Mechanics' | 180 | 185 |
| Mechanics & Traders' | 100 | 110 |
| Mercantile | 160 | 170 |
| Merchants' Exchange | 116 | .. |
| Merchants' | 140 | 146 |
| Metropolis | 400 | .. |
| Mount Morris | 100 | .. |
| Mutual | 100 | 120 |
| Nassau | 150 | .. |
| National Union | 225 | .. |
| New Amsterdam | 245 | .. |
| New York | 235 | 240 |
| New York County | 800 | .. |
| New York National Exchange | 80 | 90 |
| Nineteenth Ward | 100 | .. |
| Ninth National | 90 | 95 |
| North America | 135 | .. |
| Oriental | 145 | .. |
| Pacific | 175 | 185 |
| Park | .. | 300 |
| People's | 200 | .. |
| Phenix | 90 | 95 |
| Plaza | 190 | .. |
| Produce Exchange | 110 | 116 |
| Republic | 150 | 160 |
| Riverside | 160 | .. |
| Seaboard | 175 | .. |
| Second National | 450 | .. |
| Seventh National | 108 | 120 |
| Shoe & Leather | 95 | 100 |
| Sixth National | 250 | .. |
| State of New York | 110 | .. |
| Tradesmen's | .. | 109 |
| Twelfth Ward | 130 | 140 |
| Twenty-third Ward | 100 | .. |
| Union Square | 180 | .. |
| Western | 150 | 160 |
| West Side | 290 | .. |
| Yorkville | 175 | .. |

### Guaranteed Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Bald Eagle Valley | 194 | 200 |
| Beech Creek | 99 | 102 |
| Boston & Providence | 175 | .. |
| Cayuga & Sus. | 145 | .. |
| Columbus & Xenia | 185 | .. |
| Delaware & Bound Brook | 169 | .. |
| Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. | 99½ | .. |
| Erie & Pittsburg | 136 | 140 |
| Fort Wayne & Jackson pf. | 128 | .. |
| Gold & Stock Tel. Co. | 108 | .. |
| Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf. | 130 | 140 |
| Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids | 143 | 150 |
| Little Miami | 183½ | 185 |
| Louisiana & Mo. R. pf. | 160 | .. |
| Mahoning Coal | 100 | .. |
| Mahoning Coal pf. | 106 | .. |
| Naugatuck | 245½ | .. |
| New York & Harlem | 316 | .. |
| N. Y., Lack. & West. | 121½ | 123½ |
| Norwich & Worcester pf. | 200 | .. |
| Old Colony | 180 | 188 |
| Oswego & Syracuse | 202 | .. |
| Pacific & Atlantic Tel. | 70 | .. |
| Peoria & Bureau Valley | 182 | .. |
| P., Ft. W. & Chi. special | 160 | .. |
| Pitts., McK. & Yough. | 135 | .. |
| Providence & Worcester | 260 | .. |
| Rome & Clinton | 125 | .. |
| Troy & Greenbush | 140 | .. |
| Utica & Black River | 160 | .. |
| United N. J. Railroad & C. Co. | 247½ | 250 |
| Valley of New York | 112 | 113 |
| Warren | 166 | 170 |

### Industrial and Miscellaneous.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s | 96 | 100 |
| American Bank Note Co. | 42 | 44 |
| American Brake | 90 | 95 |
| American Grocery 1st pf. | .. | 10 |
| American Press Association | 100 | 110 |
| American Soda Fountain Com. | 8 | 12 |
| American Soda Fountain 1st pf. | 53 | 60 |
| American Soda Fountain 2d pf. | 20 | 40 |
| Am. Typefounders, new stock | 38 | 41 |
| Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897 | 108 | .. |
| American Graphophone | 15¾ | 16½ |
| American Graphophone pf. | 15¾ | 16½ |
| Anderson Tobacco | 16 | 20 |
| Automatic Vending | 25 | .. |
| Barney & Smith Car common | 14 | 17 |
| Barney & Smith Car pf. | 64 | 69 |
| Barney & Smith Car 6s | 97 | 100 |
| Bliss, E. W. | 85 | 100 |
| Bliss, E. W., pf. | 100 | 112½ |

### Industrial and Miscellaneous. Continued.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible] pf. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Celluloid Company | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central & South Amer. Tel. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chesebrough Mfg. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. | [illegible] | .. |
| Commercial Cable | [illegible] | 170 |
| Consolidated Car Heating | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Consolidated Fireworks com. | .. | [illegible] |
| Consolidated Fireworks pf. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg. | 73 | 74 |
| Diamond Match Co. | 130 | 133 |
| Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd. | 1½ | [illegible] |
| Empire & Bay State Tel. | [illegible] | 75 |
| Eastman Kodak Co. | 95 | 100 |
| Erie & Western Trans. | .. | 44 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining com. | [illegible] | 57 |
| Glucose Sugar Refining pf. | 90½ | 91½ |
| Gorham Mfg. Co. common | .. | 90 |
| Gorham Mfg. Co. pf. | 111 | 114 |
| Great Falls Ice | 115 | 120 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 45 | 50 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds | 91 | 92½ |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin com. | ½ | [illegible] |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf. | 6 | 9 |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. | 100 | .. |
| Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s | 105 | .. |
| Hudson River Telephone | 72 | 75 |
| Iron Steamboat | 2½ | 4½ |
| Iron Steamboat 6s | 65 | 80 |
| J. B. Stetson com. | 40 | .. |
| J. B. Stetson pf. | 100 | 110 |
| Journeay & Burnham com. | 16 | 20 |
| Journeay & Burnham pf. | 62 | 70 |
| Lanston Monotype | 12 | 14 |
| Lorillard pf. | 110 | 113 |
| Madison Square Garden stock | .. | 5 |
| Madison Square Garden 2d 6s | 30 | 40 |
| Malt Trust com. | 21½ | 22½ |
| Malt Trust pf. | 67 | 69 |
| Mechanical Rubber com. | .. | 10 |
| Mechanical Rubber pf. | 15 | 25 |
| Mergenthaler Linotype | 139 | 140 |
| Mich. Pen. Car com. | 9 | 12 |
| Mich. Pen. Car pf. | 46 | 51 |
| Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s | 84 | 89 |
| Mosler Safe Co. pf. | .. | 105 |
| National Saw pf. | .. | 25 |
| National Casket Co. | 60 | 80 |
| Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock | .. | 55 |
| N. Y. Loan & Imp. | 50 | .. |
| National Biscuit | 22 | 24 |
| National Biscuit pf. | 78 | 80 |
| N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s | 107 | 110 |
| New Jersey Zinc & Iron | 100 | .. |
| New York Air Brake | 15 | 18 |
| N. Y. & N. J. Telephone | 140 | 145 |
| Nicaragua Construction | 6 | 8 |
| Northwestern Telegraph | 112 | 117 |
| Old Dominion Steamship | 85 | 95 |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 330 | 360 |
| Penn. Salt Mfg. | 108 | .. |
| Penn. Water com. | 10 | 12 |
| Phil. & Wil. Steamboat | 130 | 142½ |
| Pneumatic Gun Carriage | 34 | 38 |
| Pratt & Whitney com. | 10 | 14 |
| Pratt & Whitney pf. | 55 | 59 |
| Procter & Gamble | 210 | 215 |
| Proctor & Gamble pf. | 160 | 165 |
| R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe | 6 | 12 |
| R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf. | 40 | 56 |
| Safety Car Heating & Lighting | 88 | 94 |
| Simmons Hardware com. | 100 | 103 |
| Simmons Hardware pf. | 113 | 117 |
| Singer Mfg. Co. | 375 | 400 |
| Standard Oil | 351 | 353 |
| Swift & Co. | 92 | 95 |
| Swift & Co. 1st 6s | 103 | .. |
| Susquehanna Coal 6s | 115 | .. |
| Texas & Pacific Coal | 45 | 50 |
| Texas & Pacific Coal 1st | 100 | .. |
| Terminal Warehouse stock | .. | 10 |
| Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s | .. | 72½ |
| Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s | .. | 72½ |
| Trenton Potteries com. | 9 | 11 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | 48 | 51 |
| Trow Directory pf. | 35 | 40 |
| Union Switch & Signal | 31¾ | 32¾ |
| Union Switch & Signal pf. | 56 | 60 |
| Union Typewriter com. | 6½ | 8 |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 90 | 95 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 81 | 82 |
| U. S. Glass com. | 25½ | 26½ |
| U. S. Glass pf. | 70 | 90 |
| Wagner Palace Car | 156 | 159½ |
| Westinghouse Air Brake | 215 | 230 |
| Wool Exchange of N. Y. | 110 | 120 |
| Worthington Pump | 20 | 25 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 87 | 88½ |

### Gas Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Baltimore Consolidated | 59 | 59¼ |
| Baltimore Con. 1st 5s | 107 | 108 |
| Bay State Gas inc. | 60 | 70 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i. | 90 | 92 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 25½ | 26½ |
| Central (N. Y.) | 175 | .. |
| Central Union Gas bonds | 101 | 102 |
| Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s | 107½ | 110½ |
| Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s | 101 | 103 |
| Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s | 103 | 105½ |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s | 110 | 113 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s | 107 | 110 |
| Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s | 115 | 119 |
| Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s | 104 | 104¾ |
| Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s | 100 | 102 |
| City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) | 36 | 38 |
| City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s | 100 | 104 |
| Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock | 85 | 87 |
| Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s | 98 | 101 |
| Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds | 75 | 80 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 16 | 21 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) | 71 | 78 |
| Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 102½ | 104 |
| Detroit income 5s | 90 | 95 |
| Equitable | 205 | 215 |
| Equitable 1st 6s | 101½ | 102½ |
| Equitable 1st con. 5s | 112½ | 116½ |
| Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock | 78 | 81 |
| Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s | 89 | 91 |
| Grand Rapids stock | 76 | 79 |
| Grand Rapids Gas bonds | 98 | 101 |
| Ind. Nat. & Ill. | 54 | 58 |
| Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s | 72 | 75 |
| Indianapolis stock | 115 | 125 |
| Indianapolis 1st 6s | 105 | 107 |
| Lafayette (Ind.) stock | 78 | 83 |
| Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s | 90 | 91 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. stock | 57 | 60 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s | 70 | 74 |
| Madison (Wis.) Gas | 56 | 60 |
| Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s | 98 | 101 |
| Minneapolis Gas 6s | 98 | 102 |
| Mutual of New York | 290 | 300 |
| New Amsterdam | 24¾ | 25¼ |
| New Amsterdam pf. | 64½ | 65½ |
| New Amsterdam 1st 5s | 93½ | 95½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 108 | 110 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas com. | 74 | 78 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf. | 110 | 115 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 104 | 106 |
| Ohio & Indiana stock | 56 | 59 |
| Ohio & Indiana bonds | 66 | 69 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) | 35 | 40 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 85 | 90 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 38 | 41 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 76 | 78 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 125 | 130 |
| Standard Gas, New York pf. | 145 | 150 |
| Standard Gas, New York, 1st | 112 | 114 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 17 | 19 |
| Syracuse Gas 5s | 89 | 91 |
| West Gas Co., Milwaukee | 78½ | 80 |
| West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee | 100 | 101 |
| Williamsburg 1st 6s | 101 | 103½ |

## ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 17.—Uncertainty is the main feature in the money market, the ease or stringency of the near future depending upon peace or war between Spain and the United States. The Bank of England is doing everything to attract gold.

The stock market is comparatively quiet, owing to the timidity felt in view of the political uncertainty. Practically the whole list, however, shows a decrease, first-class securities suffering with the others. Consols are ½ lower, and English railway securities show declines of 1 to 1½. Spanish 4s have been the centre of interest from which all departments have taken their cues. There was a net fall last week in Spanish 4s of 6 points, making a drop of 20 from the top price of the year. Even without war a reduction of interest from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent., or an equivalent heavy coupon tax, is regarded probable.

All the internationals participated in the depression, notably Italians, Greeks, Argentines, and Brazilians.

American railroads were very mecurial. All closed lower, though little selling was recorded on this side. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shares headed the decreases, with a fall of 2⅝ points. Louisville and Nashville fell 2⅝ points; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, and adjustments, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Erie firsts, New York Central and Hudson River, Norfolk and Western preferred, Northern Pacific preferred, Philadelphia and Reading firsts, Southern preferred, and Union Pacific preferred all fell 1 point or more.

The fall in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk shares ranged from ⅝ point to 1⅝ points.

### Future Gold Output of the Rand.

From The Engineering Magazine.

To those persons who are unfamiliar with the unique conditions of the Witwatersrand deposits, the estimates made by mining engineers as to the gold contents of the reefs seem hazardous on account of the apparently inadequate developments. Careful engineers, as the result of extensive experience upon the Rand, however, have estimated the gold contents of the central section of this district, which embraces an extent of eleven and one-half miles along the course of the reef within workable depths, at £400,000,000. Estimates of the gold contents of the reefs to the east and west of this section are confessedly more unreliable, although Dr. Hatch computes the available gold from these portions of the Rand at £200,000,000. To apprehend the large quantity of estimable gold of the Rand, it may be stated that the entire output of the auriferous gravels and of the quartz veins of California, from the inception of mining operations to the year 1886, is about $1,280,000,000—a little more than one-half that of the central section just referred to.

Curiously enough, by far the most valuable portion of the Witwatersrand deposits is in the immediate vicinity of Johannesburg, though the location of the town was not determined with respect to the supposed position of the richer section of the district.

### Fruit Prospects Not Bad.

From The Baltimore American, April 18.

Director F. J. Walz of the Maryland and Delaware section of the United States Climate and Crop Service, in his weekly report, issued yesterday, states that the damage to the fruit trees by the recent cold snap is not so extensive as has been reported. The injury is mostly to the peach, apricot, and cherry crop. Some peach growers report the total destruction of their crops. On the Eastern Shore it is stated that peaches have been damaged very much, also pears in bloom. Strawberries, with the exception of the very early varieties, are saved. Wheat, rye, grass, and clover are in fine condition. Peas and other early vegetables were seriously injured. Reports from Kent and Washington Counties indicate that the peach crop there is not seriously injured.

### Report of Specie Imported into District of New York, April 8 to 15, Inclusive.

| Steamer. | Where From. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin— | | |
| Kr. Wm. der Grosse | Southampton | $558,451 |
| Kr. Wm. der Grosse | Bremen | 5,400 |
| Fontabelle | St. Thomas | 365 |
| Caracas | Curacao | 743 |
| Philadelphia | Curacao | 240 |
| Britannic | Liverpool | 500,000 |
| Arkadia | Mayaguez | 120 |
| Venezuela | La Guayra | 940 |
| Lahn | Bremen | 238,000 |
| New York | Monte Cristi | 2 |
| Venezuela | Curacao | 800 |
| Oranje Nassau | Aux Cayes | 300 |
| American Silver Coin— | | |
| Aller | Genoa | 708 |
| New York | Turk's Island | 300 |
| Fontabelle | St. Thomas | 85 |
| Foreign Gold Coin— | | |
| Etruria | Liverpool | 476,916 |
| Kr. Wm. der Grosse | Bremen | 244,800 |
| Fontabelle | St. Thomas | 535 |
| Philadelphia | Curacao | 10 |
| Lucania | Liverpool | 243,325 |
| Orizaba | Havana | 478,000 |
| Paris | Southampton | 20,265 |
| Venezuela | Curacao | 1,000 |
| Etruria | Liverpool | 277,291 |
| Arkadia | Mayaguez | 210 |
| Gascogne | Havre | 22,000 |
| Majestic | Liverpool | 99,680 |
| Lahn | Bremen | 46,250 |
| Gascogne | Havre | 115,507 |
| Foreign Silver Coin— | | |
| Fontabelle | St. Thomas | 550 |
| Arkadia | Mayaguez | 40 |
| Ardandhu | Pt. Cortes | 980 |
| New York | San Domingo | 444 |
| New York | Monte Cristi | 365 |
| New York | Samana | 307 |
| Aller | Genova | 1 |
| Venezuela | Curacao | 25 |
| Navahoe | Cape Haiti | 800 |
| Gold Bullion— | | |
| Gascogne | Havre | 333,888 |
| H. H. Meier | Bremen | 22,000 |
| Etruria | Liverpool | 434,218 |
| Orizaba | Tampico | 1,219 |
| Finance | Colon | 750 |
| Etruria | Liverpool | 80,297 |
| Ardandhu | Pt. Cortes | 818 |
| Majestic | Liverpool | 290,480 |
| [illegible] | Amapala | 10,415 |
| Silver Bullion— | | |
| Orizaba | Tampico | 3,894 |
| Alliance | Amapala | 13,400 |
| Silver Ore— | | |
| [illegible] | Vera Cruz | 1,288 |
| Total | | [illegible] |

### Specie Exports from the Port of New York, April 11 to 16, Inclusive.

| April. | Steamer. | Destination. | Character. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Kr. Wm. der Grosse | London | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | Britannic | London | [illegible] | 287,154 |
| [illegible] | Finance | Colon | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | City of Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | London | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Total | | | [illegible] |

[illegible]

## INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

| Closing April 18. Bid. | Asked. | | Amount Outst'd'g. | Last Dividend. | | Range in 1898. Highest. | | Lowest. | | Last Sale. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 180 | .. | Albany & Susquehanna | $3,520,000 | Jan., 1898 | 3½ | *186 | Feb. 3 | *183 | Jan. 4 | *186 | Feb. 3, 1898 |
| .. | .. | American Bank Note | ...... | Mar. 1, 1898 | .. | *43 | Mar. 5 | *43 | Mar. 5 | *43 | Mar. 5, 1898 |
| 100 | 140 | American Coal | 1,500,000 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 125 | Sept. 16, 1897 |
| .. | 23 | American District Telegraph | 3,844,700 | Mar. 1, 1897 | 1 | 23 | Jan. 19 | 23 | Jan. 19 | 23 | Jan. 19, 1898 |
| 11 | 13 | Ann Arbor | 3,250,000 | ........ | .. | 15 | Feb. 8 | *11⅝ | Jan. 19 | 12 | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| 6 | 6½ | Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf. | 20,000,000 | ........ | .. | 7⅛ | Feb. 3 | 5¼ | Jan. 10 | *5½ | Apr. 8, 1898 |
| 102 | 105 | Boston Air Line pf. | 1,426,000 | Oct., 1897 | 2 | *105 | Mar. 9 | *105 | Mar. 9 | *105 | Mar. 9, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Brooklyn Elevated | 13,283,600 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *7½ | Dec. 28, 1897 |
| 4⅛ | 4⅞ | Brunswick Co., 3d instalmt paid. | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | 6¼ | Jan. 3 | 3½ | Feb. 23 | 4¼ | Mar. 30, 1898 |
| 20 | 30½ | Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg. | 6,000,000 | ........ | .. | 30½ | Jan. 6 | 25 | Mar. 12 | 25 | Mar. 12, 1898 |
| 59 | 65 | Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf. | 6,000,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 1 | 67⅞ | Jan. 8 | 65 | Jan. 21 | 66½ | Feb. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor. | 5,500,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 2 | *72 | Jan. 10 | *65 | Mar. 10 | *65 | Mar. 10, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Capital Traction | 12,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1897 | 65c | 70 | Jan. 25 | 62 | Jan. 4 | 70 | Jan. 25, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Central Coal & Coke | 1,500,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 20⅝ | Oct. 13, 1897 |
| 11½ | 12½ | Central Pacific | 67,275,500 | Jan. 3, 1898 | ½ | *14¼ | Feb. 5 | 11⅞ | Jan. 4 | *12 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| 166 | .. | Chicago & Alton pf. | 3,479,500 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | *166 | Mar. 24 | *166 | Mar. 24 | *166 | Mar. 24, 1898 |
| 20 | 24 | Chi. Gt. Western pf., B. | 7,444,190 | ........ | .. | 25⅝ | Jan. 14 | *20 | Feb. 21 | *20 | Feb. 21, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Chicago Gt. Western deb. | 12,050,500 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *75 | Dec. 27, 1897 |
| 6½ | 7½ | Chicago, Ind. & Louisville. | 10,500,000 | ........ | .. | 10¼ | Jan. 14 | *6⅞ | Apr. 4 | *6⅞ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Chicago Stock Yards | 6,500,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 102½ | May 22, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. | 10,000,000 | Jan. 20 1898 | 1¼ | 87 | Feb. 1 | 77½ | Mar. 9 | *79 | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| 44½ | 49 | Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf. | 5,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1896 | 1 | 50¼ | Feb. 5 | 47 | Feb. 23 | 48 | Mar. 1, 1898 |
| 168 | .. | Cleveland & Pittsburg | 11,226,050 | Mar, 1, 1898 | 1¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *167 | Dec. 23, 1897 |
| ⅛ | 1 | Col. Coal & Iron Development. | 6,000,000 | ........ | .. | ⅜ | Jan. 28 | ¼ | Apr. 7 | ¼ | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| 2 | 3 | Col. Coal & Iron. Dev. pf. | 500,000 | ........ | .. | 2½ | Jan. 7 | 2⅝ | Apr. 8 | 2⅝ | Apr. 8, 1898 |
| .. | 90 | Col. Fuel & Iron pf. | 20,000 | Feb. 20, 1897 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *80 | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 5¼ | 6½ | Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. | 11,696,300 | ........ | .. | 8¼ | Feb. 10 | 5 | Mar. 18 | 6 | April 7, 1898 |
| 17 | 24 | Col., Hocking Val. & Tol. pf. | 2,500,000 | Jan. 2, 1897 | 2½ | 27½ | Feb. 10 | 17 | Jan. 17 | 17 | April 9, 1898 |
| 150 | 180 | Commercial Cable | 1,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *182½ | May 28, 1897 |
| 38 | .. | Consolidation Coal | 10,259,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 2 | *45 | Feb. 14 | *45 | Feb. 14 | *45 | Mar. 4, 1898 |
| 85 | 90 | Consolidated Ice pf. | 3,500,000 | April 15, 1898 | 1½ | 91 | Feb. 15 | 81 | Mar. 25 | *85 | April 5, 1898 |
| 144¼ | .. | Del., Lackawanna & Western | 26,200,000 | Jan. 20, 1898 | 1¾ | 159 | Feb. 5 | 145 | Mar. 25 | 150½ | April 7, 1898 |
| 10 | 14 | Des Moines & Fort Dodge | 4,283,000 | ........ | .. | 15½ | Feb. 2 | 11 | Feb. 24 | 11½ | April 4, 1898 |
| 70 | .. | Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf. | 763,500 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *70 | Dec. 31, 1897 |
| 2¼ | 4 | Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic. | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 4½ | Sept. 16, 1897 |
| 4⅜ | 5½ | Duluth, South Shore & At. pf. | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 7⅛ | Feb. 5 | 5 | Apr. 4 | 5 | April 4, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Eastern Elevator | 1,000,000 | ........ | .. | 66 | Mar. 11 | 65¾ | Mar. 11 | 66 | Mar. 12, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 4,000,000 | April 15, 1898 | 1½ | 111 | Feb. 8 | *102¼ | Apr. 1 | *107 | April 7, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Equitable Gas | 4,000,000 | Oct. 15, 1897 | 3 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 260 | July 30, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Erie Tel. & Tel. | 48,000,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 1 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 75 | Oct. 14, 1897 |
| 18 | 22 | Evansville & Terre Haute. | 4,132,100 | Aug., 1898 | 7½ | 25 | Jan. 7 | *20 | Feb. 17 | *20 | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Flint & Pere Marquette pf. | 6,342,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 2 | 43 | Jan. 28 | .. | Mar. 26 | *27 | Mar. 26, 1898 |
| 5 | 12 | Fort Worth & Rio Grande. | 3,108,100 | ........ | .. | 16⅝ | Jan. 31 | *14 | Jan. 22 | 16½ | Feb. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | General Electric pf. | 4,252,000 | July 1, 1898 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 75 | Mar. 22, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Gold & Stock Tel. | 5,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 1½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *108½ | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 147 | 152 | Great Northern pf. | 25,000,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1½ | 162 | Feb. 24 | 130 | Jan. 12 | 150 | April 8, 1898 |
| 30 | 40 | Green Bay & Western | 2,500,000 | ........ | .. | *32½ | Feb. 24 | *30 | Jan. 7 | *32½ | Feb. 24, 1898 |
| .. | 99¾ | H. B. Claflin Co. | 3,829,100 | April 15, 1898 | 1¼ | 92½ | Feb. 10 | *91 | Feb. 24 | *91⅝ | Feb. 26, 1898 |
| .. | .. | H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf. | 2,600,300 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1¼ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *94½ | Dec. 30, 1897 |
| .. | .. | H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf. | 2,570,600 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *94 | Dec. 11, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Harlem | 8,646,050 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | *320 | Jan. 5 | *320 | Jan. 5 | *320 | Jan. 5, 1898 |
| 42 | .. | Homestake Mining | 18,650,600 | Mar. 25, 1898 | 25c | *49 | Mar. 18 | 43 | Apr. 2 | 48 | Apr. 2, 1898 |
| 91 | 98 | Illinois Central leased line | 10,000,000 | Jan., 1896 | 2 | *94 | Feb. 2 | *94 | Feb. 2 | *94 | Feb. 18, 1898 |
| 45 | 55 | Illinois Steel Co. | 18,650,635 | July, 1896 | 1½ | 55⅝ | Jan. 29 | 45 | Mar. 12 | 45¼ | Mar. 28, 1898 |
| 26 | 28 | Iowa Central pf. | 5,569,376 | April 1, 1893 | 1 | 35 | Jan. 8 | *25 | Apr. 4 | *25 | April 4, 1898 |
| 4 | 6 | Kanawha & Michigan | 9,000,000 | ........ | .. | *6⅝ | Jan. 2 | 6 | Feb. 2 | 6 | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Keely Motor | ...... | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 4½ | Mar. 9, 1898 |
| 3 | 4½ | Keokuk & Des Moines | 2,600,000 | ........ | .. | 4½ | Feb. 8 | *2½ | Jan. 26 | 4½ | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| 12 | 15 | Keokuk & Des Moines pf. | 1,524,600 | Jan. 15, 1895 | 90c | 18 | Feb. 2 | *13⅛ | Mar. 19 | *13½ | Mar. 19, 1898 |
| 32 | 35 | Keokuk & Western | 4,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1 | 34½ | Mar. 1 | *33 | Feb. 7 | 34½ | Mar. 1, 1898 |
| 1 | 10 | Kingston & Pembroke | 4,500,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 1 | Aug. 30, 1897 |
| 89 | 90 | Laclede Gas pf. | 2,500,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 3 | 94½ | Jan. 14 | 85 | Mar. 12 | *86 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| 40 | 50 | Long Island | 12,000,000 | Nov. 2, 1896 | 1 | 50 | Feb. 4 | 40 | Jan. 20 | *45 | Mar. 22, 1898 |
| 5 | 8 | Manhattan Beach | 850,000 | ........ | .. | 5¼ | Jan. 24 | 4 | Jan. 20 | 5¼ | Jan. 24, 1898 |
| 4 | 5 | Mexican Central | 47,909,100 | ........ | .. | 6½ | Jan. 8 | 5⅝ | Mar. 21 | 5⅝ | Mar. 21, 1898 |
| 1 | 2 | Mexican National certs. | 33,350,000 | ........ | .. | 1½ | Feb. 5 | 1 | Feb. 10 | 1¼ | Feb. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Michigan Peninsular Car | 2,000,000 | Oct. 1, 1893 | 2 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 14 | Sept. 9, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Michigan Peninsular Car pf. | 5,000,000 | Feb. 7, 1896 | 1 | *54 | Jan. 29 | *54 | Jan. 29 | *54 | Jan. 29, 1898 |
| 5 | .. | Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie | 14,000,000 | ........ | .. | 7 | Jan. 5 | 6½ | Mar. 11 | 6½ | Mar. 11, 1898 |
| 14 | .. | Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf. | 7,000,600 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 10 | Dec. 2, 1897 |
| 27 | 29 | Mobile & Ohio | 5,320,600 | Feb. 28, 1898 | 1 | 32½ | Feb. 7 | 26 | Mar. 23 | 28¼ | Mar. 30, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Nash., Chat. & St. Louis | 10,000,000 | Feb. 1, 1898 | 1 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 75 | Dec. 14, 1897 |
| 5½ | 7 | National Starch | 4,450,700 | ........ | .. | 9 | Feb. 10 | 8⅝ | Feb. 10 | 9 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| 60 | 83 | National Starch 1st pf. | 2,219,400 | Nov. 1, 1897 | 2 | *81 | Jan. 24 | 60 | Mar. 25 | 60 | Mar. 25, 1898 |
| 15 | 30 | National Starch 2d pf. | 1,846,800 | Jan., 1898 | 6 | 30 | Jan. 27 | 30 | Jan. 27 | 30 | Jan. 27, 1898 |
| 60 | 73 | N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf. | 5,000,000 | Mar. 1, 1898 | 2 | 76 | Jan. 31 | *67 | Jan. 22 | 73 | Feb. 23, 1898 |
| 28 | 31 | N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 2d pf. | 11,000,000 | ........ | .. | 40¼ | Jan. 29 | 28 | Mar. 25 | *28 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| 184 | 188 | New York, New Haven & Hart. | 47,638,500 | Mar. 31, 1898 | 2 | *195½ | Feb. 2 | *182 | Mar. 26 | *182½ | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New York & East River Gas | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 86 | Sept. 13, 1897 |
| .. | .. | New York & East River Gas pf. | 1,671,000 | July 22, 1897 | 3 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 117¼ | Sept. 10, 1897 |
| .. | .. | N. Y., Lack. & Western | 10,000,000 | Jan., 1898 | 1¼ | *123⅝ | Feb. 16 | 121 | Jan. 4 | *123½ | Feb. 3, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New York Mutual Gas | 3,500,000 | Jan. 10, 1898 | 4 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *350 | Nov. 16, 1897 |
| 10 | 14 | New York, Sus. & Western | 12,451,000 | ........ | .. | 18 | Jan. 5 | 8 | Jan. 8 | *12 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New York, Sus. & Western pf. | 12,951,100 | Nov. 1, 1898 | 1¼ | 38 | Feb. 11 | 23 | Jan. 10 | 28 | Apr. 6, 1898 |
| .. | .. | New Jersey & New York Tel. | 5,000,000 | Apr. 15, 1898 | 2½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *124 | Jan. 28, 1897 |
| 10 | 15 | Norfolk & Western | 66,000,000 | ........ | .. | 17 | Feb. 7 | *13¼ | Mar. 7 | *13⅞ | Mar. 11, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Omaha & St. Louis | 621,900 | ........ | .. | 7 | Mar. 5 | 7 | Mar. 5 | 7 | Mar. 5, 1898 |
| 3 | 5 | Ontario Mining | 15,000,000 | Dec. 31, 1897 | 75c | *3⅝ | Feb. 10 | *3 | Mar. 8 | *3 | Mar. 8, 1898 |
| 43½ | 47 | Oregon Railroad and Nav. pf. | 11,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1 | 72½ | June 20 | 65½ | Mar. 29 | 66⅝ | Apr. 9, 1898 |
| 65½ | 68 | Oregon Short Line | 778,600 | ........ | .. | 33⅝ | Feb. 17 | 19⅝ | Jan. 8 | 29 | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Panama | 7,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1896 | 2 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *95 | Sept. 22, 1897 |
| 325 | .. | Pennsylvania Coal | 5,000,000 | Feb. 1, 1896 | 4 | *350 | Feb. 25 | *325 | Mar. 23 | *325 | Mar. 23, 1898 |
| 3½ | 6 | Peoria & Eastern | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 5¼ | Feb. 11 | *3 | Jan. 26 | 4 | Feb. 28, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Pierre Lorillard pf. | 2,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 2 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *115 | Sept. 29, 1897 |
| 58 | 63 | Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. | 22,658,460 | Jan. 27, 1898 | 2 | 71 | Feb. 7 | 57 | Mar. 23 | 60 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| 168 | .. | Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. | 19,711,286 | Apr. 5, 1898 | 1¾ | *172 | Apr. 1 | *168 | Feb. 25 | *172 | Apr. 1, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Pittsburg & Western pf. | 5,000,000 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 5½ | Dec. 22, 1897 |
| 2¼ | 7 | Quicksilver pf. | 4,291,300 | 1891 | 4⅜ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 10 | Sept. 24, 1897 |
| 180 | .. | Rensselaer & Saratoga | 10,000,000 | Jan., 1898 | 4 | *184 | Feb. 15 | *182 | Jan. 26 | 183⅝ | Feb. 21, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Rio Grande Western | 10,000,000 | ........ | .. | 25 | Feb. 11 | *21½ | Jan. 11 | *22½ | Mar. 18, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Rio Grande Western pf. | 6,500,000 | Feb. 1898 | 1¾ | 61¼ | Jan. 8 | 50½ | Mar. 15 | 54 | Apr. 6, 1898 |
| 118 | 120 | Rome, Watertown & Og. | 10,000,000 | Feb. 15, 1898 | 1¼ | *123 | Jan. 4 | *116¼ | Mar. 26 | *116¼ | Mar. 26, 1898 |
| .. | .. | St. Paul & Duluth | 4,660,207 | July 5, 1887 | .. | 32½ | Jan. 8 | 20½ | Jan. 26 | 21 | Apr. 7, 1898 |
| 78 | 80 | St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 4,792,686 | March 1, 1898 | 2½ | *88 | Feb. 15 | 79 | Mar. 29 | *80½ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| 140 | 150 | St. Paul & Omaha pf. | 11,259,912 | Feb. 21, 1898 | 3½ | 155 | Feb. 28 | *148 | Jan. 5 | *148 | Mar. 25, 1898 |
| 55¾ | 56½ | Silver Bullion Certs. | ........ | ........ | .. | 57¾ | Jan. 13 | 56¼ | Apr. 4 | 56¼ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| 200 | 220 | Sixth Avenue | 2,000,000 | Jan. 3, 1898 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 195 | July 19, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Standard Gas | 5,000,000 | Apr. 1, 1898 | 1½ | *147 | Jan. 24 | 143½ | Jan. 21 | *147 | Jan. 22, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Standard Gas pf. | 3,721,100 | Dec. 31, 1897 | 5 | *144½ | Jan. 3 | *144½ | Jan. 22 | *144½ | Jan. 24, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Southern & Atlantic Tel. | 559,525 | April, 1898 | 2½ | 100 | Feb. 17 | 100 | Feb. 17 | 100 | Feb. 17, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Texas Central | 2,649,400 | ........ | .. | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 10 | July 13, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Texas Central pf. | 1,324,500 | Jan. 15, 1898 | 3 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *40½ | Feb. 5, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Texas Pacific Land Trust | 9,264,696 | ........ | .. | 6¼ | Jan. 8 | 5⅝ | Jan. 8 | *6 | Feb. 9, 1898 |
| .. | 25 | Toledo & Ohio Central | 6,500,000 | Nov. 25, 1893 | 1 | *15 | Feb. 10 | *15 | Feb. 10 | *15 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| .. | 45 | Toledo & Ohio Central pf. | 3,708,000 | July 25, 1896 | 1¼ | *41 | Feb. 7 | *38½ | Feb. 8 | *40 | Feb. 10, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Twin City Rapid Transit | 15,010,000 | ........ | .. | 22½ | Feb. 25 | 19⅜ | Apr. 4 | 19⅜ | Apr. 4, 1898 |
| .. | .. | Twin City Rapid Transit pf. | 1,137,200 | Oct., 1897 | 1¾ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *95 | Dec. 23, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Union Ferry | 3,000,000 | Apr., 1, 1898 | 1 | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 64 | July 13, 1897 |
| .. | .. | United N. J. R. R. & Canal | 21,240,400 | Jan., 1898 | 2½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | *215½ | Mar. 15, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Utica & Black River | 2,222,000 | Sept. 30, 1897 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 165 | Oct. 20, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Warren Railroad | 1,800,000 | Oct. 15, 1897 | 3½ | .. | ........ | .. | ........ | 167 | Aug. 24, 1897 |
| .. | .. | Western Gas | 4,000,000 | Jan. 20, 1898 | 3 | 86 | Jan. 17 | 86 | Jan. 17 | 86 | Jan. 17, 1898 |
| 6¼ | 7 | Wabash | 28,000,000 | ........ | .. | 7½ | Jan. 12 | 6¼ | Mar. 25 | 6⅝ | Apr. 8, 1898 |
| 1½ | 2 | Wheel. & Lake Erie, $1 asst. pd. | 15,000,000 | ........ | .. | 3½ | Jan. 11 | 1½ | Mar. 12 | 2 | Apr. 9, 1898 |
| 1½ | 2 | Wisconsin Central | 12,000,000 | ........ | .. | 3⅝ | Jan. 17 | 1⅝ | Mar. 22 | 1⅝ | Mar. 29, 1898 |
| 3 | 6 | Wisconsin Central pf. | 3,000,000 | ........ | .. | 8 | Jan. 17 | 5 | Feb. 5 | 5 | Feb. 5, 1898 |

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

### To Make Diamonds.

From Godey's Magazine.

In order to make artificial diamonds it was first necessary to analyze the genuine ones, and even to dissolve them. The largest manufactured diamond on record is less than one-twentieth of an inch in diameter, while the majority are only half this size. The chemist did not hold his discovery secret; he divulged it to the Royal Society, and members proceeded to imitate him in his fascinating work. They took pure iron and placed it in a carbon crucible with pure charcoal from sugar, and an electric furnace and a powerful arc quickly melted the iron and mixed it with carbon. An intense heat is applied to the liquid mass for a few minutes, and then it is plunged into cold water. The iron in cooling passes from the liquid to the solid state, and the force exerted by the metal in its rapid expansion is tremendous. It is under this pressure that the carbon is separated into transparent crystalline form. These small crystals are the diamonds.

### Illinois Bonds for a War Fund.

From The Chicago Tribune, April 18.

There may be another special session of the Legislature to arrange for a war fund. Several Senators and Representatives were discussing the matter yesterday, and said they expected Gov. Tanner would issue the call if hostilities with Spain are begun. Senators H. V. Fisher, [illegible], and James A. Willoughby, Belleville, who were in the city, reported that they had heard a good deal of talk about it in the country districts. They met Senators [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] here and conferred with them as to what the Assembly could do to raise money for such a fund. All [illegible] to believe the only course would be [illegible] the issue of bonds [illegible].

## DIVIDENDS.

| Company and Period. | Amt. | Payable. | Books Close. | Books Open. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.** | | | | |
| Central of New Jersey | 1 | May 2 | Apr. 15 | Apr. 23 |
| Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul | 2½ | Apr. 19 | Mar. 29 | Apr. 12 |
| Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. | 3½ | Apr. 19 | Mar. 29 | Apr. 12 |
| Chi., Rock Island & Pacific (quarter) | 1 | May 2 | ........ | ........ |
| Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf pf. | 2½ | ........ | ........ | ........ |
| C., San. & Cleve. pf., semi-annual | 3½ | May 2 | Apr. 21 | May 3 |
| Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. | 1¼ | Apr. 20 | Mar. 31 | Apr. 11 |
| Del., Lack. & Western (quarter) | 1¾ | Apr. 20 | Apr. 9 | Apr. 20 |
| Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis | 1 | May 2 | Apr. 23 | May 3 |
| Northern Pacific pf. (quarter) | 1 | June 3 | May 10 | May 26 |
| Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter) | ⅝ | May 1 | Mar. 31 | May 2 |
| **STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.** | | | | |
| Consolidated Traction, Pittsburg | $1.50 | May 5 | Apr. 23 | May 6 |
| New Orleans & Carrolton (quarter) | 1½ | Apr. 20 | Apr. 12 | Apr. 20 |
| St. Chas. St., New Orleans (quarter) | 1½ | Apr. 19 | Apr. 19 | Apr. 19 |
| **MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.** | | | | |
| American Tobacco (quarter) | 2 | May 1 | Apr. 15 | May 12 |
| American Tobacco pf. (quarter) | 2 | May 1 | Apr. 15 | May 12 |
| Boston & Montana Mining | $3 | May 20 | Apr. 8 | Apr. 29 |
| Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 15 | May 3 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter) | 1½ | May 2 | Apr. 18 | May 3 |
| H. B. Claflin 1st pf. (quarter) | 1¼ | May 1 | ........ | ........ |
| H. B. Claflin 2d pf. | 1½ | May 1 | ........ | ........ |
| Henry R. Worthington Co. pf. (semi-annual) | 3½ | May 1 | Apr. 22 | May 3 |
| Land Title & Trust, Philadelphia | 2½ | May 2 | Apr. 12 | May 2 |
| New York Security & Trust | 5 | May 2 | Apr. 23 | May 3 |
| New England Tel. & Tel. | $1.50 | May 14 | Apr. 1 | May 22 |
| United Electric Securities (semi-an.) | $2.50 | May 2 | Apr. 20 | May 3 |
| United States Rubber pf. | 2 | May 20 | Apr. 22 | May 23 |

## MEETINGS.

| | Books Close. | Books Open. | Date. | Nature. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn) | ...... | ...... | Apr. 26 | Annual |
| Central of New Jersey | Apr. 30 | May 7 | May 6 | Annual |
| Chicago Great Western | ...... | ...... | June 1 | Annual |
| Chicago & West Michigan | Apr. 10 | Apr. 21 | Apr. 20 | Annual |
| Cleveland & Pittsburg | Apr. 18 | May 20 | May 19 | Annual |
| Delaware & Hudson | Apr. 30 | May 11 | May 10 | Annual |
| Mexican Telephone | Apr. 21 | May 12 | May 11 | Annual |
| Mexican Central | ...... | ...... | May 4 | Annual |
| N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. | Apr. 4 | May 5 | May 4 | Annual |
| Quincy Mining | ...... | ...... | June 1 | Annual |
| [illegible] | Apr. [illegible] | May [illegible] | ...... | ...... |
| [illegible] Company | Apr. [illegible] | May [illegible] | May [illegible] | Annual |
| [illegible] Company | Apr. [illegible] | May [illegible] | May 17 | Annual |

High Grade Investment Securities
Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
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LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

## NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

| *Capital. | *N't Profits. | Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | P. C. Res've to Dep's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000,000 | $1,867,400 | N. Y. Nat. Bkg. As. | $13,980,000 | $3,330,800 | $1,000,000 | $14,520,000 | 30.2 |
| 2,050,000 | 2,100,800 | Bank of Manh. Co. | 14,700,000 | 4,002,000 | 2,163,000 | 18,523,000 | 34.5 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,031,900 | Merchants' National | 11,511,200 | 3,082,700 | 1,197,500 | 14,185,400 | 30.0 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,951,300 | Mechanics' National | 9,461,000 | 1,953,000 | 840,000 | 8,917,000 | 31.3 |
| 1,500,000 | 2,597,300 | Bank of America | 18,628,600 | 4,117,600 | 1,744,900 | 21,046,500 | 27.0 |
| 1,000,000 | 338,300 | Phenix National | 3,812,000 | 894,000 | 521,000 | 5,445,000 | 25.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 3,867,300 | National City | 54,994,100 | 24,918,000 | 3,280,700 | 77,954,400 | 36.1 |
| 750,000 | 113,300 | Tradesmen's Nat. | 3,290,500 | 567,800 | 289,800 | 3,334,300 | 26.0 |
| 300,000 | 6,988,400 | Chemical National | 24,223,400 | 7,139,500 | 2,046,100 | 26,174,000 | 35.0 |
| 600,000 | 168,900 | Merchants' Ex. Nat. | 4,671,700 | 1,045,000 | 318,900 | 5,267,100 | 25.7 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,710,400 | Gallatin National | 6,708,500 | 954,400 | 1,085,500 | 5,702,300 | 34.9 |
| 300,000 | 195,700 | Nat. Butch. & Drov. | 1,108,100 | 330,300 | 145,500 | 1,327,500 | 30.5 |
| 400,000 | 328,500 | Mech. & Traders' | 2,947,000 | 430,000 | 188,600 | 2,390,900 | 27.3 |
| 200,000 | 163,400 | Greenwich | 898,500 | 101,900 | 150,400 | 830,100 | 32.9 |
| 600,000 | 477,900 | Leather Mfrs' Nat. | 3,161,100 | 777,200 | 244,100 | 3,029,800 | 33.7 |
| 300,000 | 89,100 | Seventh National | 1,922,800 | 416,000 | 107,100 | 2,249,300 | 23.2 |
| 1,200,000 | 495,700 | State of New York | 3,324,300 | 640,600 | 224,600 | 2,775,800 | 31.5 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,585,900 | American Ex. Nat. | 25,247,000 | 2,995,000 | 3,302,000 | 18,982,000 | 33.9 |
| 5,000,000 | 3,527,500 | Nat. Bk. of Com'erce | 24,970,300 | 2,809,800 | 1,570,400 | 19,150,800 | 24.4 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,565,800 | National Broadway | 5,991,500 | 1,183,200 | 165,300 | 5,390,800 | 25.0 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,005,800 | Mercantile National | 8,569,900 | 1,808,900 | 1,339,500 | 9,919,800 | 32.7 |
| 422,700 | 465,400 | Pacific | 2,585,300 | 651,300 | 288,100 | 3,076,800 | 31.4 |
| 1,500,000 | 836,600 | Nat. Bk. of Republic | 14,984,500 | 4,253,600 | 870,700 | 17,292,400 | 28.9 |
| 450,000 | 980,300 | Chatham National | 5,672,400 | 780,700 | 713,600 | 5,782,900 | 25.1 |
| 200,000 | 250,800 | People's | 2,027,500 | 286,100 | 230,300 | 2,377,800 | 21.7 |
| 700,000 | 551,500 | Nat. Bk. of No. Am. | 9,942,800 | 2,184,300 | 667,700 | 11,431,000 | 25.0 |
| 1,000,000 | 2,219,600 | Hanover National | 23,284,300 | 8,116,200 | 2,453,800 | 31,881,900 | 33.1 |
| 500,000 | 348,800 | Irving National | 3,301,000 | 527,000 | 450,800 | 3,509,000 | 27.8 |
| 600,000 | 377,100 | National Citizens' | 2,350,000 | 650,600 | 146,000 | 2,790,800 | 29.6 |
| 500,000 | 284,300 | Nassau | 2,401,000 | 384,200 | 419,600 | 3,073,200 | 26.1 |
| 900,000 | 998,100 | M'ket & Fulton Nat. | 5,432,500 | 927,700 | 568,200 | 5,608,700 | 26.6 |
| 1,000,000 | 163,700 | Nat. Shoe & Leather | 3,590,700 | 790,900 | 227,200 | 3,987,300 | 25.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,314,000 | Corn Exchange | 8,996,600 | 1,151,400 | 1,389,000 | 10,118,700 | 25.1 |
| 1,000,000 | 221,100 | Continental National | 5,277,200 | 1,259,500 | 349,800 | 6,165,600 | 26.0 |
| 300,000 | 406,300 | Oriental | 1,836,100 | 142,300 | 460,400 | 1,890,300 | 31.9 |
| 1,500,000 | 5,587,500 | Imp. & Trad. Nat. | 21,492,000 | 7,185,000 | 1,489,000 | 24,315,000 | 35.6 |
| 2,000,000 | 3,240,500 | National Park | 31,154,000 | 10,925,000 | 2,782,000 | 43,617,000 | 31.4 |
| 250,000 | 148,400 | East River National | 1,254,000 | 248,500 | 127,800 | 1,247,700 | 29.7 |
| 3,200,000 | 2,053,600 | Fourth National | 17,144,600 | 4,711,500 | 4,537,900 | 21,509,500 | 43.0 |
| 1,000,000 | 488,200 | Central National | 9,136,000 | 2,868,000 | 490,000 | 11,864,000 | 28.3 |
| 300,000 | 695,000 | Second National | 6,540,000 | 1,210,000 | 715,000 | 6,680,000 | 28.8 |
| 750,000 | 281,800 | Ninth National | 3,112,500 | 501,000 | 237,000 | 3,224,000 | 22.8 |
| 500,000 | 7,557,600 | First National | 29,111,800 | 4,812,800 | 846,100 | 27,262,500 | 20.7 |
| 300,000 | 66,900 | N. Y. Nat. Exch. | 1,358,200 | 189,500 | 105,100 | 1,214,300 | 24.3 |
| 250,000 | 618,800 | Bowery | 3,123,000 | 553,600 | 330,400 | 3,502,000 | 25.2 |
| 200,000 | 420,600 | N. Y. Co. Nat. | 3,185,800 | 675,100 | 342,600 | 3,948,600 | 26.0 |
| 750,000 | 285,700 | German-American | 2,680,800 | 281,700 | 324,300 | 2,532,600 | 23.9 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,083,800 | Chase National | 21,284,400 | 8,069,000 | 3,320,000 | 30,396,700 | 37.4 |
| 100,000 | 1,113,800 | Fifth Avenue | 7,491,000 | 2,181,500 | 1,052,400 | 9,652,400 | 33.5 |
| 200,000 | 570,700 | German Exchange | 2,322,300 | 162,400 | 675,600 | 3,148,300 | 26.6 |
| 200,000 | 711,400 | Germania | 3,457,600 | 378,600 | 846,800 | 4,798,300 | 29.7 |
| 300,000 | 690,800 | Lincoln National | 6,471,800 | 1,461,900 | 208,100 | 6,960,300 | 23.9 |
| 300,000 | 827,100 | Garfield National | 5,251,100 | 1,388,200 | 240,600 | 6,243,000 | 25.8 |
| 200,000 | 307,900 | Fifth National | 1,845,600 | 567,000 | 149,100 | 2,363,400 | 30.3 |
| 300,000 | 816,800 | B. of the Metropolis | 4,915,600 | 1,205,900 | 801,500 | 6,464,400 | 31.0 |
| 300,000 | 341,100 | West Side | 2,362,000 | 378,000 | 309,000 | 2,560,000 | 26.8 |
| 500,000 | 235,500 | Seaboard National | 8,228,000 | 2,048,000 | 981,000 | 10,358,000 | 28.7 |
| 200,000 | 342,200 | Sixth National | 1,773,000 | 229,000 | 108,000 | 1,451,000 | 22.8 |
| 2,100,000 | 648,700 | Western National | 23,252,000 | 4,380,400 | 2,836,800 | 27,140,600 | 26.5 |
| 300,000 | 946,900 | First Nat., B'klyn | 5,126,000 | 552,100 | 910,100 | 5,288,000 | 27.6 |
| 1,200,000 | 847,600 | National Union | 10,827,500 | 2,501,100 | 487,200 | 11,491,700 | 26.0 |
| 500,000 | 362,600 | Liberty National | 2,974,700 | 502,700 | 228,500 | 3,047,300 | 24.3 |
| 1,000,000 | 314,600 | N. Y. Produce Exch. | 3,605,500 | 862,100 | 75,300 | 3,190,500 | 29.3 |
| 250,000 | 277,500 | B'k of N. Amst'dam. | 2,586,200 | 580,300 | 134,600 | 2,795,100 | 25.5 |
| $48,000,000 | $60,922,300 | Total Nat'l Banks. | | | | | |
| 11,022,700 | 13,336,800 | Total State Banks | | | | | |
| $59,022,700 | $74,259,100 | | 580,085,400 | 147,531,400 | 55,694,500 | 663,519,300 | |

*As per official reports.—Forty-five National banks, Feb. 18, 1898. Nineteen State banks, Dec. 16, 1897.

## TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of April, 1898:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASH IN THE TREASURY. | | | |
| Gold coin | $141,397,073.35 | | |
| Gold bullion | 74,626,193.13 | | |
| | | $216,023,266.48 | |
| Outstanding gold certificates | $37,853,149.00 | | |
| Less gold certificates in Treasury | 1,577,570.00 | | |
| | | 36,275,579.00 | |
| | | | *$179,747,687.48 |
| Standard silver dollars | $396,375,261.00 | | |
| Silver bullion | 907,491.68 | | |
| | | $397,282,752.68 | |
| Outstanding silver certificates | $395,417,504.00 | | |
| Less silver certificates in Treasury | 4,356,343.00 | | |
| | | 391,061,161.00 | |
| | | | 6,221,591.68 |
| Standard silver dollars of 1890 | $4,554,819.00 | | |
| Silver bullion of 1890, (cost) | 98,562,461.25 | | |
| | | $103,117,280.25 | |
| Less outstanding Treasury notes | | 103,117,280.00 | |
| | | | .25 |
| United States notes | | $66,168,510.00 | |
| Outstanding currency certificates | $44,770,000.00 | | |
| Less currency certificates in Treasury | 14,735,000.00 | | |
| | | 30,035,000.00 | |
| | | | 36,133,510.00 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | $3,483,333.00 | | |
| National bank notes | 2,686,504.23 | | |
| Fractional silver coin | 11,917,386.87 | | |
| Fractional currency | 32.98 | | |
| Minor coin | 1,319,193.46 | | |
| Deposits in National banks | 30,965,476.52 | | |
| Bonds and interest paid | 4,884,219.75 | | |
| | | ...... | 55,256,146.81 |
| | | | $277,358,936.22 |
| Less National bank 5 per cent. fund | | | |
| Outstanding checks and drafts | $8,448,961.59 | | |
| Disbursing officers' balances | 10,191,589.90 | | |
| Post Office Department account | 30,018,057.97 | | |
| Miscellaneous items | 7,562,737.42 | | |
| | 1,975,110.16 | | |
| | | ...... | 58,196,457.04 |
| Available cash balance, including gold reserve | | | $219,162,479.18 |
| RECEIPTS. | This Day. | This Month. | This Fis'l Y'r. |
| Customs | $317,504.36 | $7,333,012.34 | $114,835,160.02 |
| Internal revenue | 575,189.00 | 7,157,475.96 | 130,864,899.77 |
| Miscellaneous | 16,708.54 | 1,913,222.81 | 78,220,364.58 |
| Total receipts | $909,401.90 | $16,403,711.11 | $323,920,424.37 |
| EXPENDITURES. | | | |
| Civil and miscellaneous | 158,000.00 | 5,402,000.00 | 81,086,799.02 |
| War | 325,000.00 | 2,065,000.00 | 50,961,883.23 |
| Navy | 3,750,000.00 | 7,621,000.00 | 35,313,978.23 |
| Indians | 39,000.00 | 170,000.00 | 9,608,677.98 |
| Pensions | 800,000.00 | 8,580,000.00 | 121,709,626.65 |
| Interest | 100,000.00 | 2,500,000.00 | 31,077,305.33 |
| Total expenditures | $5,172,000.00 | $26,338,000.00 | $329,708,270.44 |
| Excess of expenditures over receipts | 4,262,598.10 | 9,934,288.89 | 5,787,846.07 |
| NATIONAL BANK FUND. | | | |
| Deposits under act July 14, 1890 | ...... | 245,512.50 | 20,832,087.50 |
| Redemptions under act July 14, 1890 | 42,351.50 | 629,043.50 | 13,062,036.59 |
| | U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.) | Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.) | Total. |
| REDEMPTION OF NOTES. | | | |
| To date | $515,552,124.00 | $91,936,037.00 | $607,488,161.00 |
| This fiscal year | 21,045,096.00 | 2,040,236.00 | 23,085,332.00 |
| This month | 592,011.00 | 205,824.00 | 797,835.00 |
| This day | 29,528.00 | 34,740.00 | 64,268.00 |

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12. act July 12, 1882.

### THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 17.—The market last week was quiet, but firm. There was a fair business in yarns, with a 16th advance on the week. Cloth was strongly held, with moderate sales for far Eastern markets. India is halting, but is still a buyer at concessions which the makers refuse, most of them insisting on higher prices than during the previous week. All departments are well sold, including print cloths.

The home trade was fairly good.

Germany was very firm, but business was restricted, owing to the war prospects.

French spinners and manufacturers are quiet. Their position shows no change and continues unsatisfactory.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF
NEW AMSTERDAM
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.
FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* G. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK,
COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.
Capital ........ $200,000
Surplus and undivided profits ........ 186,827
$386,827
OFFICERS:
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.
OLIVER S. CARTER, Pres't.
E. H. PULLEN, Vice Pres't.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.
W. B. T. KEYSER, Ass't Cashier.

Government AND
Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS,
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford,
Edward N. Gibbs, Special.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchanges week ending April 16 | $63,094,708 |
| Balances week ending April 16 | 35,834,274 |
| Exchanges week ending April 9 | 665,828,808 |
| Balances week ending April 9 | 36,559,229 |
| Exchanges week ending April 2 | 782,961,674 |
| Balances week ending April 2 | 58,889,842 |
| Exchanges week ending March 26 | 611,838,204 |
| Balances week ending March 26 | 38,966,193 |
| Exchanges week ending March 19 | 785,675,895 |
| Balances week ending March 19 | 48,968,653 |
| Exchanges week ending March 12 | 732,221,310 |
| Balances week ending March 12 | 39,548,544 |
| Exchanges week ending March 5 | 904,747,877 |
| Balances week ending March 5 | 50,181,172 |
| *Exchanges week ending Feb. 26 | 803,511,568 |
| *Balances week ending Feb. 26 | 41,639,433 |
| Exchanges week ending Feb. 19 | 996,600,610 |
| Balances week ending Feb. 19 | 48,226,399 |
| *Exchanges week ending Feb. 12 | 725,199,643 |
| *Balances week ending Feb. 12 | 37,429,764 |
| Exchanges week ending Feb. 5 | 928,210,938 |
| Balances week ending Feb. 5 | 54,212,451 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 29 | 825,018,146 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 29 | 51,576,574 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 22 | 852,827,085 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 22 | 46,661,532 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 15 | 891,167,281 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 15 | 46,965,003 |
| Exchanges week ending Jan. 8 | 1,042,897,394 |
| Balances week ending Jan. 8 | 62,870,869 |
| *Exchanges week ending Dec. 31 | 739,857,261 |
| *Balances week ending Dec. 31 | 39,290,991 |
| *Exchanges week ending Dec. 24 | 629,611,113 |
| *Balances week ending Dec. 24 | 36,617,401 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 18 | 865,245,517 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 18 | 55,779,441 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 11 | 783,921,643 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 11 | 45,229,124 |
| Exchanges week ending Dec. 4 | 793,330,906 |
| Balances week ending Dec. 4 | 48,451,912 |
| *Exchanges week ending Nov. 27 | 652,151,030 |
| *Balances week ending Nov. 27 | 41,889,376 |
| Exchanges week ending Nov. 20 | 728,626,090 |
| Balances week ending Nov. 20 | 44,443,031 |
| Exchanges week ending Nov. 13 | 792,006,265 |
| Balances week ending Nov. 13 | 38,472,103 |
| *Exchanges week ending Nov. 6 | 725,052,553 |
| *Balances week ending Nov. 6 | 43,290,182 |
| Exchanges week ending Oct. 30 | 680,229,861 |
| Balances week ending Oct. 30 | 41,276,452 |

*Five days.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY,
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HENRY C. DEMING,
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
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C. C. Cuyler,
George L. Rives,
John E. Searles,
Edward D. Adams,
J. Hampden Robb,
James W. Alexander,
William H. Slocum,
George Coppell,
John J. McCook,
Oliver Ames,
Chauncey M. Depew,
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John T. Terry,
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Thomas T. Eckert,
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THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
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Henry Steers,
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Forrest H. Parker,
Charles Scribner,
Charles L. Tiffany,
George W. White,
Percival Knauth,
Francis S. Bangs,
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Thomas A. McIntyre,
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Anson G. McCook,
R. A. C. Smith,
Thos. F. Ryan.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COM'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000 } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus, 1,000,000 }
Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trust from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies:
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WILLIAM L. BULL,
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SAMUEL THOMAS,
JOHN E. PARSONS,
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BRADLEY MARTIN,
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J. HOWARD KING,
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WM. H. TILLINGHAST,
GEO. HENRY WARREN,
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
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HALEY FISKE.

ATLANTIC TRUST CO.
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ESTABLISHED 1887.
Capital . . . $1,000,000
DOES BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.
ALLOWS INTEREST. MANAGES ESTATES.
MAKES INVESTMENTS AND COLLECTIONS.
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Wm. Carpender,
Joel Francis Freeman,
Andrew H. Green,
Charles R. Henderson,
John F. Halsted,
Clifford A. Hand,
Wm. B. Isham,
W. R. T. Jones,
Martin Joost,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,
C. D. Leverich,
Leander N. Lovell,
W. H. H. Moore,
Matthias Nicoll,
L. V. F. Randolph,
Anton A. Raven,
John L. Riker,
H. H. Rogers,
Frederick Sturges,
Alfred Wagstaff.

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Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.